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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

Government Publications

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 2, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

Major Releases

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, August 1989 3

- Seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products increased 6.4% over July 1989.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas, June 1989 5

- Marketable production of natural gas posted a fifth consecutive gain, rising 9.6% over June 1988.

(continued on page 2)



Statistics Canada Catalogue
1989

The 1989 issue of the *Statistics Canada Catalogue* updates the 1987/88 edition. It describes all publications in print as of June 30, 1989, except those containing data more than 10 years old. The new catalogue also includes out-of-print 1981 Census publications and brief descriptions of the 1986 Census publications released after July 1, 1989. Bibliographic descriptions with abstracts for each publication and prices, plus a title, subject, and personal author index are also included.

The *Statistics Canada Catalogue* (11-204E, $10/$12) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Fay Hjartarson (613-951-0953), Library.

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Major Releases

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

August 1989

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted, preliminary estimates of August sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7.3 million cubic metres (m^3), an increase of 6.4% over the month of July and the first gain since April.

- All but one of the four main products contributed to the August increase. Following consecutive declines in June and July, sales of motor gasoline were up 2.1% in August. Diesel fuel sales posted their first increase in the last four months (6.0%). Heavy fuel sales rose 47.0%, the second successive gain. Light fuel sales decreased 0.9% below July, the fourth decrease in as many months.

Unadjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products rose 1.8% over August 1988, to 7.6 million m^3. Three of the four main products contributed to this monthly increase. Motor gasoline sales were up 0.5% over August 1988, while diesel fuel sales rose 1.4%. Heavy fuel sales posted a gain of 51.4%, as a result of increased demand for this product for electricity generation. Light fuel sales decreased 10.6% from August last year.

- On a cumulative basis, total product sales for the first eight months of 1989 were up 4.5% over those recorded during the same period last year. Within this total, heavy fuel sales climbed 25.3%, while sales of motor gasoline increased 2.7% and diesel fuel oil increased 1.9%. Light fuel sales were up 1.1% over last year.

(see table on next page)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The August 1989 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $17.30/$173) will be available the last week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	May 1989	June 1989	July r 1989	August p 1989	August 1989/ July 1989
			(Thousands of cubic metres)		%
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total, All Products	**7 252.1**	**7 001.3**	**6 873.6**	**7 311.1**	**6.4**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 893.9	2 879.5	2 851.4	2 909.9	2.1
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 400.7	1 375.1	1 372.2	1 454.9	6.0
Light Fuel Oil	582.8	533.1	531.9	527.2	-0.9
Heavy Fuel Oil	702.8	618.9	683.9	1 005.5	47.0

	August 1988	August p 1989	Total January-August 1988	Total January-August 1989	Cumulative 1989/ Cumulative 1988
			(Thousands of cubic metres)		%
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation					
Total, All Products	**7 477.9**	**7 613.5**	**54 161.4**	**56 593.8**	**4.5**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	3 303.0	3 320.2	22 410.5	23 013.5	2.7
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 560.0	1 581.9	10 895.6	11 101.0	1.9
Light Fuel Oil	208.4	186.4	4 319.1	4 367.0	1.1
Heavy Fuel Oil	482.5	730.3	4 849.5	6 078.8	25.3

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

June 1989

Marketable production of natural gas in June 1989, at 6.8 billion cubic metres, was 9.6% higher than in June 1988. Exports registered their fourth consecutive increase, up 11.9% over June 1988 to 2.9 billion cubic metres. Sales in Canada were up 11.5% over June 1988. As a result of these increases, year-to-date exports were 2.0% above comparable 1988 levels, while Canadian sales were 9.9% higher than January-June 1988 sales.

Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in June 1989 decreased of 0.1% from June 1988, to 8.1 million cubic metres. Exports fell 10.3%, for a sixth consecutive decrease. Imports were up 11.8% over June 1988, following a 3.7% decrease in May. Receipts at refineries stood at 7.1 million cubic metres, up 14.1%. On a year-to-date basis, exports were down 9.4%, imports were up 6.6% and refinery receipts were up 4.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The June 1989 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $9.50/$95) will be available the second week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	June 1989	% Change from June 1988	January-June 1989	% Change from January-June 1988
		(Thousand of cubic metres)		
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	8 127.0	-0.1	48 479.8	-1.6
Exports	3 253.8	-10.3	19 005.4	-9.4
Imports	2 063.9	11.8	13 689.2	6.6
Refinery receipts	7 134.3	14.1	43 591.7	4.2
		(Millions of cubic metres)		
Natural gas				
Marketable production	6 791.0	9.6	48 311.4	5.4
Exports	2 904.8	11.9	18 428.7	2.0
Canadian sales	3 155.0	11.5	32 021.2	9.9

Data Availability Announcements

Air Carrier Operations in Canada

January-March 1988

Highlights

- In the first quarter of 1988, Canadian air carriers continued to report increasing levels of activity. Total passengers carried increased by 15.5%, from 7.7 million to 8.9 million, while hours flown rose by 14.3% over the first quarter of 1987 to 436,000.

- In the first quarter of 1988, the unit toll market was dominated by the major air carriers and the affiliate networks. Air Canada and its affiliate network accounted for 53.5% of unit toll passengers carried in this quarter, while Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and its network accounted for 39.3%. If the unit toll operations of Wardair are included in these data, these groups would account for 95.5% of the unit toll passenger market reported by Canadian air carriers.
- Compared to a year earlier, the non-seasonally adjusted economy fare index for domestic scheduled services for the first quarter of 1988 advanced by 10.2%, while the discount fare index fell by 1.7%. For the international markets, the economy index rose 6.7% and the discount fare index rose 5.6%.

- During the first quarter of 1988, 61.9% of domestic scheduled passengers travelled on discount fares, up from 53.5% in 1987. More than two out of every three (71.3%) international scheduled passengers flew on discount fares.

The January-March 1988 issue of *Air Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002, $23/$27.50) will be available in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6190), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Gypsum Products

August 1989

Manufacturers shipped 25 182 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in August 1989, down 5.9% from the 26 770^{r} thousand square metres shipped in August 1988, but up 21.0% over the 20 813 thousand square metres shipped in July 1989.

Year-to-date shipments were 187 756 thousand square metres, a decrease of 8.2% from the January to August 1988 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The August 1989 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division.

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes

May- August 1989

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes, 1981 = 100, are now available for the period May to August 1989.

Note to Users: Users are advised that revisions have been made from May 1987, affecting the province of Quebec and national indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1979.

The August 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011,$17.30/$173) will be available at the end of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Publications Released

Statistics Canada Catalogue, 1989.
Catalogue number 11-204E
(Canada: $10; Other Countries: $12).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, July 1989.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, August 1989.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Asphalt Roofing, August 1989.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), July 1989.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $52.50/$525; Other Countries: $63/$630).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Appliances, Major	August 1989	September 20, 1989
Asphalt Roofing	August 1989	September 27, 1989
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Auto Industry, Canadian	1987-1986	September 25, 1989
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	June 1989	September 18, 1989
Batteries, Electric Storage	August 1989	September 28, 1989
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Cable Television	1988	September 28, 1989
Canadian Potatoes – Seeded Area	1989	September 8, 1989
Cancer: Incidence, Hospitalizations and Deaths	1984	September 27, 1989
Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Second Quarter 1989	September 14, 1989

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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Crushing Statistics	July 1989	September 8, 1989
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 3, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Composite Leading Indicator,** July 1989 2
  The Leading Indicator remained steady in July, after a decline in June.

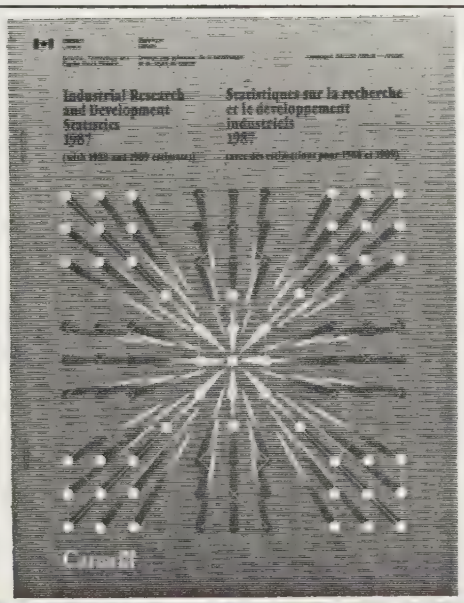
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

5



Industrial Research and Development
1987

While research and development is carried out by such sectors as the government and universities, industrial research and development is most clearly linked to technological innovation, hence economic growth.

Statistics Canada has collected data on research and development in Canadian industry for 33 years. Maintaining the continuity and comparability of these data over time is of considerable importance. The publication *Industrial Research and Development* summarizes industrial research and development activities in Canada and presents historical and current statistical information for the years 1963 to 1989.

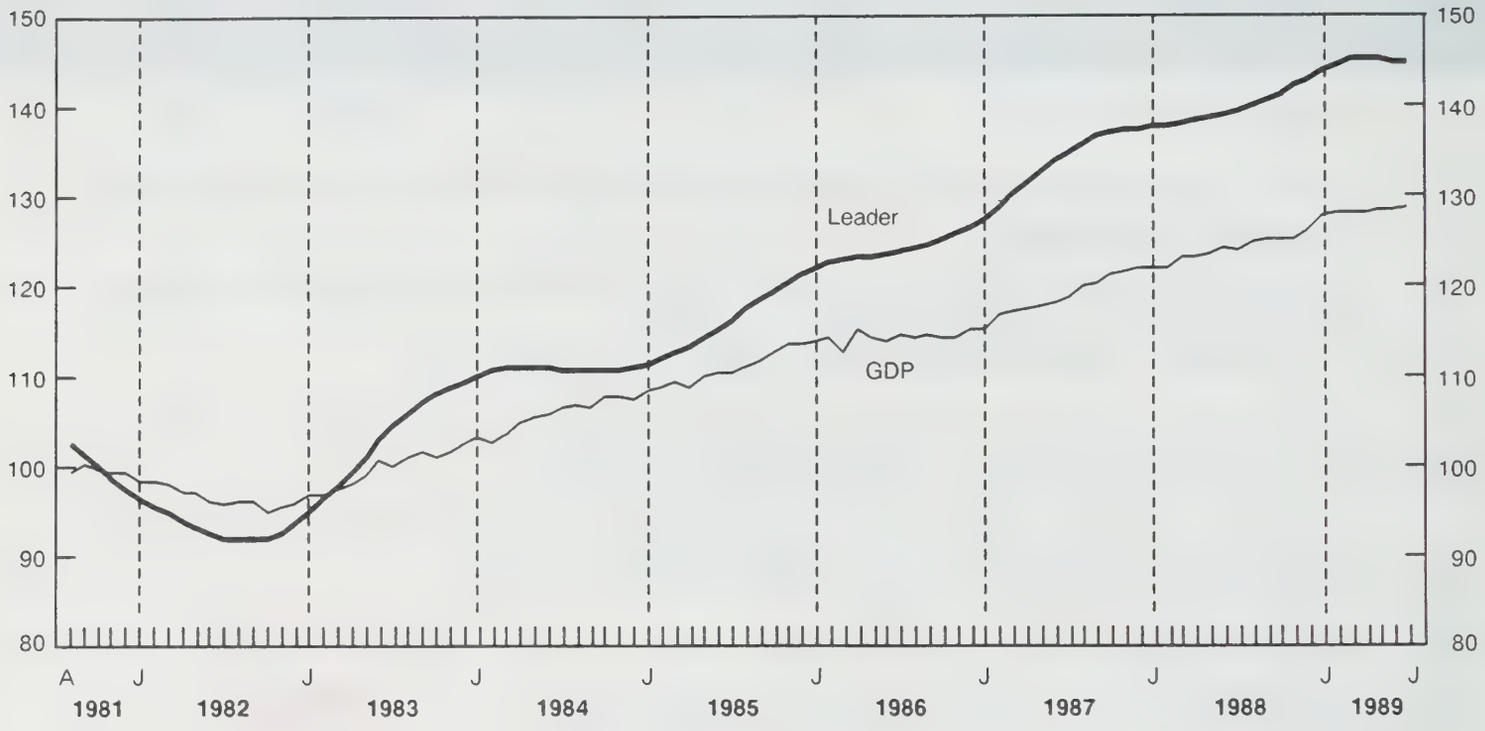
Industrial Research and Development Statistics, 1987 (88-202, $42) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Michel Boucher (613-951-7683), Private Sector, Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP

1981 = 100



Composite Leading Indicator

July 1989

The composite leading index was unchanged at 144.9 in July, following a 0.1% dip in June. This leveling-off reflected a 1.2% jump in the unsmoothed version, the largest increase since December 1988. The sharpest improvements were registered in the manufacturing sector, reflecting widespread gains in demand after a sluggish first half. The steady performance of the composite index continues to be consistent with slow, moderate growth in the Canadian economy.

The indicators of household demand continued to be mixed in July. The housing index posted a smaller decline in July (-2.2%), than in the previous two months, while furniture and appliance sales rose steadily. However, durable goods sales weakened, to post their largest decline in over seven years.

Most of the manufacturing indicators were up in July. New orders of transportation equipment were particularly strong, while gains in consumer goods were also registered. The increase in new orders and shipments was largely met by a reduction of inventories, and was reflected in an increase in the ratio of shipments to stocks of finished goods. The average workweek edged down for the fifth straight month, reflecting a drop in overtime.

The smoothed version of the United States leading indicator posted a third straight decline. The unsmoothed version, however, posted its first gain since April, reflecting higher consumer confidence, and orders for capital goods. Subsequently, industrial production in August registered its largest gain since April.

Again in July, prices on the Toronto stock market accelerated (2.1%), although the increase was narrowly-based. The real money supply (M1) registered a third straight decline (-0.4%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627), International and Financial Economics Division.

For more information on the economy, order the October issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $21/$210), available the week of October 16. See "How to Order Publications".

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	May	June	July	June	July
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	144.9	144.9
Unsmoothed	0.0	-0.1	1.2	143.9	145.6
Retail Trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.5	0.6	0.4	1,082[4]	1,086[4]
Other durable goods sales	-0.3	-0.6	-0.8	3,891[4]	3,859[4]
House Spending Index[1]	-2.8	-2.7	-2.2	141.0	138.0
Manufacturing					
New orders – durable	-0.6	-0.4	0.4	10,157[4]	10,199[4]
Shipment to inventory ratio – (finished goods)[2]	0.01	0.00	0.01	1.48	1.48
Average workweek (hours)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	38.6	38.6
Business and personal service employment (thousands)	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	1,716	1,713
United States Composite Leading Index (1967 = 100)	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	194.1	193.7
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	1.4	1.5	2.1	3,639	3,714
Money supply (M1) ($1981)[3]	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	26,439[4]	26,323[4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending September 21, 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.2 million tonnes, a 1.6% increase over the previous year.

Piggyback traffic increased 4.1% and the number of cars loaded increased 6.6% over the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 7.3% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note to Users: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

Railway Operating Statistics

July 1989

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of $12.1 million in July 1989.

Operating revenues of $573.0 million were down $46.0 million from the July 1988 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 10.2% from July 1988. Freight train-kilometres registered a decrease of 6.5%, while freight car-kilometres decreased by 8.9%.

All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The July 1989 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10/$100) will be released the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Telecommunications Statistics

Second Quarter 1989

Teleglobe Canada and CN CP Telecommunications reported quarterly revenue of $140.9 million in the second quarter of 1989, up 0.2% over the second quarter of 1988. Operating expenses were $107.6 million, similar to the same period in 1988. Net operating revenue was $33.3 million, up 1.2% over $32.9 million in the second quarter of 1988.

The second quarter 1989 issue of the *Communications Service Bulletin, Telecommunications Statistics* (56-001, $7.50/$45) is scheduled for release in the week of October 9. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery, (613-951-2205), Services Division.

Rigid Insulating Board

August 1989

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 4 124 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in August 1989, an increase of 5.0% over the 3 928^{r} thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in August 1988.

For January to August 1989, year-to-date shipments amounted to 28 691 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis), down 0.1% from the 28 725^{r} thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The August 1989 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Shipbuilding and Repair Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of total production for the shipbuilding and repair industry (SIC 3271) totalled $916.8 million, down 8.6% from $1,002.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, August 1989.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Industrial Research and Development Statistics, 1987.
Catalogue number 88-202
(Canada: $42; Other Countries: $50).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 4, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Help-wanted Index,** September 1989 2
  The preliminary Help-wanted Index for Canada increased slightly in September 1989, to 154.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Housing Starts, August 1989 4

Footwear Statistics, August 1989 4

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, August 1989 4

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 7 – September Estimates of Canadian Production of Principal Field Crops, 1989 4

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

5

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MAJOR RELEASE

Help-wanted Index

September 1989

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

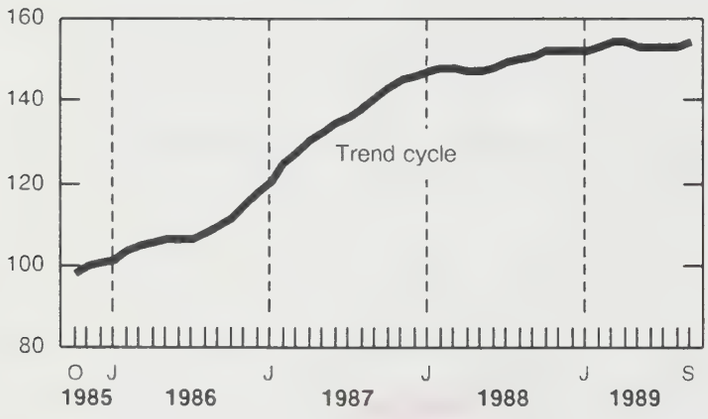
Highlights – Trend-Cycle Estimates – Preliminary

- The preliminary Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) increased slightly in September 1989, to 154. The rate of growth of the index decelerated between November 1987 and September 1988. Since that time, the level has changed only a little, fluctuating between 152 and 154.

Changes by Region:

- After increasing for the first eight months of 1989, the preliminary Help-wanted Index for the Atlantic provinces remained unchanged at 210 in September 1989.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Note to Data Users

Seasonally adjusted data are affected by irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend. To minimize this effect, the seasonally adjusted data are smoothed using a nine- or 13-term Henderson moving average.

The reader should note that the three most recent values are preliminary and are subject to revisions. Changes in the weights of the moving average and the addition of more recent observations may change the direction of the trend.

- The Quebec index increased by two points to 180 in September 1989, up 3.4% over a year earlier.

- After decreasing for seven months, the Ontario Help-wanted Index remained unchanged at 160 in September 1989, an 11.1% decrease from September 1988.

- The preliminary Help-wanted Index for the Prairie provinces has increased marginally since the start of 1989. It reached 93 in September 1989, up 9.4% over the same month a year ago.

- After advancing without interruption between February 1988 and June 1989, the preliminary index for British Columbia remained unchanged at 130 in September 1989. Over this period, the index increased 51.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (level 5).

For further information, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045), Labour Division.

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions – Trend-cycle

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1988						
September	151	183	174	180	85	102
October	152	185	175	180	85	104
November	152	188	175	180	85	106
December	152	190	175	180	85	109
1989						
January	152	191	176	180	86	114
February	153	192	176	176	88	118
March	154	195	177	174	89	123
April	154	200	176	170	89	126
May	153	200	176	167	88	129
June	153	205	176	164	88	130
July	153	208	177	162	90	130
August	153	210	178	160	91	130
September	154	210	180	160	93	130

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Housing Starts
August 1989

Highlights

Total (All Areas)

- Seasonally adjusted at annual rates, August housing starts decreased 5.3% to 197,000 units, from 208,000 units in July.
- The multiple dwelling sector was totally responsible for this decrease.

Urban Centres of 10,000 Population and Over

- Housing starts in urban centres declined 6.2% to 167,000 units in August.
- On a regional basis, Newfoundland and British Columbia were the only regions to report an increase, while other regions registered a decrease or remained unchanged.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25, 29, 4091 and 4092.

The August 1989 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, $13.70/$137) is scheduled for release the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact F. Monette (613-951-1664), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

Footwear Statistics
August 1989

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,105,345 pairs of footwear in August 1989, a decrease of 5.9% from the 3,299,543 pairs (revised figure) produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to August 1989 totalled 22,516,951 pairs of footwear (revised figure), down 3.8% from 23,407,141 pairs (revised figure) produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The August 1989 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins
August 1989

Canadian chemical firms produced 95 906 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in August 1989, a decrease of 15.5% from the 113 549^{r} tonnes produced in August 1988.

January to August 1989 production totalled 872 294 tonnes, down 8.9% from 957 068^{r} tonnes produced during the same period in 1988.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 26 industrial chemicals for August 1989, August 1988 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The August 1989 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.30/$53) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 7 – September Estimate of Canadian Production of Principal Field Crops
1989

This second estimate of 1989 crop production will be released October 4, 1989 at 15:00 hrs.

The production data contained in this report replace the preliminary August production estimates released on September 1. Presented are the latest estimates of area, yield and production of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, canola, grain corn, soybeans, mixed grains, dry peas, white beans, buckwheat, fodder corn and tame hay. These estimates are based on a telephone survey of 9,200 farm operators across Canada. At the time the survey was taken, approximately 50% of the Western crop had been harvested.

This report is of particular interest this year due to the unusual growing season, with drought occurring for the second year in a row in many regions of the country. In Western Canada, excessive rain was received after the start of harvest.

For further information, contact the Crop Reporting Unit, Agriculture Division (613-951-8717).

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

System of National Accounts – National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Second Quarter 1989. **Catalogue number 13-001**
(Canada: $18/$72; Other Countries: $21.50/$86).

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 7: September Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, 1989. **Catalogue number 22-002**
(Canada: $11/$76; Other Countries: $13/$91)
Available today at 15:00 hours.

Canada's Balance of International Payments, Second Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 67-001
(Canada: $26.25/$105; Other Countries: $31.50/$126).

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 5, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Homicide in Canada,** 1988 2
  In 1988, 575 homicide offences were reported in Canada, the second lowest number since 1973 and the lowest rate per 100,000 population (2.22) since 1971.
- **Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas,** 1987 4
- **Industrial Corporations – Financial Statistics,** Second Quarter 1989 5
  Seasonally adjusted operating profits fell 11.4% in the second quarter, the third decline in four quarters.
- **Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-demand in Canada,** First Quarter 1989 7
  Exports of energy commodities in the first quarter declined 3.2% from the year-earlier period.
- **Construction Union Wage Rate Index,** August 1989 7
  The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades rose 5.4% over the level a year earlier.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil Pipeline Transport, July 1989 9
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, August 1989 9
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending September 30, 1989 9

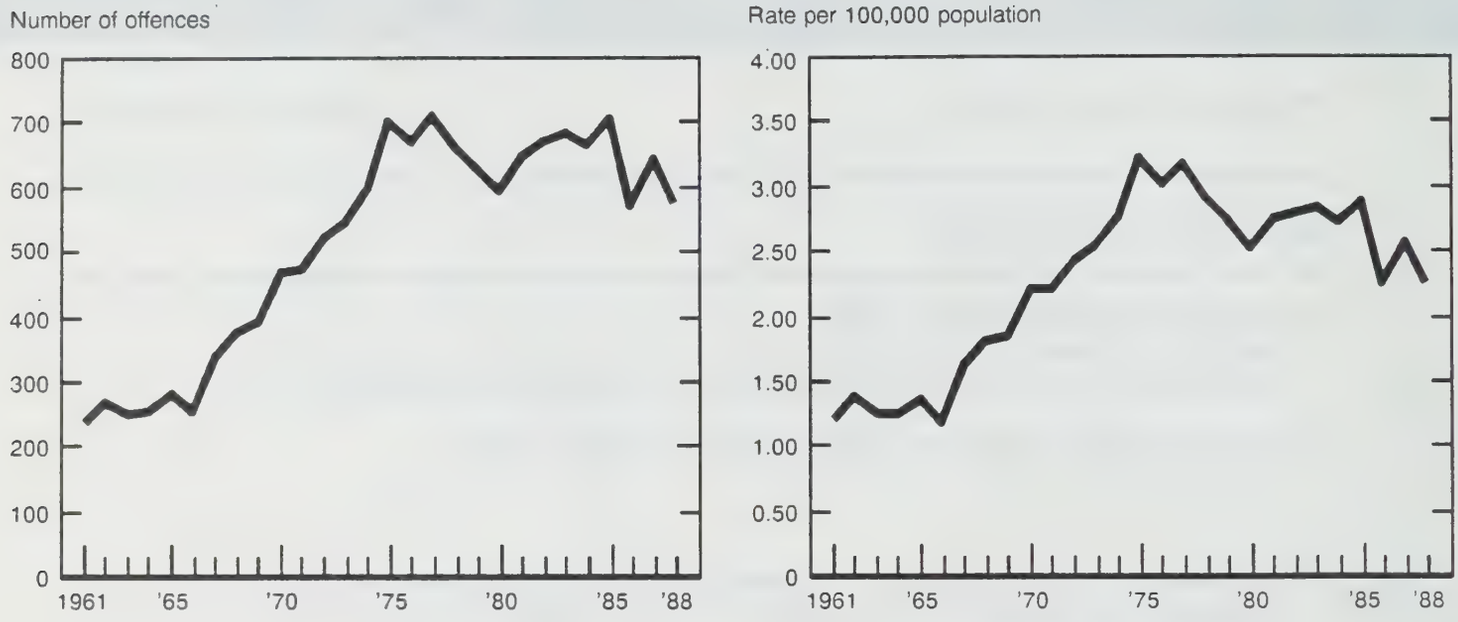
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

10

MAJOR RELEASES

Number and Rate of Total Homicides, Canada, 1961-1988



Homicide in Canada

1988

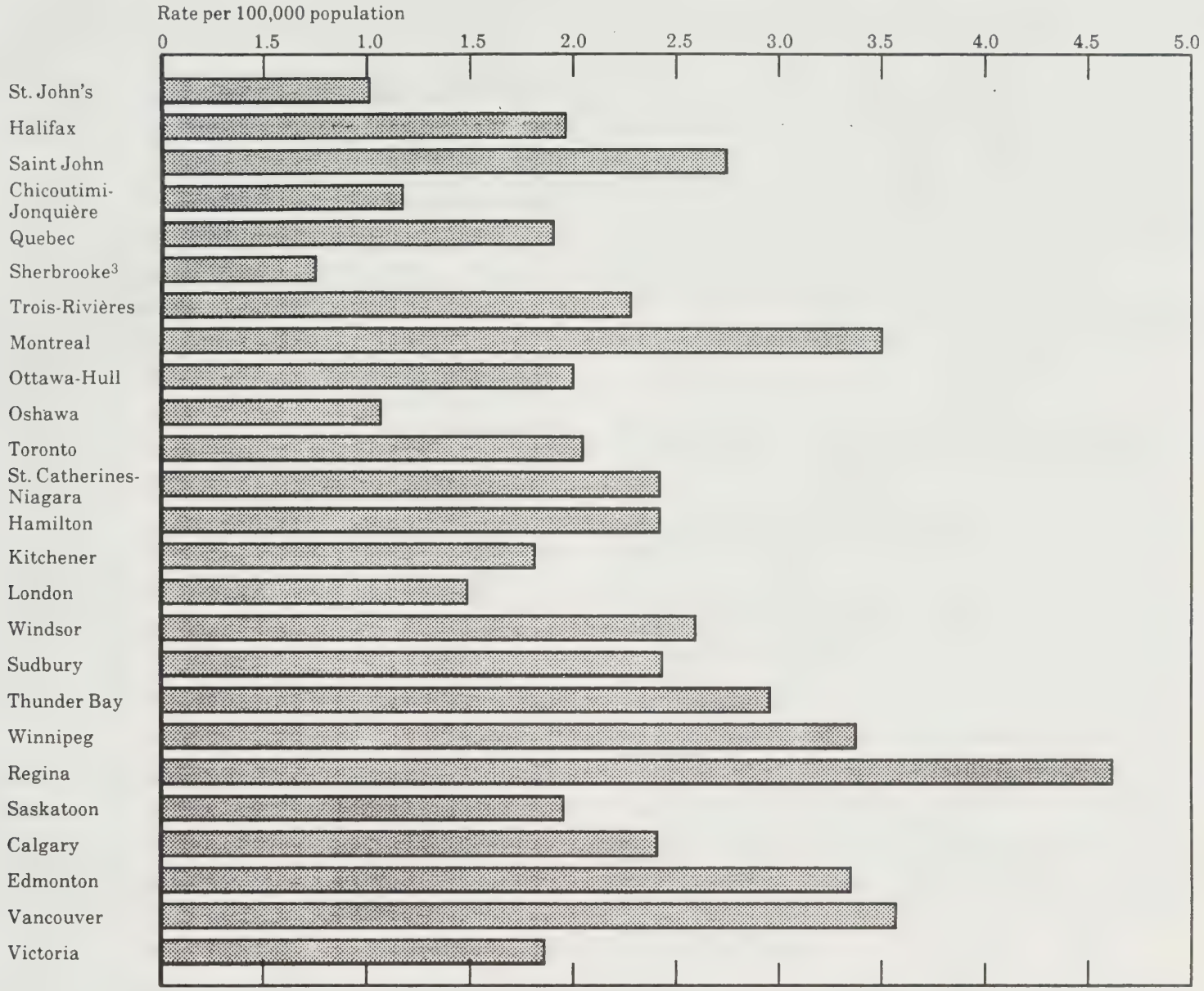
A total of 575 homicide offences were reported in Canada in 1988, the second lowest number since 1973, 10% fewer than in 1987 (642) and 11% fewer than the previous 10-year average (647).

The number of homicides in 1988 represented the lowest rate per 100,000 population (2.22) since 1971. The rate in the United States (8.4) was almost four times higher than in Canada.

Highlights

- For the first time in 25 years, no police officers were murdered while on duty in Canada. In 1987 three were killed.
- Police cleared 83% of homicide incidents in 1988, leaving 17% unsolved at the end of the year.
- In 1988, half of all homicide victims, and proportionately more females (63.9%) than males (42.4%), were killed in their own residence.
- Firearms and stabbings were responsible for equal proportions of 1988 homicides in Canada (29%), while beatings were responsible for a further 21%. Whereas handguns were used in less than 8% of all homicides in Canada, their use in the United States accounted for 40%.
- Nearly four out of every five solved homicides involved victims and suspects who knew each other. More than a third (143) were committed by immediate family members: 70 husbands killed their wives; 21 women killed their husbands; 32 children were killed by a parent; 11 parents were killed by an offspring; and nine siblings were killed by a brother or sister.
- Males accounted for over two-thirds of homicide victims and almost 90% of suspects in 1988.

Homicide Rates[1], Census Metropolitan Areas[2], Canada, 1981-1988



[1] Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population using population figures for Census Metropolitan Areas as provided by Statistics Canada, Population Estimates Division.
[2] Census Metropolitan Areas are ordered from east to west.
[3] Sherbrooke's rate is based on three years of data only as it wasn't until 1986 that it was designated a CMA.

- The 18-29 age group was responsible for the highest proportion of both homicide victims (29%) and suspects (47%). Accused persons under 18 years of age accounted for approximately 10% of all suspects.

- Native Canadians accounted for 17% of victims and 22% of suspects, though they comprise less than 3% of the population.

Provinces

In 1985, Manitoba had the highest provincial homicide rate (2.86) for the third consecutive year, followed by Alberta (2.76) and British Columbia (2.65). Prince Edward Island reported the lowest rate (0.78) for the seventh year in a row, though it and Newfoundland were the only provinces with 1988 rates higher than their previous 10-year averages. Four provinces reported unusually low homicide rates in 1988: Nova Scotia's rate of 1.25 was the lowest since 1974; Quebec's 2.32 was the lowest since 1971; New Brunswick reported the lowest rate (1.12) since 1969; and Saskatchewan's, at 2.27, was its lowest since 1966.

Census Metropolitan Areas

The 1988 issue of *Homicide in Canada – A Statistical Perspective* (85-209, $37), available today, is the first to report municipal homicide data according to Census Metropolitan Areas (areas with urbanized cores of at least 100,000 population). In 1988, Edmonton ranked the highest (4.06) in terms of homicide rates for Canada's 25 CMAs, followed by Regina at 3.70. Saskatoon (0.49) and London (0.86) showed the lowest rates. Though the annual publication only releases information for the 25 Canadian CMAs from 1986-88, data from 1981-88 are presently available. For this eight-year period, Regina (4.62) and Montreal (3.51) had the two highest average homicide rates, while St. John's (1.02) and Oshawa (1.08) had the lowest.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sharon Longchamps or Joanne Lacroix (613-951-0152), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas

1987

In 1987, the average per-capita money income of 16 of Canada's 25 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) surpassed the national average per-capita of $15,869. On the basis of per-capita personal income, an equal number of CMAs had higher than the national average ($18,071).

Note to Users:

Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas, *1987 (13-216) presents money income and personal income data on an aggregate and per-capita basis for 260 counties or census divisions, for 61 subprovincial regions, and for Canada's 25 census metropolitan areas. Income is measured before and after tax. The after-tax concepts are money income after tax and personal disposable income.*

Money income encompasses such items as employment income, investment income and government transfer payments. Personal income is a broader concept derived from the System of National Accounts and includes certain non-monetary income items: income in kind, supplementary labour income (e.g., employers' contributions to pension plans), and imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings. Money income after tax is money income minus federal and provincial income taxes. Personal disposable income results from the removal of all direct taxes from personal income.

Highlights

- The CMAs with the highest per-capita personal disposable income in 1987 were Toronto ($17,308), Kitchener ($16,078) and Ottawa-Hull ($15,942), while St. John's, Newfoundland ($11,824), Chicoutimi-Jonquière ($11,829) and Saint John, New Brunswick ($11,949) were the CMAs with the lowest personal disposable income.

- Self-employment earnings as a percentage of money income averaged 6.1% at the national level in 1987. There were 26 census divisions in which the share was higher than 15%, with 20 of them in the Prairie provinces. This reflects the importance of the agricultural sector in Western Canada.

- In 1987, the dependence on government transfer payments remained high in the Atlantic provinces, where transfers made up more than 30% of the money income in 12 census divisions. The dependence reached a high of 40.5% in Census Division Eight in Newfoundland. At the Canada level, government transfer payments as a percentage of money income was 13.9%.

- For subprovincial areas, per-capita personal disposable income in Canada averaged $14,195, was lowest in Northern Saskatchewan ($7,218) and highest in Central Ontario ($16,427).

- The Canadian direct tax rate was 21.4% (i.e., direct taxes as a percentage of personal income), ranging from 11.8% in Parkland, Manitoba to 24.6% in Outaouais, Quebec.

- Between 1985 and 1987, growth based on per-capita personal disposable income was 9.6% for Canada. Among subprovincial regions, the area with the highest growth rate was South Coast – Burin Peninsula, Newfoundland (21.4%). Conversely, growth in South Central Manitoba was a scant 0.7%.

Census division data are also available on CANSIM: table number 00750101.

Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas, 1987 (13-216, $26) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information concerning the data in this release, contact Horst E. Alter (613-951-6900), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics

Second Quarter 1989

Profits Summary (Seasonally Adjusted)

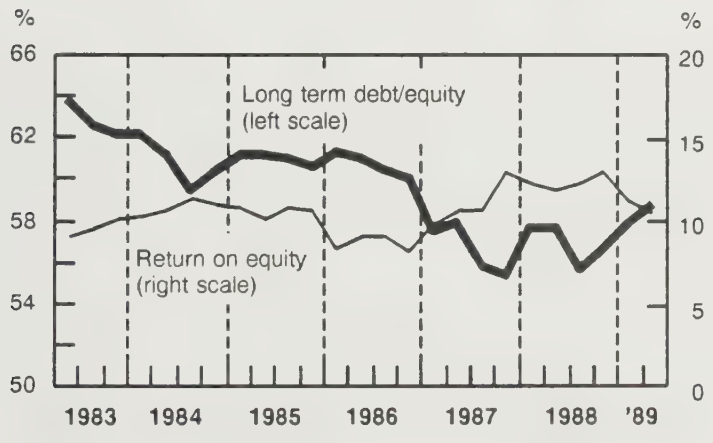
Revised estimates for the second quarter of 1989 show that operating profits of industrial corporations declined 11.4% ($1.1 billion) from the previous quarter, to a level of $8.4 billion. This followed an increase of 3.2% in the first quarter of 1989 and declines of 1.1% in the fourth quarter and 4.8% in the third quarter of 1988. The current level of profits is the lowest since the second quarter of 1987.

Sales were virtually unchanged in the second quarter, rising 0.2% to $236.5 billion. This compares to a 0.9% increase in the first quarter and an average quarterly increase of 1.7% throughout 1988.

Of the 47 industry classes of industrial corporations, 21 recorded operating profit increases while 26 registered declines. The declines were widespread, with mining falling $0.3 billion, manufacturing $0.3 billion and the other industries (including wholesale, retail and services) declining $0.5 billion.

The most significant profit declines were in metal mining ($383 million), and transportation equipment ($190 million). The largest operating profit increase was in the electrical products industry ($73 million).

Industrial Corporations – Financial Ratios



Balance Sheet Data Summary – Corporations With Assets Exceeding $10 Million (Unadjusted)

Total assets of industrial corporations rose $11.2 billion to $585.4 billion in the second quarter. This followed an increase of $8.1 billion in the first quarter of 1989 and increases averaging $13.1 billion throughout 1988.

On the liability side, bond financing advanced $3.6 billion, following a $0.6 billion decline in the first quarter and increases ranging from $0.4 billion to $5.6 billion in 1988. Share capital was up $1.1 billion in the second quarter of 1989, compared to a $1.6 billion growth in the first quarter and advances averaging $1.2 billion in 1988.

Financial Ratios

Return on Equity (annualized): Profitability, as measured by the rate of return on shareholders' equity, fell to 10.3% from 11.0% in the first quarter of 1989 and 12.7% in the final quarter of 1988. The current ratio is the lowest since the 9.5% registered in the first quarter of 1987 and is largely due to the recent weakening in profits.

Long-term Debt to Equity: The increase in this ratio to 58.7%, from 57.9% in the first quarter, indicates a weakening in corporate financial strength. The most recent low point in this ratio was 55.3% in the final quarter of 1987. It has increased in five of the six quarters since then.

Coverage

The information covers corporations in Canada except government- owned corporations and those in agriculture, fishing and finance industries. Income statement information for corporations of all sizes and balance sheet and income statement information for corporations with assets exceeding $10 million are now available. More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4791, 4796-4921 and 4928- 4942.

The second quarter 1989 issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, $50/$200) will be available the third week in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industrial Corporations: Selected Financial Statistics

Second Quarter 1989
($ billions)

	2nd Q 1989	1st Q 1989	4th Q 1988	3rd Q 1988
A. Corporations with Assets exceeding $10 million				
Current Assets	167.7	164.1	166.1	163.6
Short-term investments	20.2	20.0	22.4	22.2
Accounts Receivable	69.7	68.1	67.5	67.4
Inventories	64.9	64.0	63.0	61.4
Current Liabilities	134.8	133.3	133.7	128.8
Bank Loans	20.7	20.1	19.9	21.2
Accounts Payable	71.1	70.4	74.2	68.7
Short-term commercial paper and bankers' acceptances	20.0	20.0	17.1	16.3
Working Capital (Current Assets minus current liabilities)	32.9	30.8	32.4	34.8
Long Term Investments	110.0	108.2	106.4	102.2
Fixed Assets	286.6	282.1	275.4	268.5
Total Assets	**585.4**	**574.2**	**566.1**	**552.0**
Long Term Debt	135.6	131.9	127.9	124.4
Bank Loans	34.7	34.1	33.5	31.8
Bonds	58.4	54.8	55.4	53.8
Shareholders equity	231.2	228.0	225.8	223.6
Share Capital	106.9	105.8	104.2	102.9
Retained Earnings	110.0	107.5	106.7	105.6
Capital Expenditures	10.9	9.2	12.6	11.2
Income Statement (Seasonally Adjusted)				
Sales	136.0	135.0	133.6	131.7
Operating profits	5.9	6.8	6.5	6.7
Pre-tax Profits	9.3	10.0	10.6	10.4
After-tax profits	5.9	6.3	7.2	6.8
Ratios				
Return on Equity (After-tax Profits/Equity)%	10.3%	11.0%	12.7%	12.1%
Long Term Debt/Equity %	58.7%	57.9%	56.6%	55.6%
B. All Asset Sizes				
Income Statement (Seasonally Adjusted)				
Sales	236.5	236.1	234.0	229.8
Operating profits	8.4	9.5	9.2	9.3
Pre-tax profits	12.8	13.8	14.3	14.1
After-tax profits	8.4	8.9	9.8	9.3

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada

First Quarter 1989

Highlights

- During the first quarter of 1989, Canadian production of primary energy reached 2 943 petajoules (PJ), down 1.0% from the corresponding quarter of 1988. The decline resulted from lower production of primary electricity of 24 PJ (6.1%), and a fall in crude oil production of 18 PJ (1.9%). These declines were partly offset by an increase in natural gas production of 28 PJ (2.4%). Of the current quarter's primary production, natural gas and its by-products contributed 41.6%, crude oil 31.8%, coal 13.8% and hydro and nuclear electricity 12.6%.

- Exports of energy commodities for the first quarter 1989 declined 3.2% (38 PJ) from the year-earlier period, falling to 1 165 PJ. With the exception of coal, the exports of all primary energy products declined. These lower levels of exports during the first quarter of 1989, when compared to the corresponding quarter of 1988, were led by the decline in natural gas and its by-products (26 PJ or 5.9%), followed by crude oil (22 PJ or 5.6%) and electricity (14 PJ or 40.6%). Increased shipments of coal, which increased by 26 PJ (11.7%), offset slightly the lower exports of the other commodities. Total energy imports for the first quarter of 1989 were 382 PJ, with coal and oil accounting for 72.3%. The trade balance of energy products in the first quarter stood at +783 PJ, a decline of 67 PJ from a year earlier.

- The amount of energy available for Canadian consumption rose 83 PJ (3.4%) from the corresponding quarter of 1988, to 2 503 PJ. Per-capita consumption (based on population estimates at the beginning of the quarter) stood at 95.9 gigajoules, 2.1% above the first quarter a year earlier.

- Energy and non-energy use in the industrial sector increased by 15 PJ (1.2%) to 714 PJ in the first quarter over the level of a year earlier, with non-energy used accounting for 10 PJ or 70% of the increase.

- Residential and farm use (excluding motor gasoline and diesel fuel) was up 24 PJ or 5.0% in the first quarter of 1989 when compared to the same period of 1988. Transportation uses (including all aviation fuel use) over the same period increased 8 PJ to 435 PJ (1.8%).

Available on CANSIM at the end of October: matrices 7976 to 8001.

The first quarter 1989 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada* (57-003, $30.25/$121) will be available the first week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

August 1989

- The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981 = 100) showed no change in August from July's revised figure of 157.2. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 5.4% from 149.2 to 157.2.

- On a monthly basis, the component index for Saint John registered an increase of 0.3%, as bricklayers and asbestos workers received increments in their existing wage packages.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $17.25/$69) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements

August 1989
(1981 = 100)

	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988	% change	
				August 1989/ July 1989	August 1989/ August 1988
Canada	**157.2**	**157.2**	**149.2**	**–**	**5.4**
St. John's	142.8	142.8	142.8	–	–
Halifax	174.8	174.8	167.4	–	4.4
Saint John	157.6	157.2	146.7	0.3	7.4
Quebec City	157.8	157.8	149.7	–	5.4
Chicoutimi	157.1	157.1	149.1	–	5.4
Montreal	157.4	157.4	149.4	–	5.4
Ottawa	164.5	164.5	156.2	–	5.3
Toronto	160.8	160.8	152.0	–	5.8
Hamilton	159.9	159.9	151.9	–	5.3
St. Catharines	161.8	161.8	153.9	–	5.1
Kitchener	166.9	166.9	158.3	–	5.4
London	164.2	164.2	156.3	–	5.1
Windsor	160.7	160.7	153.3	–	4.8
Sudbury	163.3	163.3	155.5	–	5.0
Thunder Bay	161.9	161.9	154.1	–	5.1
Winnipeg	143.1	143.1	139.8	–	2.4
Vancouver	147.8	147.8	140.1	–	5.5
Victoria	147.2	147.2	139.9	–	5.2

– *Nil or zero.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil Pipeline Transport

July 1989

Highlights

- In July, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines decreased 1.7% from the same period last year to 14 332 235 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, now at 99 560 878 m^3, are up 1.7% from 1988.

- Pipeline exports of crude oil decreased 15.3% compared to July 1988, while pipeline imports rose 61.0% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1989 are now down 7.7% from 1988 levels, while imports are up by 19.9%.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month declined 1.5% from 1988, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 9.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The July 1989 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $9.50/$95) will be available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

August 1989

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 4 656 379 cubic metres in August 1989, an increase of 2.7% over 4 531 916^r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 124 043 cubic metres, up 6.7% over 4 803 820^r cubic metres in August 1988. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported as 8 983 202 cubic metres, an increase of 2.7% over 8 745 527^r cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 18 930 209 cubic metres, an increase of 6.9% over 17 703 554^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 29 540 835^r cubic metres, an increase of 0.7% over 29 343 340^r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 0.7% to 37 618 846 cubic metres, from the year-earlier level of 37 350 005^r cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 69 149 293 cubic metres, was up 2.1% over 67 733 975^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The August 1989 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001,$5.80/$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending September 30, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending September 30, 1989 totalled 254 280 tonnes, a decrease of 8.8% from the preceding week's total of 278 888 tonnes and down 7.7% from the year-earlier level of 275 356 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1989 was 11 760 925 tonnes, an increase of 8.2% from 10 871 793 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas, 1987.
Catalogue number 13-216
(Canada: $26; Other Countries: $31).

Labour Force Information, September 1989.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6/$60; Other Countries: $7.20/$72).
Available October 7, 1989 at 7 a.m..

Homicide in Canada: A Statistical Perspective, 1988.
Catalogue number 85-209
(Canada: $37; Other Countries: $44).

How to Order Publications

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 6, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

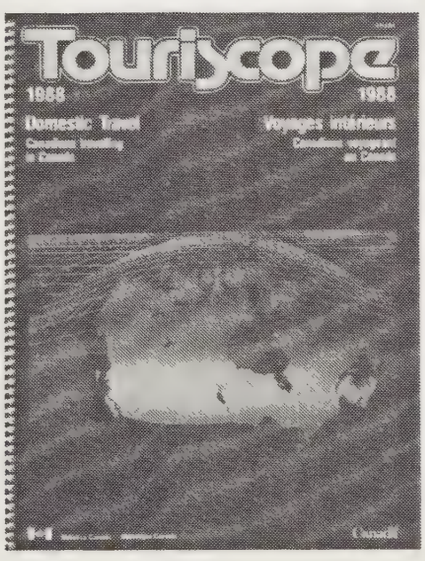
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey**, September 1989 — 3
  Little overall change in labour market for September 1989.
- **Divorces in Canada**, 1987 — 5
  In 1987, 86,985 divorces were granted in Canada, an 11.3% increase over the 1986 level and the highest number ever recorded in Canada.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Components of Personal Saving, 1985-88 — 6
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, August 1989 — 6
Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1988-89 — 6

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Domestic Travel – Canadians Travelling in Canada

1988

This latest edition of the publication provides an extensive selection of the most current statistics on travel within Canada. It consists of over 50 basic statistical tables, 10 statistical profiles of the adult pleasure overnight travel market for 1980 and 1988, charts, and an article reviewing developments in domestic travel in Canada during the 1980s.

Domestic Travel – Canadians Travelling in Canada, 1988 (87-504, $42) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Pierre Hubert (613-951-1513), Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Continued

Crime Statistics, 1988 6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: October 10-13

8

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

September 1989

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey indicate little overall change in the labour market for September 1989 after relatively strong employment growth over the last four months. The unemployment rate edged down to 7.3.

Employment

For the week ended September 16, 1989, the seasonally adjusted level of employment decreased slightly to 12,541,000 (-20,000). The employment/population ratio decreased by 0.2, to 62.1.

- Employment decreased by an estimated 30,000 among persons aged 15 to 24 and increased by 10,000 for those aged 25 and over. The decline in employment was concentrated among women, while employment for men remained virtually unchanged.

- Full-time employment fell by 36,000, with slightly larger declines posted among women (-21,000). An increase of 45,000 was noted in part-time employment, with gains concentrated among women (+28,000).

- Small employment declines were evidenced in most economic sectors with the largest occurring in trade (-16,000) and public administration (-20,000). Increases were seen in construction (+22,000) and in services (+34,000).

- The seasonally adjusted level of employment increased by 17,000 in British Columbia and 8,000 in Ontario. It decreased by 9,000 in Alberta and 4,000 in Manitoba. Little or no change was noted in the other provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment declined by 14,000 in September 1989 to 987,000 and the unemployment rate edged down to 7.3. The participation rate declined 0.2 to 67.0.

- Seasonally adjusted estimates of unemployment fell by 12,000 among women, particularly for those in the 15 to 24 age category (-9,000).

- The unemployment rate declined 0.5 among women aged 15 to 24 due to a drop of 1.8 in their participation rate. Little change was noted among men and adult women.

- The estimated number of unemployed decreased by 17,000 in Ontario and 7,000 in British Columbia. Unemployment increased by 11,000 in Quebec and 3,000 in Newfoundland. It showed little or no change in the other provinces.

- The unemployment rate declined by 0.5 in British Columbia to 8.3. Declines were also noted in New Brunswick (12.3) and Ontario (4.8), and the rate edged down slightly in Alberta (7.0). The unemployment rate rose by 1.2 in Newfoundland to 17.0, and by 0.4 in Manitoba to 7.2. Smaller increases were posted in Nova Scotia (10.3), Quebec (9.1) and Prince Edward Island (14.2). The rate remained unchanged in Saskatchewan (7.2).

Changes since September 1988

(Unadjusted)

- Estimated employment increased by 264,000 (+2.1%), to 12,599,000.

- Full-time employment increased by 263,000 (+2.5%), while part-time employment remained virtually unchanged.

- Employment grew by 2.4% in service-producing industries and by 1.6% in goods-producing industries. Strong year-over-year gains were noted in transportation, communication, and other utilities (+9.4%), while a decline was noted in primary industries other than agriculture (-4.0%).

- The estimated number of unemployed fell by 45,000 (-4.7%), to 901,000.

- The unemployment rate declined by 0.4, to 6.7.

- The participation rate increased by 0.2, to 66.8, and the employment/population ratio rose by 0.6, to 62.4.

Student Data

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March 1989 are asked additional questions. The information is compiled for two categories of students: (1) those who plan to return to school in the fall of 1989; and (2) those who do not plan to return to school at that time, or are uncertain of their intentions.

Returning Students

- The unemployment rate, unadjusted for seasonal variations, was estimated at 9.5 for September, down 0.4 from the previous year. The rate declined 0.4 for both students aged 15 to 19 (10.0) and those aged 20 to 24 (7.8).
- Employment among returning students was estimated at 740,000, an increase of 32,000 over last year. The employment/population ratio rose by 1.4 to 41.8.
- The participation rate increased by 1.4 to 46.2.

Other Students

- The unemployment rate was estimated at 13.3, a decrease of 2.1 from the previous year.
- Employment was estimated at 279,000, an increase of 16,000 over last year. The employment/population ratio increased to 72.9 (+ 2.1).
- The participation rate increased by 0.3 to 84.0.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

For further information contact Ray Ryan (613-951-0053), Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Hélène Lavoie (613-951-2301) or General Enquiries, (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division.

Labour Force Information (71-001P, $6/$60), providing summary information on the day of release, is now available. The September 1989 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17/$170) will be available the third week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	September 1989	August 1989	September 1988
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force (,000)	13,528	13,562	13,303
Employment (,000)	12,541	12,561	12,269
Unemployment (,000)	987	1,001	1,034
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.3	7.4	7.8
Participation Rate (%)	67.0	67.2	66.7
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	62.1	62.3	61.5
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force (,000)	13,500	13,942	13,280
Employment (,000)	12,599	12,971	12,335
Unemployment (,000)	901	971	945
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.7	7.0	7.1
Participation Rate (%)	66.8	69.1	66.6
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	62.4	64.3	61.8

Divorces in Canada

1987

In 1987, 86,985 divorces were granted in Canada, an 11.3% increase over the number granted in 1986 and the highest number of divorces ever recorded in Canada. Since the first comprehensive divorce legislation came into force in 1968, the annual number of divorces in Canada has risen steadily, with the exception of a decline that occurred from 1983 through 1985.

When 1987 divorces are expressed in terms of a rate per 100,000 married females aged 15 and over in the population, the highest divorce rates were observed in Alberta (1,588) and British Columbia (1,572) and the lowest in Newfoundland (757) and Prince Edward Island (812).

Among the provinces, the largest increase in the divorce rate between 1986 and 1987 was observed in Newfoundland (62%), followed by the increases in Manitoba and Prince Edward Island (28%). Alberta was the only province that experienced a decline in the divorce rate (4%).

A further analysis of the characteristics of persons obtaining a divorce in 1987 will be published in the second issue of *Health Reports* (82-003, $25/$100), due to be released in the new year. Also at that time, the 1987 standard table of marriages and divorces (Billing number 41032, $10) will be available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Owen Adams (613-951-1631), Health Division.

Divorces and Rates, Canada and Provinces, 1986 and 1987

	Number of divorces		% Change 1987/86	Divorce rate per 100,000 married women 15 +		% Change 1987/86
	1987	1986		1987	1986	
Canada	**86,985**	**78,160**	**11.3**	**1,372.2**	**1,255.2**	**9.3**
Newfoundland	1,002	610	64.3	757.4	468.9	61.5
Prince Edward Island	246	191	28.8	811.9	636.7	27.5
Nova Scotia	2,640	2,550	3.5	1,241.2	1,216.6	2.0
New Brunswick	1,952	1,700	14.8	1,127.0	991.8	13.6
Quebec	19,315	18,399	5.0	1,214.8	1,201.7	1.1
Ontario	34,233	28,653	19.5	1,453.2	1,231.1	18.0
Manitoba	3,771	2,917	29.3	1,437.7	1,122.8	28.0
Saskatchewan	2,751	2,395	14.9	1,121.0	980.8	14.3
Alberta	9,170	9,386	-2.3	1,588.4	1,646.1	-3.5
British Columbia	11,697	11,176	4.7	1,571.5	1,513.5	3.8
Yukon	113	89	27.0	1,397.4	1,253.4	11.5
Northwest Territories	105	94	11.7			

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Components of Personal Saving
1985-88

Statistics for selected components of personal savings, first released for the period 1961-1987 in the article "Components of Personal Saving", by Barbara Clift, in the November 1988 issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010) have been updated. Revisions for the years 1985-87 and preliminary estimates for 1988 are presented in the table below.

For further information on this release, contact Philip Smith (613-951-9158), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Selected Components of Personal Saving, 1985-88
(Millions of dollars)

	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total personal saving	42,047	35,146	34,743	36,183
Savings of non-profit institutions	874	1,366	1,506	1,086
Savings through life insurance	7,578	7,382	7,947	9,901
Savings through trusteed pension plans	10,855	10,690	10,578	11,230
Savings through RRSPs[1]	6,166	7,100	8,029	9,171
Savings available for other uses	16,574	8,608	6,683	4,795

[1] *Excludes registered retirement savings plans administered by life insurance companies and self-directed plans.*

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances
August 1989

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 82,833 kitchen appliances in August 1989, down 40.8% from the 140,037[r] appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 63,347 in August 1989, a increase of 107.7% over the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 795,746[r] units. Corresponding data for the same period in 1988 amounted to 821,769[r] units.

The August 1989 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division.

Adult Correctional Services in Canada
1988-89

Preliminary 1988-89 information is now available on the operation of custodial and community corrections services in Canada. Detailed caseload, caseload characteristics and resource information is available by federal and provincial jurisdictions.

Final data will be released in the 1988-89 issue of *Adult Correctional Services in Canada* (85-211, $37), to be released in December. This publication will include data analysis, graphic presentation of the data trends and descriptive information on federal and provincial correctional services in Canada.

For further information, contact Micheline Reed (613-951-6656), Correctional Services Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Crime Statistics
1988

Crime data for 1988 are now available in machine-readable format.

The Relative Trends microcomputer database and application has been designed to support the analysis of relative rates of growth for a comprehensive range of justice system variables (158) from surveys over the last 27 years.

The crime data included in the database cover the period from 1962 to 1988 for Canada, the provinces/territories and municipalities with populations over 50,000.

For further information, contact Joanne Lacroix (613-951-0647), Integration and Analysis Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oil Pipe Line Transport, June 1989.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $9.50/95; Other Countries: $11.40/$114).

Electric Power Statistics, July 1989.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $9.50/$95; Other Countries: $11.40/$114).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, July 1989.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $5.80/$58; Other Countries: $7/$70).

Housing Starts and Completions, July 1989.
Catalogue number 64-002
(Canada: $13.70/$137; Other Countries: $16.40/$164).

Touriscope: Domestic Travel – Canadians Travelling in Canada, 1988.
Catalogue number 87-504
(Canada: $42; Other Countries: $50).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of October 10-13

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
10	New Housing Price Index	August 1989
10	Estimates of Labour Income	July 1989
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	August 1989
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	August 1989
12	Farm Product Price Index	August 1989

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 10, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **New Motor Vehicle Sales**, August 1989 — 3
  Seasonally adjusted new motor vehicle sales decreased a modest 0.3% in August 1989.
- **Estimates of Labour Income**, July 1989 — 5
  Labour Income increased by 8.2% from July 1988.
- **New Housing Price Index**, August 1989 — 7
  A decrease in the Vancouver price index contributed to a drop of 0.1% in the Canada Total New Housing Price Index in August 1989.
- **Corporation Financial Statistics**, 1987 — 8
  Pre-tax profits of all Canadian corporations advanced by 33% to $85.9 billion.
- **Corporation Taxation Statistics**, 1987 — 9
  Income taxes declared by corporations climbed 15% to $16.1 billion.

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Survey of Manufacturing Technology – The Leading Technologies

Forty-eight per cent of manufacturing plants, accounting for 88% of the total value of shipments in manufacturing, use at least one of the 22 advanced technologies in their factory operations. For 17 technologies, 43% of plants, accounting for 85% of shipment values, use at least one in their factory operations.

When ranked by the number of plants using them, the leading technologies in manufacturing were programmable controllers, material requirements planning (MRP), computer aided design (CAD) and/or computer aided engineering (CAE) and NC/CNC machines.

The Vol. 13, No. 9 issue of *Science Statistics* (88-001, $6.80/$68), now available, presents survey results on the leading technologies in the manufacturing industries. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Fred Gault (613-951-9920) or Louis-Marc Ducharme (613-951-9921), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, August 1989 12
Sugar Sales, September 1989 12
Consolidated Government Finance Data, 1985 13

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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MAJOR RELEASES

New Motor Vehicle Sales

August 1989

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

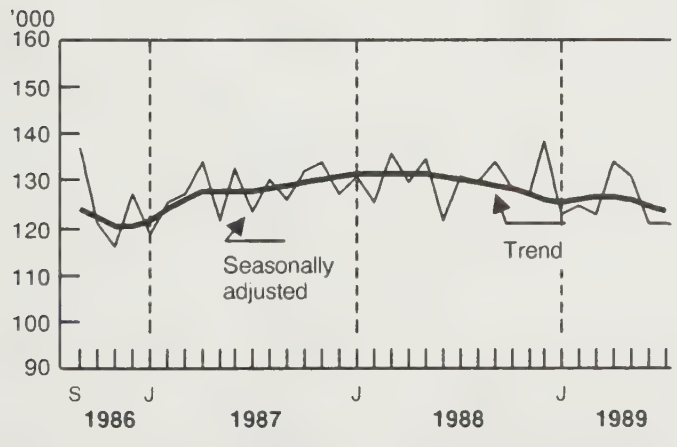
- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 120,000 units in August 1989, a modest decline of 0.3% from the revised level a month earlier. In August, passenger car sales posted a 3.4% increase, while commercial vehicle sales declined by 7.2%.

- New motor vehicle sales fluctuated markedly during the first eight months of 1989, experiencing a generally downward trend, especially during the last four months.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars recorded a gain of 1.0% in August 1989 to 54,000 units, while sales of imported passenger cars increased 8.4% to 27,000 units. The increases followed three consecutive monthly declines for both.

- The 7.2% decline by commercial vehicles followed a 3.7% gain in July.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1986-1989



Note to Users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in new motor vehicle sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a weighted moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is however not shown in the chart since it may change direction as succeeding months are added.

North American Vehicles: *Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

Imported Vehicles: *Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

Unadjusted

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 122,000 units in August 1989, down 6.0% from the year-earlier level. Passenger car sales recorded a decline of 4.0%, while commercial vehicle sales decreased 10.3%.

- Unit sales of imported passenger cars increased 2.0% over the level in August 1988, as a gain in imports from "other countries" (+17.3%) more than offset a decrease in sales of Japanese cars (-2.6%). North American passenger cars decreased by 7.3% from their year-ago level.

- The overseas share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 37.6% in August 1989, from 35.4% a year earlier.

- Seven provinces registered lower unit sales of motor vehicles in August 1989 compared to August 1988. Gains were recorded in British Columbia (+2.4%), Alberta (+0.9%) and Prince Edward Island (+0.4%).

- For the first eight months of 1989, total new motor vehicle sales decreased 4.1% from the same period last year to 1,044,000 units. Sales of domestic passenger cars were down by 5.1% to 478,000 units, while imported passenger car sales dropped 4.4% to 225,000 units. Commercial vehicle sales totalled 342,000 units during this period, down 2.6% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The August 1989 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $9/$90) will be available in the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

August 1989

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	May 1989 r	June 1989 r	July 1989 r	August 1989p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**130,716** **-2.2**	**120,558** **-7.8**	**120,587** **--**	**120,261** **-0.3**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	60,403 -3.1	53,857 -10.8	53,695 -0.3	54,226 +1.0
Overseas	27,140 -3.4	26,640 -1.8	25,356 -4.8	27,477 +8.4
Total	**87,543** **-3.2**	**80,496** **-8.0**	**79,051** **-1.8**	**81,703** **+3.4**
Commercial Vehicles	43,173 -0.1	40,062 -7.2	41,536 +3.7	38,558 -7.2

	Unadjusted Sales			
	August 1989	Change 1989/1988	January-August 1989	Change 1989/1988
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**121,730**	**-6.0**	**1,044,202**	**-4.1**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	52,661	-7.3	477,528	-5.1
Japan	23,238	-2.6	173,381	-0.2
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	8,439	+17.3	51,698	-16.0
Total	**84,338**	**-4.0**	**702,607**	**-4.8**
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	30,985	-17.9	297,316	-6.4
Overseas	6,407	+63.9	44,279	+34.2
Total	**37,392**	**-10.3**	**341,595**	**-2.6**

Estimates of Labour Income

July 1989

The July 1989 preliminary estimate of labour income, which is approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, increased 8.2% over July 1988 to $29.2 billion. This rate of growth, while less than the year-to-year change of 9.5% in June, was similar to the average year-to-year change recorded in the first half of 1989.

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries[1] for July 1989 declined by 0.6% from June. Large retroactive payments due to contract settlements in federal administration in June affected the May-to-June and the June-to-July monthly trends.

- Increases in wages and salaries were noted in transportation, communications and other utilities (1.7%), commercial and personal services (1.3%), education and related services (1.0%) and health and welfare services (1.1%).

- Wages and salaries declined in mines, quarries and oil wells by 2.1%, and in federal administration and other government offices by 22.6%. The latter decrease was the result of large retroactive payments made in June.

- The July growth rates in all provinces and territories were affected by the June retroactive payments in federal administration and all showed month-to-month declines.

Unadjusted

- The July 1989 year-to-year growth in wages and salaries was 8.4%, similar to the average year-to-year change recorded in the first half of 1989.

- Wages and salaries in transportation, communications and other utilities showed an acceleration in its year-to-year growth rate.

- Decelerations in yearly growth rates were noted in mines, quarries and oil wells, construction and federal administration and other government offices. The latter industry showed a significant deceleration compared to the June year-to-year change; however the July rate was much stronger than the average increase in the first five months of the year.

- All provinces and territories showed decelerations in their year-to-year growth rates compared to the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The July-September 1989 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $18/$72) will be available in January 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

[1] *Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.*

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	July 1989[p]	June 1989[r]	May 1989[f]	July 1988
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	291.8	244.7	192.8	286.0
Forestry	232.6	230.7	191.4	218.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	634.6	649.1	628.3	611.2
Manufacturing industries	5,589.3	5,597.8	5,401.8	5,233.4
Construction industry	2,049.9	1,966.7	1,805.8	1,842.2
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,524.5	2,506.7	2,453.2	2,281.5
Trade	3,590.2	3,627.5	3,549.2	3,333.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,328.0	2,314.3	2,269.3	2,151.7
Commercial and personal services	3,983.6	3,868.9	3,739.2	3,602.9
Education and related services	1,861.5	2,222.3	2,206.4	1,725.5
Health and welfare services	1,755.6	1,732.3	1,735.0	1,642.2
Federal administration and other government offices	899.6	1,160.1	825.7	794.4
Provincial administration	660.3	650.6	633.6	629.1
Local administration	571.8	560.3	528.8	529.1
Total wages and salaries	**26,973.3**	**27,332.1**	**26,160.5**	**24,880.8**
Supplementary labour income	2,917.3	2,956.5	2,830.9	2,737.1
Labour income	**29,890.6**	**30,288.6**	**28,991.4**	**27,617.9**
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	207.4	200.9	202.1	202.8
Forestry	201.4	201.7	203.0	189.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	617.9	630.9	631.0	595.1
Manufacturing industries	5,392.9	5,384.4	5,351.9	5,050.5
Construction industry	1,812.5	1,825.9	1,806.4	1,635.2
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,480.8	2,439.6	2,443.9	2,240.7
Trade	3,564.2	3,552.6	3,517.2	3,309.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,261.5	2,267.8	2,250.2	2,090.9
Commercial and personal services	3,831.9	3,782.9	3,745.7	3,468.0
Education and related services	2,157.3	2,136.9	2,126.8	1,999.1
Health and welfare services	1,716.3	1,698.3	1,709.0	1,605.3
Federal administration and other government offices	872.9	1,128.0	812.8	770.9
Provincial administration	633.1	636.4	637.3	603.3
Local administration	542.6	543.6	533.2	502.7
Total wages and salaries	**26,325.1**	**26,490.9**	**26,000.2**	**24,288.9**
Supplementary labour income	2,848.9	2,866.9	2,813.8	2,671.8
Labour income	**29,174.0**	**29,357.8**	**28,814.0**	**26,960.7**

[p] *Preliminary estimates.*
[r] *Revised estimates.*
[f] *Final estimates.*

New Housing Price Index

August 1989

A decrease in the Vancouver price index contributed to a drop of 0.1% in the Canada Total New Housing Price Index in August 1989.

The New Housing Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 150.0 in August, down 0.1% from July 1989. Vancouver, with a monthly decrease of 1.6%, contributed significantly to this decrease. Calgary (1.7%) and Edmonton (0.9%) registered the largest monthly increases of the cities surveyed.

Between July 1989 and August 1989, the estimated house only index decreased by 0.2%, while the estimated land only index increased by 0.3%.

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 13.0% higher than the year earlier level.

On a yearly basis, Toronto continued to show the largest price increase of all cities surveyed (22.0%), despite posting no increases in July or August.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $17.25/$69) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes

1981 = 100

	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988	% change: August 1989/ July 1989	% change: August 1989/ August 1988
Canada Total	**150.0**	**150.1**	**132.8**	**-0.1**	**13.0**
Canada (House only)	148.9	149.2	139.0	-0.2	7.1
Canada (Land only)	158.1	157.6	124.3	0.3	27.2
St. John's	120.7	120.7	116.1	–	4.0
Halifax	135.8	135.8	133.2	–	2.0
Saint John-Moncton Fredericton	141.9	141.8	137.8	0.1	3.0
Quebec City	169.8	169.4	159.2	0.2	6.7
Montreal	172.6	172.3	167.6	0.2	3.0
Ottawa-Hull	155.4	155.8	147.6	-0.3	5.3
Toronto	213.3	213.3	174.9	–	22.0
Hamilton	192.8	192.3	180.1	0.3	7.1
St. Catharines-Niagara	183.1	182.1	169.0	0.5	8.3
Kitchener-Waterloo	195.7	194.5	177.8	0.6	10.1
London	176.3	175.7	161.5	0.3	9.2
Windsor	141.3	141.3	128.6	–	9.9
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	138.8	138.8	131.2	–	5.8
Winnipeg	135.2	134.7	135.7	0.4	-0.4
Regina	121.0	121.0	118.8	–	1.9
Saskatoon	112.8	112.8	112.6	–	0.2
Calgary	110.3	108.5	103.8	1.7	6.3
Edmonton	102.3	101.4	94.6	0.9	8.1
Vancouver	93.6	95.1	81.4	-1.6	15.0
Victoria	81.7	81.1	73.9	0.7	10.6

Note: *The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.*

Corporation Financial Statistics

1987

Pre-tax profits of all Canadian corporations advanced by 33% to $85.9 billion in 1987. This increase followed increases of 5% in 1986, 1% in 1985 and 40% in 1984.

The investment holding company industry and the mineral fuels industry together accounted for 55% of the overall increase in profits in 1987. The increase in manufacturing profits slowed to 15% in 1987 following the 34% surge in 1986.

Industry Highlights

- Investment and holding company profits increased $6.6 billion following a similar strong increase in 1986. The bulk of the increase in 1987 came from extraordinary gains from the sale of investments, while 1986's profit gains were equally attributable to extraordinary gains and dividend revenue.

- The mineral fuels industry's profit of $3.8 billion was a significant improvement over its 1986 loss of $2.1 billion. The improvement in world oil prices was the primary factor in its profit turnaround.

- Within the manufacturing industries, the major contributors to profit increases were: the paper and allied industries ($1.8 billion); the chemicals industries ($772 million); and the primary metals industries ($654 million). Decreases of $1.3 billion in the transportation equipment industry and of $1.4 billion in the petroleum and coal industries were the major contributors to the lower rate of increase in profit in the manufacturing industries.

Revenues

In 1987, revenues of Canadian corporations increased by 8%. The rate of increase of corporate revenues has remained moderate since the recovery from the 1982 recession. Corporations in the financial industries registered a 9% gain and corporations in the non-financial sector registered an increase of 8%.

Industry Highlights

- Mining rebounded in revenue growth in 1987, posting a 10% gain after a decrease of 28% in 1986 and increases of 5% in 1985 and 15% in 1984. The improvement in the mining industries was the result of improvements in selling prices for base metals and crude oil.

- Trade revenues maintained an upward trend with an increase of 10% in 1987 following similar increases in 1986 and 1985.

- Manufacturing posted a revenue gain of 6% in 1987, an improvement over the 3% gain in 1986. Improved selling prices and strong markets contributed to the improvements in the primary metals, wood, and paper and allied industries. Lower demand and sales incentives contributed to the decreases recorded in the transportation equipment industry.

- The insurance and real estate agencies and real estate developers accounted for $4.8 billion of the $9.8 billion increase in revenue for the financial industries in 1987.

Assets

The growth of $164 billion in total assets of Canadian corporations in 1987 followed the pattern of a constant 10% increase, as was found also in the previous three post-recession years.

Industry Highlights

- Mining experienced an increase of 7% in assets in 1987 – mineral fuels increased by 6% and metal mining grew by 11%.

- The manufacturing industries had a 7% growth in their assets in 1987. Increases were registered in paper and allied industries (17%), transportation and equipment industries (14%), electrical products industries (18%), wood industries (19%) and primary metals industries (7%). In contrast, the petroleum and coal industries had a decrease of 10%.

- The financial industries' assets increased by 11% in 1987, less than the gain of 14% in 1986 but equal to the gains of 11% in 1985 and 8% in 1984.

Readers should note that corporation financial statistics do not include data for insurance carriers and credit unions.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5100-5325.

The 1987 issue of *Corporation Financial Statistics* (61-207) will be available towards the end of January.

For further information, contact R. St.Germain (613-951-2649), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Corporation Taxation Statistics

1987

Income taxes declared by corporations in Canada climbed 15%, to $16.1 billion in 1987. Taxable income rose 13% to $45.7 billion, while before-tax profits of corporations subject to tax were up 33% to $81.5 billion in 1987. Profits grew faster than taxable income, principally as a result of a substantial increase in non-taxable capital gains.

The 13% increase in taxable income in 1987 followed a 2% decline in the previous year. This marks the biggest change since the economic recovery in 1983 and 1984 when taxable income increased by 20% and 24% respectively.

Income Taxes

Income taxes rose 15% in 1987, resuming their upward climb after stalling at the $14 billion level in 1985 and 1986. Taxes had been increasing at rates ranging from 9% to 20% in the three years prior to 1985.

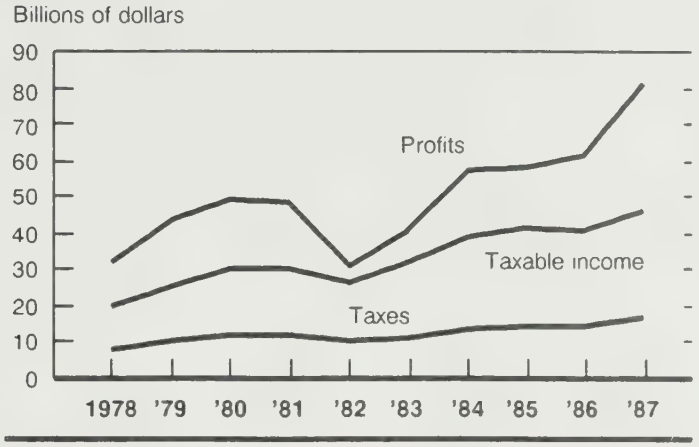
Federal income taxes rose 15% to $11 billion, closely paralleling the change in taxable income. Provincial taxes were up 17% to $5 billion, led by Alberta, where increases in both taxable income and tax rates led to a 55% jump in taxes.

Industry Highlights

The growth of income taxes was concentrated in the financial, mining and manufacturing industries in 1987. Financial industries accounted for $1 billion of the total $2.1 billion increase.

- Taxes in the financial industries amounted to $3.6 billion in 1987, an increase of 37% over the previous year. This follows increases of 31% in 1986 and 26% in 1985. Investment holding companies and real estate operators and developers continued to be the major contributors.

Profits, Taxable Income and Taxes, 1978-1987



- In mining, income taxes amounted to $1.2 billion, more than a third higher than the previous year but still well below the 1985 peak of $3 billion. In 1986 taxes fell to their lowest level in 10 years in the wake of the plunge in oil and gas prices.

- In manufacturing, income taxes rose by 6% to $4.9 billion. Year-over-year increases in excess of 60% in the paper and allied, wood, and petroleum and coal industries were offset by the transport equipment industry, where taxes fell to the lowest level since 1983.

Taxable Income By Region

Taxable income increased in all regions in 1987 with increases ranging from 8% in Ontario to 29% in British Columbia.

Underlying the overall change in Ontario were increases of 42% in construction and 34% in finance, tempered by a decrease of 6% in manufacturing. In British Columbia the forestry-related industries, finance, transportation and communications all contributed to the broadly based 29% gain.

Taxable income allocated to Quebec rose 18%, led by increases in the financial and manufacturing industries. In the Prairie provinces, the beginning of the recovery of the oil and gas industry in Alberta was the major factor leading to the 13% rise in taxable income.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3331-3358 and 5326-5369.

For further information, contact P. Helmer (613-951-2648), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Federal and Provincial Corporation Income Taxes, by Industrial Division
1986 and 1987
(Millions of dollars)

	Federal Income Taxes		Provincial Income Taxes		Total Federal and Provincial	
	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	77.1	100.4	49.6	62.1	126.7	162.5
Mining	694.7	866.3	237.0	383.3	931.7	1,249.5
Manufacturing	2,977.8	3,152.2	1,618.6	1,707.7	4,596.4	4,859.9
Construction	310.7	401.0	131.9	173.7	442.6	574.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	1,291.9	1,448.6	497.8	601.8	1,789.6	2,050.5
Wholesale trade	1,152.8	1,129.2	445.5	446.2	1,598.2	1,575.4
Retail trade	637.3	696.2	246.2	269.3	883.5	965.5
Finance	1,869.9	2,569.7	719.4	981.6	2,589.3	3,551.2
Services	706.1	782.9	298.2	340.2	1,004.3	1,123.1
Total all industries	**9,718.3**	**11,146.5**	**4,244.1**	**4,965.9**	**13,962.4**	**16,112.3**

Regional Allocation of Taxable Income, by Industrial Division

1986 and 1987
Millions of dollars

	Atlantic Provinces		Quebec		Ontario	
	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45.7	65.7	117.9	152.2	168.0	215.7
Mining	97.6	103.6	63.3	87.6	222.2	314.0
Manufacturing	558.6	708.3	3,455.5	3,996.3	7,694.1	7,258.7
Construction	83.5	98.0	507.0	664.0	715.3	1,018.6
Transportation, communication and other utilities	272.5	332.0	929.1	840.8	1,501.8	1,679.2
Wholesale trade	159.2	177.8	1,141.2	1,318.2	2,037.7	1,957.2
Retail trade	170.5	194.1	764.2	840.6	1,091.8	1,210.0
Finance	246.4	262.1	1,292.3	1,912.0	3,062.0	4,101.3
Services	120.5	126.9	775.3	891.4	1,482.5	1,736.2
Total all industries	**1,754.5**	**2,068.3**	**9,045.8**	**10,703.1**	**17,975.2**	**19,490.9**

	Prairie Provinces		British Columbia		Other		Total Canada	
	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	167.0	174.8	130.7	172.0	1.1	5.1	630.5	785.6
Mining	1,906.6	2,236.0	83.4	98.2	105.2	190.7	2,478.2	3,030.1
Manufacturing	1,528.1	1,687.9	937.0	1,328.1	38.3	53.0	14,211.6	15,032.3
Construction	261.0	271.8	130.4	158.0	9.6	10.2	1,706.8	2,220.7
Transportation, communication and other utilities	1,076.5	1,244.3	446.8	591.2	17.9	38.2	4,244.6	4,725.6
Wholesale trade	571.5	573.5	329.3	369.2	12.6	11.1	4,251.4	4,407.0
Retail trade	492.4	504.4	244.8	290.7	10.1	15.0	2,773.8	3,054.8
Finance	942.3	1,211.7	555.9	698.7	368.7	298.3	6,467.6	8,484.2
Services	733.6	710.7	340.4	429.9	21.3	19.9	3,473.5	3,915.0
Total all industries	**7,679.1**	**8,615.3**	**3,198.7**	**4,136.0**	**584.6**	**641.7**	**40,238.0**	**45,655.3**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

August 1989

Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling $1,095 million in August 1989, up 6.5% over the revised August 1988 level of $1,028 million.

Cumulative sales for the first eight months of 1988 totalled $7,783 million, an increase of 4.8% over the corresponding period in 1988.

Department store sales during August 1989 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows (with the percentage change from August 1988 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, $13.8 million (+ 0.6%);
- Prince Edward Island, $7.9 million (+ 1.4%);
- Nova Scotia, $37.3 million (+ 4.6%);
- New Brunswick, $26.7 million (+ 12.4%);
- Quebec, $210.8 million (+ 3.4%);
- Ontario, $445.0 million (+ 7.6%);
- Manitoba, $46.2 million (+ 5.0%);
- Saskatchewan, $32.1 million (+ 4.3%);
- Alberta, $123.6 million (+ 5.2%);
- British Columbia, $151.5 million (+ 10.0%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, $47.3 million (+ 7.6%);
- Edmonton, $54.4 million (+ 3.6%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, $19.0 million (-1.4%);
- Hamilton, $30.2 million (+ 4.8%);
- Montreal, $113.5 million (+ 0.2%);
- Ottawa-Hull, $50.9 million (+ 5.6%);
- Quebec City, $30.0 million (+ 2.1%);
- Toronto, $171.0 million (+ 3.6%);
- Vancouver, $84.1 million (+ 8.7%);
- Winnipeg, $41.8 million (+ 4.9%).

The August 1989 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2/$20) will be available in the first week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

Note to Users:

Trading days can have a significant impact on department store sales. Estimates shown in this release are not adjusted for trading day differences.

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in The Daily during the week of October 23, 1989.

For more information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Sugar Sales

September 1989

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 77 802 643 kilograms for all types of sugar in September 1989, comprising 75 402 134 kilograms in domestic sales and 2 400 509 kilograms in export sales. The 1989 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 733 895 643^{r} kilograms: 695 076 134^{r} kilograms in domestic sales and 38 819 509^{r} kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 93 074 000 kilograms in September 1988, of which 87 048 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 6 026 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1988 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 719 860 000 kilograms: 689 098 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 30 762 000 kilograms in export sales.

The September 1989 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Consolidated Government Finance Data

1985

Actual data for consolidated revenues and expenditures of provincial and local governments and of provincial-local and federal governments for 1985 are now available. Also revised estimates for 1986, 1987 and 1988 are now released.

These series consolidate data for the fiscal years ending nearest to December 31. Hence, for 1985, local data for 1985 are consolidated with provincial and federal data for 1985/86.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3146 - 3160.

For more information on this release, contact G. Huneault (613-951-1820) or Iva Mohapel (613-951-1819), Public Institutions Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Survey Methodology – A Journal of Statistics Canada, June 1989.
Catalogue number 12-001
(Canada: $30 a year; Other Countries: $35 a year).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin, Vol. 13, No. 9, **Survey of Manufacturing Technology – The Leading Technologies**, October 1989.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $6.80/$68; Other Countries: $8.20/$82).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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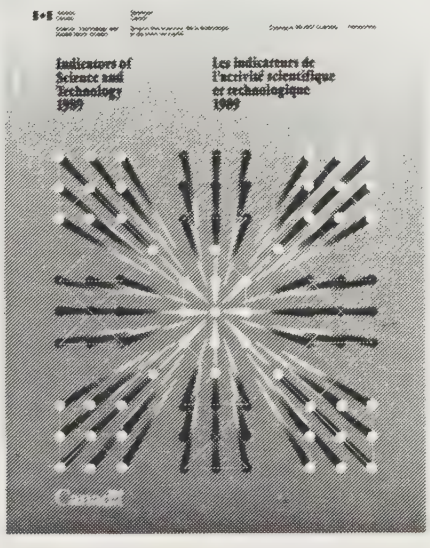
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential,** August 1989 3
  With a decrease of 0.6% in August, the 12-month change was 2.4%.
- **Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential,** August 1989 4
  The index dropped 0.6% to 143.6 in August, but remained 2.4% higher than a year ago.

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Deliveries of Major Grains, August 1989 5
Particleboard, Hardboard and Waferboard, August 1989 5



Indicators of Science and Technology
1989

Scientific and technological change is one of the factors which determines the competitiveness of a firm, sector or economy. It is therefore important to develop indicators of this activity, and thereby describe and understand the scientific and technological system and its role on society and the economy.

Indicators of Science and Technology contains a selection of statistics which are useful as indicators of the science and technology (S&T) system in Canada. It analyzes science and technology activities within Canada and, to the extent possible, their relationship to the efforts of other industrialized countries.

The 1989 issue of this publication presents such indicators as: human resources for science and technology; expenditures on research and development; international transfer of technology; and the use of manufacturing technologies. The topics covered by this publication vary from issue to issue, and will correspond to the availability of updated statistics.

Research and development expenditures and personnel engaged in research and development are discussed in the latest issue of *Science and Technology Indicators* (88-002, $17.25/$69). See "How to Order Publications".

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, August 1989 5
Steel Pipe and Tubing, August 1989 6
Elementary-secondary School Enrolment, 1987-88 6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

7

MAJOR RELEASES

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential

August 1989

At 144.0, the August price index for residential construction building materials (1981 = 100) was down 0.6% from the revised figure for the previous month, but was 2.4% higher than a year ago.

The most significant price movements between July and August were decreases in prices for metal roofing and siding, structural and architectural metal products, carpets, and lumber.

Between August 1988 and 1989, prices for mechanical materials rose 4.7%, due primarily to increases for plumbing fittings, copper pipe and fittings, sanitaryware, and hot water equipment. Prices for electrical materials increased 3.1%, mainly due to incandescent lighting fixtures. Architectural materials were up by 2.7%, due mainly to increases in prices for plywood, clay bricks and blocks, and wooden doors. Structural materials rose 0.4%, mainly because of increases in prices for ready-mix concrete, nails, tacks and staples, and particleboard.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 1).

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $17.25/$69) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential
August 1989
(1981 = 100)

				% Change	
	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988	August 1989/ July 1989	August 1989/ August 1988
Total materials	**144.0**	**144.8**	**140.6**	**-0.6**	**2.4**
Architectural materials	142.8	144.0	139.1	-0.8	2.7
Structural materials	143.9	144.0	143.3	-0.1	0.4
Mechanical materials	154.4	153.9	147.5	0.3	4.7
Electrical materials	137.4	138.2	133.3	-0.6	3.1

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential

August 1989

The price index for non-residential construction building materials (1981 = 100) dropped to 143.6 in August, down 0.6% from the figure for the previous month, but 2.4% higher than a year ago.

Between July and August 1989, there were significant decreases in prices for metal roofing and siding, building wires and cables, structural and architectural metal products, and foamed and expanded plastics.

Between August 1988 and 1989, prices for mechanical materials rose 3.7%, principally due to increases in elevator and escalator equipment, plumbing fittings, sanitaryware and hot water heating equipment. A 2.4% increase in the prices of architectural materials was due mainly to plywood, thermal insulations, clay bricks and blocks, and polyethylene sheets. Prices for electrical materials were up by 2.4%, due mainy to incandescent lighting fixtures and building wires and cables. Structural materials were up by 1.5%, which was largely attributable to increases in prices for ready-mix concrete and bolts, nuts, and screws.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 2).

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $17.25/$69) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential
August 1989
(1981 = 100)

	August 1989	July 1989	August 1988	% Change	
				August 1989/ July 1989	August 1989/ August 1988
Total materials	**143.6**	**144.5**	**140.2**	**-0.6**	**2.4**
Architectural materials	144.0	145.8	140.6	-1.2	2.4
Structural materials	140.4	140.3	138.3	0.1	1.5
Mechanical materials	154.9	154.9	149.4	–	3.7
Electrical materials	135.3	135.6	132.1	-0.2	2.4

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Deliveries of Major Grains

August 1989

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a decrease from August 1988, except in the case of rye, where marketings increased significantly. Deliveries for August 1988 and August 1989 were as follows:

	1988	1989
	(thousand tonnes)	
• Wheat (excluding durum)	1 369.3	1 345.7
• Durum wheat	334.3	310.3
• **Total wheat**	**1 703.6**	**1 656.0**
• Oats	44.5	15.2
• Barley	280.5	153.7
• Rye	25.0	102.1
• Flaxseed	21.6	20.3
• Canola	168.5	121.2
• **Total**	**2 243.7**	**2 068.5**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The August 1989 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.10/$131) is scheduled for release in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

August 1989

Canadian firms produced 183 489 cubic metres of waferboard in August 1989, an increase of 31.0% over the 140 094[r] cubic metres produced in August 1988. Particleboard production reached 107 158 cubic metres, up 8.0% over 99 193[r] cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for August 1989 was 11 014 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (118,557 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), an increase of 260.2% over the 3 058 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (32,916 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) of hardboard produced in August 1988.

Production of waferboard during the first eight months of 1989 totalled 1 387 439 cubic metres, up 22.0% over the 1 136 890[r] cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 817 094[r] cubic metres, down 0.2% from the 818 776[r] cubic metres in January to August 1988. Year-to-date production of hardboard reached 87 486[r] thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm (941,688[r] thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), up 220.8% over the 27 267 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm (293,502 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The August 1989 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Steel Wire and Specified

August 1989

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for August 1989 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 63 606 tonnes in August 1989, an increase of 17.4% over the 54 170 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The August 1989 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pepin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Steel Pipe and Tubing

August 1989

Steel pipe and tubing production for August 1989 totalled 130 301 tonnes, a decrease of 1.5% from the 132 239 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 077 550 tonnes, down 9.9% from the 1 195 734 tonnes produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The August 1989 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Elementary-secondary School Enrolment

1987-88

The 1987-88 school year marked the second consecutive in which elementary-secondary school enrolment has increased, following declines which began in the early seventies.

This enrolment increase resulted primarily from growth at the pre-elementary and elementary levels, as enrolment at the secondary level increased only slightly in 1987-88.

Since 1970-71, total public enrolment decreased by 960,000 students (17%). Private enrolment grew by more than 84,000 (59%) over the same period, and federal schools by over 15,000 (54%).

For additional information on elementary-secondary enrolments in Canadian schools, order the publication *Elementary-Secondary School Enrolment*, 1987-88 (81-210, $25), released today. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release,or contact James Seidle (613-951-1500), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas, 1986.
Catalogue number 31-203
(Canada: $58; Other Countries: $70).

Footwear Statistics, August 1989.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Cement, August 1989.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, August 1989.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.30/$53; Other Countries: $6.40/$64).

Aviation – Air Carrier Operations in Canada, January - March 1988.
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: $23/$92; Other Countries: $27.50/$110).

Elementary-Secondary School Enrolment, 1987-88.
Catalogue number 81-210
(Canada: $25; Other Countries: $30).

Science and Technology Indicators, 1989
Catalogue number 88-002
(Canada: $17.25/$69; Other Countries: $20.70/$83).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 12, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Farm Product Price Index**, August 1989 2
  Farm prices decreased 5.0% from the July level.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Geographical Distribution of Personal Income, 1988 4
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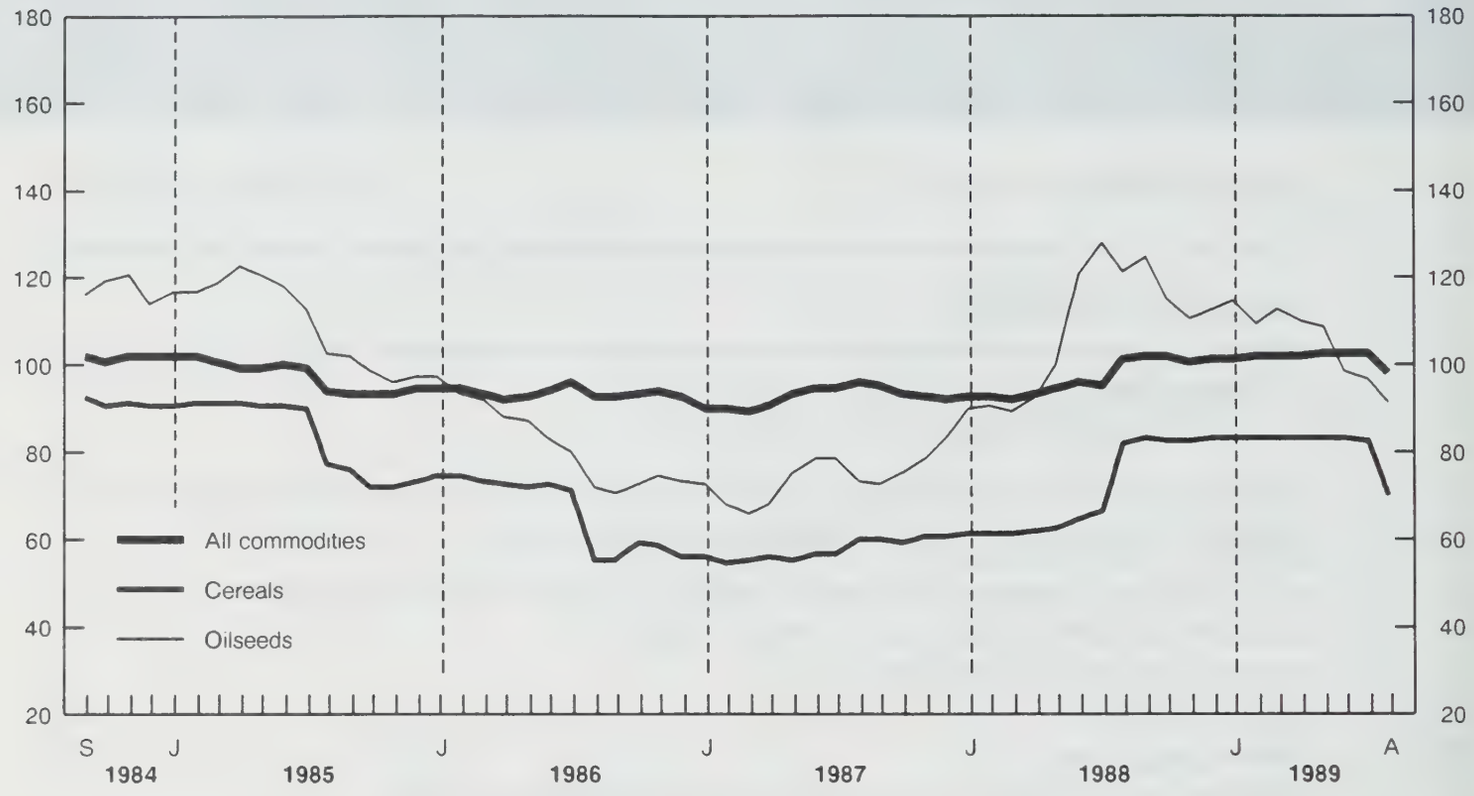
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

6

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MAJOR RELEASE

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

August 1989

The Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 97.4 in August, down 5.0% from the revised July level of 102.5. This was the largest month-to-month decrease in the overall index since August 1985. The crops index dropped sharply, as lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) initial prices came into effect. The livestock index also decreased. The August 1989 total index stood 3.4% below the year-earlier level of 100.8.

The percentage changes in the index between July and August 1989 by province were as follows:

- Newfoundland 1.8%
- Prince Edward Island 0.6%
- Nova Scotia -1.0%
- New Brunswick 1.3%
- Quebec -2.6%
- Ontario -1.1%
- Manitoba -7.2%
- Saskatchewan -10.8%
- Alberta -7.2%
- British Columbia -1.8%
- Canada -5.0%

Crops

The crops index fell 11.5% in August to a level of 81.0, as both the cereals and oilseeds indexes recorded sharp declines. Lower CWB initial prices for the 1989-1990 crop year (August 1 to July 31) were largely responsible for the decrease. The crops index stood 10.8% below the August 1988 level of 90.8. Crop prices were at their highest levels in four years during the 1988-89 crop year, as a result of last summer's drought in North America.

- The cereals index stood at 69.8 in August, a 14.9% drop from the July level of 82.0, and 14.3% below the year-earlier level of 81.4. Prices for No. 1 C.W. Red Spring Wheat delivered to the CWB were reduced by 8.8%, while those for No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum Wheat fell 21.1%, No. 1 C.W. (Feed) Barley decreased 29.2% and Special Select C.W. Two Row Barley dropped 36.1%. Associated with the decrease in initial prices were prospects for lower export prices. Favourable growing conditions in North America compared to last summer have improved prospects for a larger harvest in 1989.

- The oilseeds index fell 5.3% in August, the fifth consecutive monthly decline. Decreases in soybeans and canola prices more than offset an increase in flaxseed prices. Prospects for a larger oilseed crop than last year contributed to the price decreases. At 90.9, the oilseeds index was 24.9% below the year-earlier level.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index decreased 0.1% in August to a level of 112.5, as a decline in cattle prices offset a rise in hog prices. Poultry and egg prices declined, while dairy prices remained stable. The livestock index has moved in a relatively narrow range since November 1987, despite substantial fluctuations in the prices of some of its component parts.

- Cattle prices decreased 0.5% in August, only the second month in the last seven to have shown a decline. Despite the decrease, the August cattle index remained 0.6% higher than the previous year's level of 111.7. Reduced cattle slaughter in North America over the first eight months of 1989 has contributed to the upward trend in cattle prices.

- The hog index rose in August for the fourth consecutive month. With the 1.3% increase in August, hog prices have risen 29.0% above the April 1989 level, which was the lowest in nine years. Associated with the August price increase was the release on June 30 of the United States Department of Agriculture's "Hogs and Pigs" Report, which indicated that the number of market hogs on farms at June 1, 1989 was 1.1% lower than the June 1, 1988 number.

Note to Users:

The Farm Product Price Index is a measure of the month-to-month change in the prices received by producers from the sale of agricultural commodities, as measured at the point where ownership first changes hands. They include any bonuses or premiums which can be attributed to specific commodities, but exclude any storage, transportation, processing and handling charges which are deducted before the producer is paid. The index is not a measure of pure price change (since prices can vary as a result of changes in price, quality, or a combination of the two), but a measure of the change in the return to producers per unit of product marketed.

A Laspeyres formula is used in calculating the index, which therefore expresses current farm prices as a percentage of the prices prevailing in the base period. Currently, the index is based upon products which accounted for about 95% of the value of farm cash receipts in each province during the 1981-84 period.

Approximately 80% of the monthly price data used in the index are collected from administrative sources, including the Canadian Wheat Board, the Canadian Grain Commission, Agriculture Canada, provincial Departments of Agriculture, marketing boards and other federal and provincial agencies and boards. The remaining price data are obtained from a monthly survey of producers across Canada. Survey respondents are asked to report the average prices prevailing in their neighbourhoods as of the middle of the month.

Comparisons of current index numbers with those prior to August 1988 should be made subject to the following caution. The prices used in the index for wheat, oats and barley sold to the Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) subsequent to July 1988 are initial prices only. CWB initial prices represent a minimum guaranteed price to producers for grain delivered to the Board during the crop year (August 1 to July 31) regardless of the price at which the Board is able to sell the grain. At the end of the crop year the Board, after accounting for the expenses it incurs in purchasing and marketing the grain, distributes any surplus to producers in the form of a final payment. The final payments, if any, on the 1988-89 crops will not be paid to producers until January 1990 and will not be reflected in the index until the release of the March 1990 numbers. As a result, any comparison of the cereals, total crops and total index numbers over time should consider that major upward revisions to these series are possible as wheat, oats and barley prices are revised to include the value of final payments.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The August issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $6.80/$68) is scheduled for release October 27. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-2437), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Geographical Distribution of Personal Income

1988

National Income and Expenditure Accounts data for the geographical distribution of personal income, the industrial distribution of selected aggregates, government supplementary tables, special detail tables, reconciliation tables and other miscellaneous NIEA tables are now available.

This release includes preliminary data for the year 1988 and revised data for the years 1985-1987. The estimates can be obtained in computer printouts or on 5-1/4 inch MS-DOS format microcomputer diskettes from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Also available on CANSIM: matrices 599-600, 6627-6640, 6643-6657, 6659-6685, 6687-6691, 6693-6699 and 6741-6743.

These statistics, plus additional tables released in June 1989 providing an analysis of the income and expenditure accounts by sectors of the Canadian economy, will appear in three to four weeks in the publication *National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Annual Estimates*, 1977-1988 (13-201, $37). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Yvele Paquette (613-951-3819), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

Production of Eggs

August 1989

Canadian egg production, at 39.5 million dozen, decreased by 1.0% from August 1988 to August 1989. The average number of layers decreased by 2.3% from August 1988 to 1989, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,177 from 2,147.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry*, ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

Oils and Fats

August 1989

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in August 1989 totalled 52 325 tonnes, an increase of 13.8% over the 45 978 tonnes produced in July 1989. The 1989 year-to-date production totalled 390 452 tonnes, a decrease of 3.5% from the corresponding 1988 figure of 404 598^{r} tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 136 tonnes in August 1989, up over the 8 907 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales-to-date were 77 782 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 77 488^{r} tonnes in 1988.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 5 091 tonnes in August 1989, from 4 977 tonnes in July 1989. The cumulative sales-to-date in 1989 were 48 327 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 49 911^{r} tonnes in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The August 1989 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Steel Ingots

August 1989

Steel ingot production for August 1989 totalled 1 237 052 tonnes, an increase of 32.8% over 931 454^{r} tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 10 514 993 tonnes, up 7.9% over 9 749 531^{r} tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The August 1989 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001,$4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week Period Ending August 26, 1989

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week period ending August 26, 1989 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

For further information, contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing, Second Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 31-003
(Canada: $10.50/$42; Other Countries: $12.50/$50).

Gypsum Products, August 1989.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Telephone Statistics, July 1989.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $7.90/$79; Other Countries: $9.50/$95).

Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area, July 1989.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.60/$26; Other Countries: $3.10/$31).

Security Transactions with Non-residents, July 1989.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15/$150; Other Countries: $18/$180).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 13, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Unionization and Women in the Service Sector**, 1981-86 2
  The unionization rate for women who held a full-year job in the service sector increased from 36% in 1981 to 44% in 1986.

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Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, August 1989 3
Railway Carloadings, August 1989 3
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending October 7, 1989 4
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Milling and Crushing Statistics, August 1989 4
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Mortality in Canada – Census Metropolitan Areas, 1986 5

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: October 16-20

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MAJOR RELEASE

Unionization and Women in the Service Sector

1981-86

The unionization rate for women who held a full-year job in the service sector increased from 36% in 1981, to 44% in 1986.

"Unionization and Women in the Service Sector" is one of the six studies featured in the Autumn 1989 issue of the new quarterly, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E). This study looks at unionization among women during the 1980s. Trends by occupation and industry are examined for full-time and part-time workers, as are the earnings of unionized and non-unionized workers.

Highlights include:

- From 1981 to 1986, the number of women in full-time, year-round clerical jobs dropped by 9%. Over the same period, the unionization rate for this group rose from 34%, to 42%.
- In the service sector, women in non-unionized full-year jobs earned on average 21% less per hour than their unionized counterparts in 1981. By 1986, the difference had increased to 27%.
- Among women employed throughout 1986 in unionized jobs, average hourly earnings were slightly higher for part-time workers than for full-time workers. Higher wages in lieu of benefits for some part-time workers may have contributed to the difference.

To obtain "Unionization and Women in the Service Sector", order the Autumn 1989 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $12.50/$50). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the study, contact Heather Clemenson (613-951-0178), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

For further information on *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, contact Maryanne Webber (613-951-6894) or Ian Macredie (613-951-9456).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

July 1989

Highlights from the July issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* are as follows:

- Preliminary operational data on scheduled services reported by Canadian Level I air carriers for the first seven months of 1989 show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 3.8%, while international passenger-kilometres increased by 9.2% over the same period of 1988.

Available on CANSIM: Matrix 385.

- Preliminary first quarter 1989 data indicate that the number of passengers travelling on international charter services increased 13.7% over 1988, to 1,876,162.

- Preliminary first quarter 1989 data show an increase in total enplaned and deplaned cargo on major scheduled services of 12.8% (18.3 million kg) over the same period in 1988.

- Preliminary data reported by three major Canadian air carriers – Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Wardair – indicate that 61.9% of the passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first two quarters of 1988, up from 52.9% for the corresponding period in 1987. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 66.7% of total volume for the first two quarters of 1988, which represents an increase of 7.1 percentage points compared to the same period a year earlier.

The Vol. 21, No. 10 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $8.90/$89) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

August 1989

In August 1989, a total of 71 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 107,667,117 fare passengers, an increase of 1.8% over the previous month. Operating revenues totalled $83,986,902, up 1.9% over July 1989.

During the same period, 24 passenger bus carriers earning $500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,775,566 fare passengers, up 6.1% over the previous month. Earnings of these carriers totalled $26,511,402, a 7.3% increase over the July 1989 operating revenues.

All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The August 1989 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $6.80/$68) will be available the last week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Railway Carloadings

August 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 20.9 million tonnes in August 1989, a decrease of 3.0% from the August 1988 figure. The carriers received an additional 0.9 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed a decrease of 8.3% from the 1988 period, while receipts from United States connections showed a decrease of 5.8%. (All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The August 1989 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $7.90/ $79) will be released the last week of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending October 7, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending October 7, 1989 totalled 291 890 tonnes, an increase of 14.8% over the preceding week's total of 254,280 tonnes and up 6.2% over the year-earlier level of 274 963 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1989 was 12 006 883 tonnes, an increase of 7.8% over 11 141 711 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Shipments of Rolled Steel

August 1989

Rolled steel shipments for August 1989 totalled 1 138 479 tonnes, an increase of 21.4% over the preceding month's total of 937 720 tonnes and an increase of 5.3% over the year-earlier level of 1 081 241 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 9 102 401 tonnes, an increase of 1.5% compared to 8 968 698 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The August 1989 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Milling and Crushing Statistics

August 1989

Milling:

Total wheat milled in August 1989 was 199 531 tonnes, down 16% from the 236 495 tonnes milled in August 1988.

The resulting wheat flour production decreased 15% to 149 399 tonnes in August 1989 from 175 506 tonnes in August 1988.

Crushing:

Canola crushings for August 1989 amounted to 101 871 tonnes, up 40% over the 72 721 tonnes crushed in August 1988. The resulting oil production increased 40% to 41 319 tonnes, from 29 618 tonnes in August 1988. Meal production increased 41% to 58 370 tonnes, from 41 314 tonnes in August 1988.

Soybean crushings for the same month increased 9% to 66 957 tonnes in 1989, from 61 394 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production increased 14% to 12 544 tonnes in August 1989, from 11 049 tonnes in August 1988. Meal production also increased, up 11% to 51 392 tonnes from 46 317 tonnes in August 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The August 1989 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.10/$131) is scheduled for release in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division.

Electric Lamps

September 1989

Preliminary data for electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes) for September 1989 are now available.

The publication *Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes)* (43-009, $4.70/$47) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division.

Mortality in Canada – Census Metropolitan Areas

1986

It is now possible to obtain special tabulations of 1986 mortality data for Canada. For the 104,000 deaths that occurred in census metropolitan areas of Canada in 1986, the census tract of the residence of the decedent has been determined, and also whether or not the decedent was a permanent resident of an institution.

This additional information will permit the conduct of ecological studies of the relationship between mortality and various socio-demographic and economic characteristics.

For further information on this release, contact Russell Wilkins (613-951-1633), Health Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Construction Price Statistics, Second Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: $17.25/$69; Other Countries: $20.75/$83).

Merchandising Inventories, March 1989.
Catalogue number 63-014
(Canada: $13.70/$137; Other Countries: $16.40/$164).

Building Permits, April 1989.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $21/$210; Other Countries: $25.20/$252).

How to Order Publications

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The Daily

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Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of October 16-20

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
17	**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade**	August 1989
17	**Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products**	January-June 1989
20	**Consumer Price Index**	September 1989

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 16, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings, Nine-day Period Ending September 30, 1989 2
Steel Exports, September 1989 2
Dairy Review, August 1989 2

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

3

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Survey of Manufacturing Technology – The Characteristics of the Plants, 1989

Hiring skilled people to work with advanced technologies was a problem in 53% of manufacturing plants: 21% of these plants considered hiring skilled people as very difficult. At the industry level, furniture and fixtures, fabricated metals products and primary metals had the greatest difficulties in hiring skilled personnel.

The Vol. 13, No. 10 issue of *Science Statistics* (88-001, $6.80/$68), now available, presents the characteristics of the plants using technology in manufacturing industries. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Fred Gault (613-951-9920) or Louis-Marc Ducharme (613-951-9921).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Nine-day Period Ending September 30, 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 6.0 million tonnes, a decrease of 10.2% from the previous year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 6.6% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 0.4%.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 7.6% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note to Users: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Steel Exports

September 1989

Data on preliminary steel exports for September 1989 are now available.

The final data will be published in *Primary Iron and Steel*, September 1989 (41-001, $4.50/$45). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Dairy Review

August 1989

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 6 569 tonnes in August, a 17.7% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 266 tonnes, a decrease of 12.0% from August 1988.

An estimated 635 050 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in July 1989, a decrease of 7.0% from July 1988. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first seven months of 1989 to 4 425 170 kilolitres, a decrease of 2.6% from the January-July 1988 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The August 1989 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $11.60/$116) is scheduled for release on November 6. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951- 2510), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, July 1989.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $11.60/$116; Other Countries: $13.90/$139).

Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products), August 1989.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, August 1989.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Coal and Coke Statistics, July 1989.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $9.50/$95; Other Countries: $11.40/$114).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, July 1989.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $9.50/$95; Other Countries: $11.40/$114).

Gas Utilities, June 1989.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.10/$121; Other Countries: $14.50/$145).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, August 1989.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $5.80/$58; Other Countries: $7/$70).
(Availble Tuesday at 7 a.m.)

Science Statistics Service Bulletin, Vol. 13, No. 10: **Survey of Manufacturing Technology – The Characteristics of the Plants**, 1989.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $6.80/$68; Other Countries: $8.20/$82).

Quarterly Demographic Statistics, April-June 1989.
Catalogue number 91-002
(Canada: $7.25/$29; Other Countries: $8.75/$35).

How to Order Publications

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 17, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)**, August 1989 and **Canada's Foreign Trade In Automotive Products**, January-June 1989 2
  A higher increase in imports than exports resulted in an overall decline in Canada's trade surplus in August.
- **Tuberculosis In Canada: Morbidity**, 1988 3
  The rate of tuberculosis per 100,000 population was 7.5, down from 7.7 in 1987 and 40% lower than 12.5 in 1978.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Lamps, September 1989 5
Construction Type Plywood, August 1989 5
Export and Import Price Indexes, August 1989 5
Soft Drinks, Sepember 1989 5
Fruit and Vegetable Production, October 1989 5

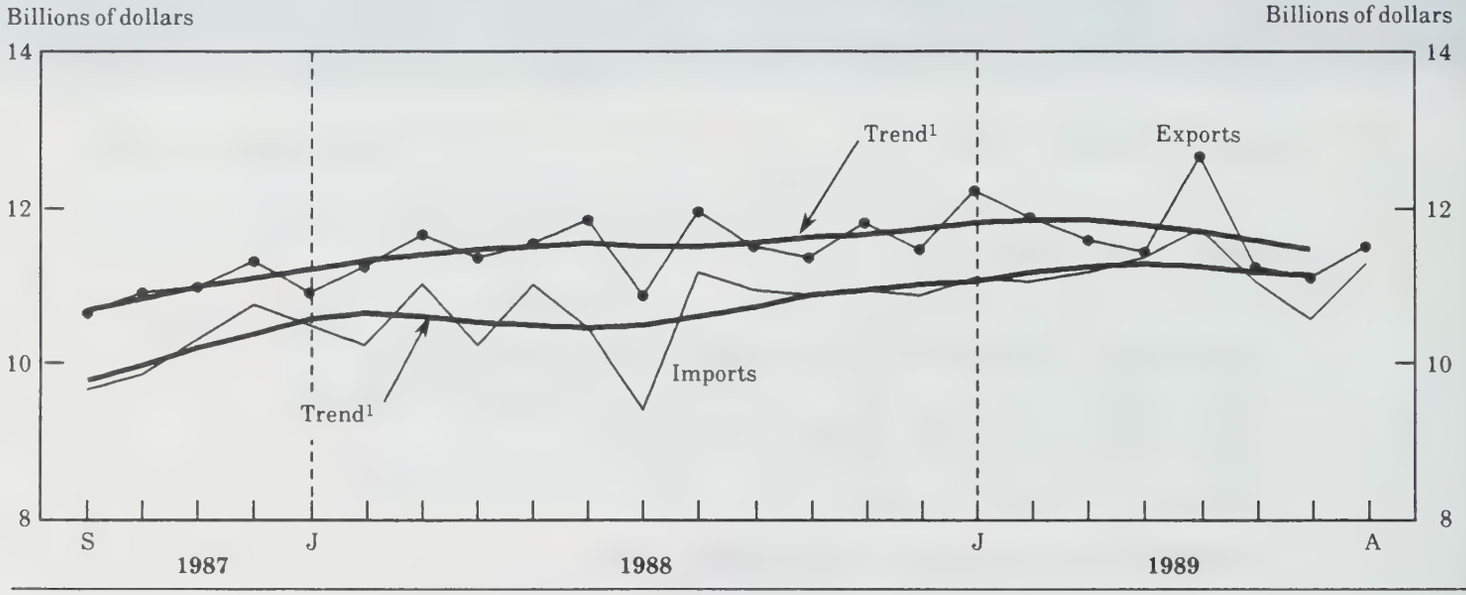
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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MAJOR RELEASES

Merchandise Trade
(Seasonally Adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)

August 1989

Seasonally adjusted preliminary statistics on Canada's international merchandise trade, on a balance of payments basis, showed that exports rose 3.4% in August, to $11.5 billion. The cumulative total of exports for 1989 increased to $93.4 billion, 2.4% over the level of $91.2 billion recorded for the same period in 1988. After consecutive decreases between January and June, wheat exports reversed in July (+$7.2 million) and jumped by nearly $100 million in August.

Imports rose 6.7% in August, to $11.3 billion. The revised figure for imports in July was $10.6 billion, down 4.2% from June. The cumulative total for the first eight months of 1989 was $89.2 billion, up 6.3% over the $83.9 billion total posted during the corresponding period of 1988.

Canada's trade balance in August showed a surplus of $204 million, a decline of $325 million from July. The January to August surplus was $4.3 billion, compared to $7.4 billion for the same period in 1988. Canada's surplus with the United States dipped under the $700 million mark for the second time this year, while Canada posted a growing deficit with all non-OECD countries.

Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products

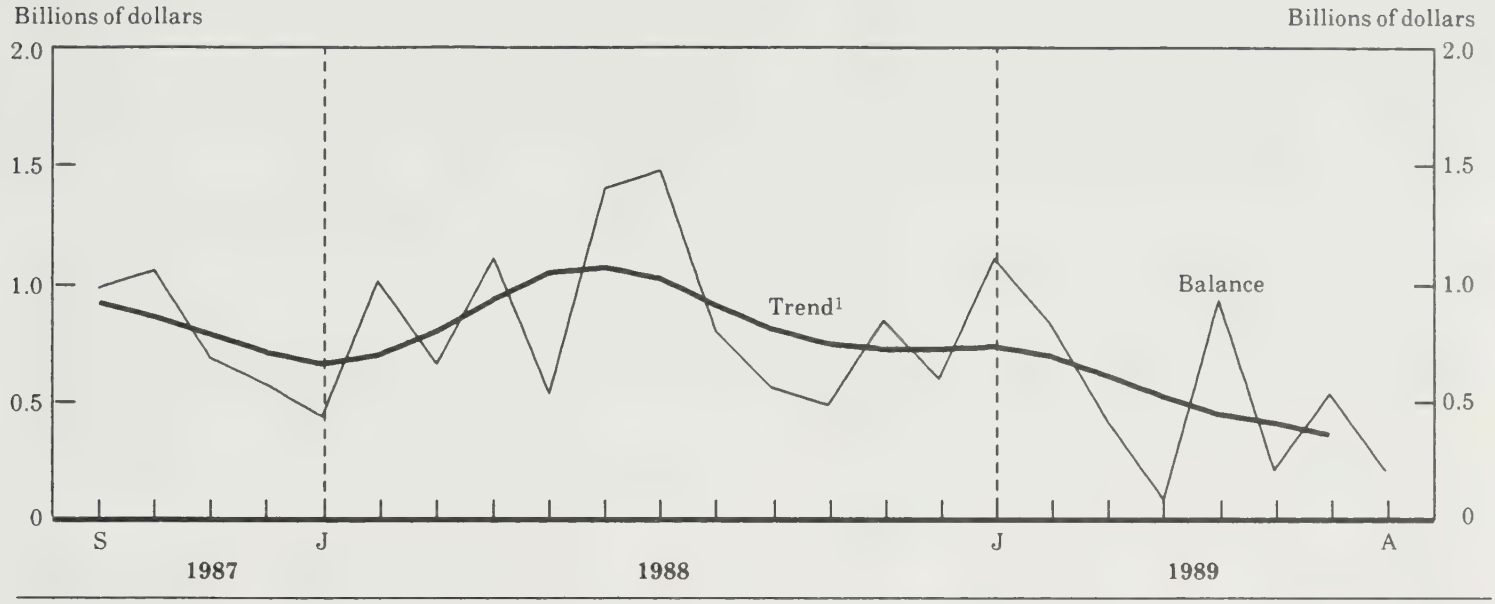
January-June 1989

Exports of automotive products increased 1.1% or $210 million, to total $19.9 billion for the first six months of 1989. Exports of cars fell $1.0 billion to $8.2 billion, while exports of trucks increased $421 million to $4.2 billion, and exports of parts, tires and tubes increased $819 million to $7.4 billion.

Imports were down 5.4% ($1.1 billion) from the first six months of 1988, to $20.1 billion. Imports of parts, tires and tubes dropped $1.2 billion, to $11.6 billion. Imports of trucks fell $126 million, to $1.7 billion, while imports of cars increased $216 million, to $6.7 billion.

Trade in automotive products resulted in a $218 million deficit for the first six months of 1989, a decrease of $1.4 billion compared to the same period in 1988.

Merchandise Trade Balance
(Seasonally Adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887 to 3913.

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis) order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001P, $5.80/$58), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information) or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), or Rene Piche (613-951-9790) (for trade in automotive products information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

Tuberculosis In Canada: Morbidity
1988

Continuing the declining trend observed during the past several decades, the number of new and reactivated tuberculosis cases in 1988 was down slightly from 1987 to 1,947. The 1988 rate of tuberculosis in Canada per 100,000 population was 7.5, down from 7.7 in 1987 and 40% lower than the rate of 12.5 per 100,000 reported in 1978.

Although most provinces reported a decrease in numbers and rates of tuberculosis cases between 1987 and 1988, rates increased in the Northwest Territories, Newfoundland, the Yukon and Prince Edward Island. In 1988, the pattern of tuberculosis across Canada was similar to that established in previous years: the highest rates were reported by the Northwest Territories, Newfoundland and three of the Western provinces; rates were average in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta; and the Maritime provinces reported rates less than one-half of the national average.

Tuberculosis statistics and morbidity data are now available for the 1988 reporting year. .

For further information, contact Leslie Gaudette (613-951-1740) or Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division. □

Table: New and Reactivated Cases of Tuberculosis by Province, Canada, 1987 and 1988

Province	Number of cases		Rate per 100,000	
	1987	1988	1987	1988
Canada	**1,972***	**1,947**	**7.7**	**7.5**
Newfoundland	34	65	6.0	11.4
Prince Edward Island	1	4	0.8	3.1
Nova Scotia	30	26	3.4	2.9
New Brunswick	24	18	3.4	2.5
Quebec	432*	423*	6.6	6.4
Ontario	645	635	7.0	6.7
Manitoba	126	111	11.7	10.2
Saskatchewan	156	149	15.4	14.7
Alberta	205	176	8.6	7.3
British Columbia	298	300	10.2	10.1
Yukon	1	4	4.1	15.8
Northwest Territories	20	36	38.7	69.5

* *1987 data for Quebec include 15 cases diagnosed in 1987 but not reported until 1988.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Lamps
September 1989

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 25,340,173 light bulbs and tubes in September 1989, an increase of 8.2% over the 23,429,351 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1989 amounted to 176,573,292 light bulbs and tubes, down 3.3% from the 182,650,527 sold during the January to August period in 1988.

The September 1989 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood
August 1989

Canadian firms produced 184 982 cubic metres of construction type plywood during August 1989, an increase of 11.8% over the 165 498 cubic metres produced during August 1988.

January-to-August 1989 production totalled 1 439 355 cubic metres, an increase of 0.3% over the 1 434 339 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The August 1989 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Export and Import Price Indexes
August 1989

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1981 = 100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to August 1989 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651 and 3685.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to August 1989 on a 1981 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

The August 1989 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, $17.30/$173) will be available the first week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Soft Drinks
September 1989

Data on soft drinks for September 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001,$2.60/$26) will be released at a later date.

For further information contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Fruit and Vegetable Production
October 1989

The most recent updates to production and value of fruits and vegetables in Canada are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1395, 1397-1399, 1401-1405, 5614-5620, 5623, 5624 and 5627.

The October issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, $17.20/$69) will be available in late October. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information, contact L. Macartney (613-951-3854), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Greenhouse Industry, 1987 and 1988.
Catalogue number 22-202
(Canada: $25; Other Countries: $30).

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, August 1989.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $5.80/$58; Other Countries: $7/$70).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, June 1989.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $9.50/$95; Other Countries: $11.40/$114).

The Labour Force, September 1989.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17/$170; Other Countries: $20.40/$204).

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Government Publications

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 18, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Focus on Culture**, Autumn 1989 2
  The labour force involved in cultural industries and activities has doubled over the past 15 years.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending October 7, 1989 3
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, October 1, 1989 3

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

4

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Focus on Culture
Autumn 1989

The first issue of the new quarterly publication *Focus on Culture* highlights the range of cultural data available from Statistics Canada and discusses recent developments in the agency's Culture Statistics Program.

Using tables, graphs and an easy-to-read format, this inaugural issue presents informative articles on the recording industry, television viewing, the performing arts and government expenditures on culture.

Each issue of *Focus on Culture* will release new articles on the various cultural statistics available through the Culture Statistics Program.

The Autumn issue of *Focus on Culture* (87-004, $6/$24) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Renée Langlois (613-951-1566), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Focus on Culture

Autumn 1989

In 1987, over 13 million spectators attended a live performing arts event in Canada. Canadian book publishers released about 6,600 new titles that same year. Annual public expenditure on arts and culture in Canada is nearing $5 billion. Canadians average about 24 hours a week watching television. The labour force involved in cultural industries and activities has doubled over the past 15 years.

For the facts on these and other features of Canada's cultural life, Culture Statistics Program is the prime source. It uses several surveys on cultural activities, industries and institutions, linked with access to Statistics Canada's wide range of economic and demographic data, to monitor the cultural environment in Canada.

Data are available in both specialized tabulations and publications, and now this new quarterly newsletter (87-004, $6/$24) will keep readers up-to-date on the latest research results.

Highlights of the first issue of Focus on Culture include:

Recording Industry

- In 1987-88, recordings with no Canadian content produced by foreign-controlled companies generated sales of $216.5 million, compared to $25.9 million for Canadian-controlled companies recordings with no Canadian content.

- However, total sales reported by Canadian-controlled companies increased by 58% over the previous year, while sales reported by foreign-controlled companies decreased by 9%.

Television Industry

- By the winter of 1989, 71% of Canadians subscribed to cable television, while half the population had a converter which allowed access to signals beyond the basic cable service.

- For viewers with a converter (which actually adds more domestic than foreign programming), time devoted to viewing foreign programs stood at 81% of total viewing time.

Performing Arts

- Data from the 1987 Performing Arts Survey indicate that ticket sales account for little more than a third (35%) of the revenues required to sustain the performing art company.

- The companies must rely on additional public and private support to make up the difference between earned income and expenses.

Government Expenditures on Culture

- In 1987-88, the federal government spent $2.6 billion on culture, while the provincial governments spent $1.4 billion and municipal governments spent $0.9 billion.

- Spending on the cultural industries represented nearly $1.9 billion or 40% of total government spending on culture. Libraries received more than one-quarter ($1.3 billion) of total government spending on culture, while another 19% ($0.9 billion) went to heritage activities and 6% ($300 million) to the arts.

The Autumn issue of *Focus on Culture* (87-004, $6/$24) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Renée Langlois (613-951-1566), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending October 7, 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.1 million tonnes, an increase of 3.6% over the previous year.

Piggyback traffic increased 4.2% and the number of cars loaded increased 14.6% over the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 7.3% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note to Users: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

October 1, 1989

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at October 1, 1989 and revised figures for September 1, 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Beverage and Tobacco Products Industries, 1986.
Catalogue number 32-251
(Canada: $32; Other Countries: $38).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, August 1989.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Refined Petroleum Products, June 1989.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $17.30/$173; Other Countries: $20.80/$208).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1989.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $13.70/$137; Other Countries: $16.40/$164).

Focus on Culture, Autumn 1989.
Catalogue number 87-004
(Canada: $6/$24; Other Countries: $7.20/$28.80).

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 19, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Sales of Natural Gas**, August 1989 3
  Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during August 1989 totalled 2 965.2 million cubic metres, an 8.8% increase over the level recorded the previous year.

- **Labour Force Survey Economic Regions**, 1986 Census 4
  The 10 economic regions with the highest percentage of self-employment were all located in the Prairie provinces.

(Continued on page 2)

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Labour Force Survey Economic Regions
1986 Census

The higher percentages of self-employed in the Prairie provinces than in the rest of Canada reflect the influence of the agricultural sector. In only six of the 31 economic regions west of Ontario did the self-employed make up less than 10% of the experienced labour force. In contrast, self-employment accounted for 10% or less of employment in more than three-quarters of the economic regions east of Manitoba.

Labour Force Survey Economic Regions, 1986 Census provides a profile of Labour Force Survey economic regions by selected social, demographic and economic characteristics as measured by the 1986 Census. Information at the economic region level not available from the Labour Force Survey or its supplements at the economic region level includes: individual and family incomes, ethnic origin, language, place of birth, and major field of study.

Labour Force Survey Economic Regions, 1986 Census (71-604/$37) is now available. See "How to Order Publications." Selected highlights are presented on page 4 of today's *Daily*.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tobacco Products, September 1989 5
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending October 14, 1989 5
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, September 1989 5
Selected Financial Indexes, September 1989 5

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

6

Canadian Economic Observer
October 1989

The October issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The October issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic and statistical events in September, a feature article on Canada's International Investment Position, and a technical note on all government indirect taxes. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $21/$210) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

Sales of Natural Gas

August 1989 (Preliminary Data)

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during August 1989 totalled 2 965.2 million cubic metres, an 8.8% increase over the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in August 1989 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes over August 1988 in brackets: residential sales, 355.2 million cubic metres (+8.7%); commercial sales, 309.3 million cubic metres (+9.3%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2 300.8 million cubic metres (+8.7%).

Year-to-date figures for the first eight months of 1989 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 37 862.5 million cubic metres, a 9.7% increase over the level recorded during the same period of 1988.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes over 1988 in brackets: residential sales, 9 306.2 million cubic metres (+8.7%); commercial sales, 7 703.9 million cubic metres (+7.5%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 20 852.4 million cubic metres (+10.9%).

The August 1989 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.10/$121) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data
August 1989

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	thousands of cubic metres				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	11 809	36 364	240 099	4 650	292 922
Ontario	153 295	111 639	540 796	150 539	956 269
Manitoba	13 641	9 019	39 949	500	63 109
Saskatchewan	22 724	11 436	2 972	82 965	120 097
Alberta	103 371	90 765	910 878	–	1 105 014
British Columbia	50 326	50 037	265 224	62 201	427 788
August 1989 – Canada	**355 166**	**309 260**	**1 999 918**	**300 855**	**2 965 199**
August 1988 – Canada	326 643	282 868	1 831 907	285 034	2 726 452
% change	**8.7**	**9.3**	**8.7**		**8.8**
Year-to-date Canada 1989	**9 306 224**	**7 703 885**	**18 255 428**	**2 597 012**	**37 862 549**
Year-to-date Canada 1988	8 563 674	7 165 435	16 528 919	2 267 823	34 525 851
% change	**8.7**	**7.5**	**10.9**		**9.7**

Note: *Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue # 55-002) as well as on CANSIM.*
– Nil or zero.

■

Labour Force Survey Economic Regions

1986 Census

The highest labour force participation rate for youth was found in economic region 560 (encompassing the counties of Oxford, Elgin and Middlesex). The average participation rate for Canada was 67.9%. All economic regions west of Quebec except for one had a participation rate of 60% or higher for youth.

In the regional municipalities of Durham, York, Toronto, Peel and Halton (ER 530), over four in 10 persons aged 15 years and over were immigrants. The national average was slightly less than one out of five.

Other Highlights Include:

- ER 530 also had the highest average household income in 1985 ($42,884), followed by the economic region surrounding and including Calgary (ER 830) with $40,588. In only 15 of the 71 economic regions did the household incomes exceed the nation-wide average of $34,315.
- The percentage of husband-wife families with both partners in the labour force ranged from a low of 40.0% in the Saguenay-Lac St-Jean area of central Quebec (ER 420), to a high of 63.2% in the economic region which includes Calgary (ER 830). Five of the six economic regions with the highest percentage of husband-wife families with both partners in the labour force were located in Alberta.
- The percentage of the population 15 years and over with a university degree ranged from a high of 15.5% in the regional municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and surrounding counties (ER 500), to a low of 3.1% along the south coast of Newfoundland from the Avalon Penninsula to Port-aux-Basques (ER 020). There were 11 economic regions in which the percentage of persons holding a university degree was above the Canadian average of 9.6%; in each case a major city was located in the region.

Labour Force Survey Economic Regions, 1986 Census (71-604/$37) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Nancy McLaughlin (613-951-0292), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tobacco Products

September 1989

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4.45 billion cigarettes in September 1989, a 7.5% decrease from the 4.81 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1988. Production for January to September 1989 totalled 35.70 billion cigarettes, down 11.8% from 40.48 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1988.

Domestic sales in September 1989 totalled 4.06 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 11.4% from the 4.58 billion cigarettes sold in 1988. Year-to-date sales for 1989 totalled 35.72 billion cigarettes, down 6.1% from the 1988 cumulative amount of 38.06 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The September 1989 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $4.70/$47) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending October 14, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending October 14, 1989 totalled 276 334 tonnes, a decrease of 5.3% from the preceding week's total of 291 890 tonnes and down 7.1% from the year-earlier level of 297 446 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1989 was 12 283 217 tonnes, an increase of 7.5% over 11 429 243 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

September 1989

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 198 471 thousand square metres in September 1989, a decrease of 2.4% from the 203 328 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January-to-September 1989 domestic shipments totalled 1 692 747^{r} thousand square metres, down 1.7% from the 1 722 696 thousand square metres for the same period in 1988.

The September 1989 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

September 1989

September 1989 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $17.25/$69) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, October 1989.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $21/$210; Other Countries: $25.20/$252).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, July 1989.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.10/$131; Other Countries: $15.70/$157).

Oils and Fats, August 1989.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, August 1989.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, August 1989.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Communications Service Bulletin, Vol. 19, No. 5: **Cable Television Statistics**, 1988.
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: $7.80/$47; Other Countries: $9.30/$56).

Consumer Price Index, September 1989.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $8.90/$89; Other Countries: $10.70/$107).
Available Friday, October 20, 1989 at 7 a.m.

Retail Chain and Department Stores, 1987.
Catalogue number 63-210
(Canada: $32; Other Countries: $38).

Labour Force Survey Economic Regions - Labour Analytic Report No. 5, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 71-604
(Canada: $37; Other Countries: $44).

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Statistics Canada

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 20, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Consumer Price Index,** September 1989 2
  In September, the CPI year-to year increase was 5.2%, unchanged from the rate reported in August.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Telephone Statistics, August 1989 9
Motor Carrier Freight – Quarterly Trucking Survey, First Quarter 1989 9
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, October 1, 1989 9
Grain Marketing Situation Report, September 1989 9
Electric Lamps, Third Quarter 1989 9
1987 Census of Manufactures:
- Metal Closure and Container Industry 9
- Small Electrical Appliance Industry 9
- Non-current Carrying Wiring Devices Industry 10
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MAJOR RELEASE

Consumer Price Index

September 1989

National Highlights

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by a marginal 0.1% between August and September, to attain a level of 152.6 (1981 = 100). The latest increase matched that observed in August and was noticeably lower than the advances of 1.0%, 0.5% and 0.7% in May, June and July respectively. Four of the seven major component indexes registered increases ranging from 0.1% for housing, to 0.8% for recreation, reading and education. The Transportation and the Health and Personal Care indexes remained unchanged, while the Food index fell by 0.4%.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose 0.2%, up slightly compared to the 0.1% increase noted in August.

The year-over-year advance in the CPI between September 1988 and September 1989 was 5.2%, the same rate as last month. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (June to September) was 4.0%, considerably slower than the 5.7% increase reported in the three-month period ending in August.

Food

The Food index fell by 0.4% following a decline of 0.6% reported the month before. The latest change resulted from a drop of 0.7% in the index for food purchased from stores partly offset by a gain of 0.3% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

A major part of the 0.7% decline in the index for food purchased from stores was due to reductions of 13.7% in the Fresh Vegetables and 5.6% in the Fresh Fruit indexes. Last year, the index for fresh vegetables fell by 6.9%, while that of fresh fruit was down 1.3% in September. The greater seasonal declines this year resulted from a generally better domestic harvest compared to the drought-reduced one of 1988. Lower prices were also reported for pasta products, cereal grains, canned soup, fish, prépared and ready cooked meat and pork. Some portion of the overall downward pressure was offset by higher prices noted for beef, chicken, cured meat, selected dairy products, eggs, bakery products and soft drinks.

Over the 12-month period, September 1988 to September 1989, the Food index rose by 2.9%, down from the increases of 3.1% in August and 4.1% in July. The latest rise resulted from increases of 2.0% in the index for food purchased from stores and 5.2% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the increase in the All-items excluding Food index slowed to 0.2% in September, from the 0.3% rate in August. The major upward contributors were increases of 0.8% in the Recreation, Reading and Education index, 0.1% in the Housing index and 0.3% in the Clothing index. The Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index rose by 0.2%, while the Transportation and Health and Personal Care indexes registered no changes.

A large proportion of the 0.8% increase in the Recreation, Reading and Education index was explained by an average 7.1% advance in university tuition fees. Increases in tuition fees varied across universities from 3.6% to 22.0%, except in the province of Quebec where fees have remained unchanged for several years. Higher prices for books and cablevision services were also reported. A part of the overall rise was dampened by lower prices for selected recreational equipment, as well as for home entertainment equipment (television and video machines).

Large offsetting movements accounted for the 0.1% rise in the Housing index. A major proportion of the upward pressure resulted from advances in the Rented Accommodation index (0.4%), the Owned Accommodation index (0.1%), and the Household Operation index (0.3%). The Owned Accommodation index reflected a large impact from higher mortgage interest costs. This was offset, to a considerable extent, by lower charges for house maintenance and repairs. The Household Operation index was affected by higher charges for child-care and custodial services. A fall of 1.5% in furniture prices contributed noticeably to a moderation in the overall movement for Housing.

The Clothing index climbed by 0.3% in September, reflecting increases of 0.3% in the Women's Wear index, 0.8% in the Men's Wear index and declines of 0.9% in the Girls' Wear index and 2.9% in the Boys' Wear index. The price of clothing materials and notions also advanced. Most of the latest increase has been associated with new Fall clothing lines. However, the increase was dampened by price declines for women's coats and jackets (world wide over-production of fur pelts and changes in consumer tastes) and men's pants (intensive competition in the market for jeans).

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change Sept. 1989 from	
	September 1989	August 1989	September 1988	August 1989	September 1988
All-items	**152.6**	**152.4**	**145.0**	**0.1**	**5.2**
Food	141.5	142.1	137.5	-0.4	2.9
All-items excluding food	155.6	155.3	147.1	0.2	5.8
Housing	153.1	153.0	145.4	0.1	5.3
Clothing	137.0	136.6	131.3	0.3	4.3
Transportation	152.0	152.0	142.4	0.0	6.7
Health and personal care	152.8	152.8	146.9	0.0	4.0
Recreation, reading and education	153.2	152.0	146.9	0.8	4.3
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	221.9	221.5	200.0	0.2	11.0
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	65.5	65.6	69.0		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	361.5				

The Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index rose by 0.2%, as British Columbia increased cigarette taxes on September 1st and the province of Quebec increased the mark-up on wines. The Health and Personal Care index registered no change, as a rise of 0.4% in the Health Care index, due largely to advances in dental care charges, was offset by a fall of 0.2% in the Personal Care index.

The Transportation index also remained unchanged, as the impact of a 0.4% rise in the Private Transportation component was offset by a fall of 3.3% in the Public Transportation component. In the first group, higher prices for new automobiles and increases in automobile rental charges accounted for the increase. At the same time a small decline in gasoline prices was reported. For private transportation, air fares fell by an average 7.0%, reflecting seasonal declines.

Over the 12-month period, September 1988 to September 1989, the All-items excluding Food index advanced by 5.8%, slightly faster than the 5.7% increase reported for each of the 12-month periods ending in June, July and August.

Goods and Services

The Goods index fell by 0.1% in September, following a 0.2% decline in August. The Service index rose by 0.3%, compared to the 0.4% increase observed in August. Over the 12-month period, September 1988 to September 1989, the Goods index rose by 4.5%, the same as in August, while the Services index advanced by 6.1%, virtually the same rate as reported in June, July and August.

City Highlights

Between August and September, movements in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPI's are published varied from a fall of 0.3% in Saint John, to a rise of 0.8% in Charlottetown/Summerside. The decline in Saint John resulted from significant reductions in its Food and Transportation indexes. Higher than average increases in the Housing and Clothing indexes for Charlottetown/Summerside led to its above average result.

Between September 1988 and September 1989, increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from a low of 4.0% in St. John's and Quebec City, to a high of 6.2% in Toronto.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-Items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items index fell 0.1%, due largely to declines in three of the seven major components. A sharp decline in the Food index was mainly the result of lower prices for pork, prepared meats, pasta, cereal products, fresh produce and soft drinks. The Transportation index fell overall, reflecting decreased fares for air and rail travel and lower prices for new cars. Declines in the costs of personal care supplies more than offset higher charges for dental care,

resulting in an overall decline in the Health and Personal Care index. Lower prices for household furnishings were also noted. Offsetting these declines were advances in post-secondary tuition fees, higher prices for clothing and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Prices for fuel oil and household equipment were also up. From September 1988 to September 1989, the All-items index advanced 4.0%.

Charlottetown/Summerside
The All-items index rose 0.8%, as higher clothing prices and increased shelter charges were observed. The rise in the shelter index reflected higher fuel oil charges and increased rented and owned accommodation costs. Also contributing a notable upward impact were higher prices for personal care supplies, increased fees for cablevision service and higher fees for post-secondary education. Declines in the Food and Transportation components exerted a dampening effect. Decreased prices for fresh produce were the main cause of the decline in the Food index, while lower fares for air and rail travel resulted in a fall in the Transportation index. Since September 1988, the All-items index has risen 4.4%.

Halifax
The All-items index fell slightly (-0.1%). Lower overall food prices, especially for fresh produce, soft drinks, pork, cereal and bakery products, and fish, explained most of the downward movement. Also exerting a downward impact were lower fares for air and rail travel and decreased charges relating to owned accommodation. Declines in charges for dental care and personal care supplies were observed as well. Largely offsetting these declines were increased charges for fuel oil and rented accommodation, higher prices for furniture and for women's and girls' wear, and increased fees for post-secondary education. Advances in new car prices and in vehicle rental charges also had a notable upward impact. Between September 1988 and September 1989, the All-items index rose 5.4%.

Saint John
The All-items index fell 0.3%. Lower overall food prices, especially for fresh produce and soft drinks, were the largest contributing factor. The Transportation index also fell, mainly due to lower prices for gasoline and for air and rail travel. Partially offsetting these declines were higher fees for post-secondary education and for cablevision service. Advances in household operating expenses and higher prices for women's clothing and household textiles were also observed. Between September 1988 and September 1989, the All-items index rose 4.6%.

Quebec
Among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the All-items index were increased charges for rented and owned accommodation (the latter reflecting higher mortgage interest costs), higher prices for household equipment, and increased expenses relating to household operation. Advances in the costs of cablevision service, recreational equipment, and reading materials also exerted a notable upward impact. Prices for alcoholic beverages rose, as did the cost of new cars. The Food index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for beef, chicken, sugar, dairy products, pork and restaurant meals were offset by lower prices for fresh produce and a decline in the prices of cereal and bakery products and soft drinks. Moderating these overall advances were lower prices for clothing, household furnishings, and personal care supplies. Declines in gasoline prices and air fares also had a dampening effect. Since September 1988, the All-items index has risen 4.0%.

Montreal
The All-items index fell 0.1%, with lower food prices exerting a major downward effect. The decline in the Food index was mainly due to lower prices for fresh produce, and, to a lesser extent, to lower prices for prepared meat products, pasta and cereal products. These declines were partially offset by higher prices for beef, chicken, bakery products, cured meats, and soft drinks. A decline in the Clothing index also exerted a downward impact. Largely offsetting these declines were increased charges for rented and owned accommodation (the latter reflecting higher mortgage interest costs), and higher prices for alcoholic beverages. Charges for cablevision service and reading materials also advanced. The Transportation component rose slightly, as advances were noted in new car prices and in vehicle rental charges, offset by a decline in air fares. Since September 1988, the All-items index has risen 4.6%.

Ottawa
Among the main contributors to the 0.3% rise in the All-items index were higher charges for rented and owned accommodation (the latter mainly due to higher mortgage interest costs), increased fees for university tuition and higher overall food prices. The rise in the Food index was largely the result of higher prices for dairy products, bakery products, cured and prepared meats, beef and restaurant meals. Also contributing an upward influence were advances in the prices of men's and women's wear, new cars and

vehicle rentals. At the same time, charges for air travel, household furnishings and personal care supplies declined. From September 1988 to September 1989, the All-items index advanced 5.1%.

Toronto
The All-items index rose slightly (0.1%), with most of the upward impact resulting from higher prices for men's and women's wear and increased fees for university tuition. Higher mortgage interest costs and increased charges for rented accommodation also had a considerable upward influence. Advances in the prices of new cars, increased vehicle rental charges, and higher prices for gasoline impacted notably as well. In addition, increased charges for reading materials, cablevision service and fuel oil were observed. Largely offsetting these advances were declines in overall food prices, air fares, and household furnishings and equipment costs. The fall in the Food index was mainly due to lower prices for fresh produce. Other price declines were noted for personal care supplies, recreational equipment and home-entertainment equipment. Since September 1988, the All-items index has risen 6.2%.

Thunder Bay
The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in the Clothing, Transportation and Housing components. Within Transportation, lower air fares more than offset higher prices for new cars. The Housing index declined, mainly due to decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for household furnishings and equipment. These declines were partly offset by increased charges for rented accommodation. Advances in post-secondary education fees and higher prices for reading materials and for personal care supplies had a notable upward influence. The Food index rose slightly, as higher prices for beef, prepared meats, bakery products, poultry and dairy products more than offset lower prices for fresh produce, cereal products and soft drinks. From September 1988 to September 1989, the All-items index advanced 4.9%.

Winnipeg
The 0.1% rise in the All-items index was largely due to advances in the Recreation, Reading and Education component, as well as in the Housing component. The rise in the former was caused by increased fees for post-secondary education, higher prices for reading materials, and increased charges for cablevision services. The Housing index advanced as a result of higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, increased household operating expenses and an increase in rented accommodation charges. These increases were partly offset by a decline in charges for natural gas. Higher prices for personal care supplies also exerted an upward impact. Moderating these advances were declines in the Clothing, Food and Transportation indexes. The decline in the Clothing index reflected lower prices for women's and men's wear. Lower prices for fresh vegetables, and to a lesser extent, for bakery products, coffee, tea and fresh fruit explained the fall in the Food index. Within Transportation, a decline in air fares more than offset higher prices for gasoline and new cars. Since September 1988, the All-items index has risen 4.7%.

Regina
No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, due to a number of offsetting effects. The Housing index declined slightly, as decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for furniture were only partially offset by advances in household operating expenses, rented accommodation charges, and household textile prices. Clothing prices declined on average, as did overall transportation costs. The latter reflected lower air fares, which were partly offset by higher prices for new cars and increased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs. Higher prices for personal care supplies, increased fees for post-secondary education and higher prices for reading materials exerted a notable upward influence. The Food index remained unchanged overall. Since September 1988, the All-items index has risen 5.5%.

Saskatoon
The All-items index fell 0.2%, as declines were observed in four of the seven major components. The Food index fell, reflecting lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks, chicken and pork. Overall transportation costs declined, as lower air fares more than offset higher vehicle rental charges. Declines were also observed in the Clothing and Housing components, the latter reflecting decreased charges relating to owned accommodation and lower prices for furniture. Moderating these declines were higher prices for personal care supplies, increased university tuition fees and higher charges for cablevision services. The cost of reading materials also advanced. Since September 1988, the All-items index has risen 4.6%.

Edmonton
The All-items index registered a marginal 0.1% rise. Increased housing charges, higher fees for post-secondary education, and increased charges for cablevision services were among the major

contributors to the rise. Within housing, increases were noted for rented accommodation charges, mortgage interest costs, and new house prices. Higher household operating expenses and increased prices for household textiles also exerted a considerable upward effect. Higher prices were noted as well for men's wear, women's wear and personal care supplies. Dampening the impact of these increases were declines in the Food and Transportation indexes. Food prices fell, on average, due to lower prices for fresh produce, coffee, eggs, fish and pork. The decline in the Transportation index was mainly due to lower air fares, but these were largely offset by higher prices for new cars and increased charges for vehicle rentals. Since September 1988, the All-items index has risen 5.1%.

Calgary

Higher food prices and increased housing charges were among the main contributors to the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Within Food, higher prices were observed for soft drinks, fresh fruit, dairy products, pork and poultry. The rise in the Housing index reflected increased charges for owned accommodation (largely due to increased mortgage interest costs and higher prices for new houses) and higher household operating expenses. Charges for rented accommodation advanced as well. Also contributing a notable upward impact were higher prices for men's and women's wear, increased university tuition fees, and higher prices for reading materials and for personal care supplies. The Transportation index fell marginally, as lower air fares offset higher prices for new cars and increased charges for vehicle rentals. From September 1988 to September 1989, the All-items index has increased 5.3%.

Vancouver

The All-items index rose 0.5%, with advances observed in all seven major components. A rise in the Food index, reflecting higher prices for poultry, beef, dairy products, sugar, cereal products and restaurant meals, contributed a notable upward impact. Other main contributors were higher fees for university tuition, increased charges for vehicle rentals, and higher prices for new cars. Advances were noted in the prices of men's and women's wear, cigarettes, furniture and household textiles. Rented accommodation charges were also up. Lower air fares and decreased charges relating to owned accommodation exerted a considerable moderating effect. Since September 1988, the All-items index has risen 4.7%.

Victoria

Increased housing charges and higher fees for university tuition were among the main contributors in the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Within Housing, increased charges for owned accommodation were observed, along with higher household operating expenses and increased prices for furniture and fuel oil. Higher food prices were observed, most notably for beef, chicken, cereal products, dairy products, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Advances in the prices of cigarettes and men's and women's wear had a notable upward influence. Higher recreational expenses and increased prices for reading materials were observed as well. The Transportation index declined slightly, as lower air fares more than offset a rise in vehicle rental charges and higher prices for new cars. Since September 1988, the All-items index has risen 4.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the September 1989 issue of The *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $8.90/$89). See "How to Order Publications"

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
September1989 index	144.9	127.7	142.1	143.6	145.8	148.8	151.2	207.1
% change from August 1989	-0.1	-1.8	0.2	1.1	-0.3	-0.4	1.6	0.0
% change from September1988	4.0	1.8	1.9	5.1	7.2	3.8	5.4	9.2
Charlottetown/Summerside								
September1989 index	143.5	133.5	137.6	130.1	138.6	157.6	158.4	230.6
% change from August 1989	0.8	-0.3	1.1	3.9	-0.1	1.0	1.2	0.0
% change from September1988	4.4	2.9	3.3	3.4	4.7	4.6	5.0	13.6
Halifax								
September1989 index	149.6	136.8	147.7	132.0	145.7	160.8	159.1	232.4
% change from August 1989	-0.1	-1.9	0.2	0.6	-0.3	-0.6	1.1	0.1
% change from September1988	5.4	4.0	4.8	3.2	4.8	4.6	4.6	16.3
Saint John								
September1989 index	149.2	136.8	149.6	131.8	144.3	149.5	156.4	248.7
% change from August 1989	-0.3	-1.9	0.1	0.6	-0.8	0.3	0.8	0.0
% change from September1988	4.6	2.5	3.0	3.0	6.4	4.5	3.2	19.6
Quebec								
September1989 index	151.5	141.4	155.7	136.0	146.6	155.1	140.8	214.7
% change from August 1989	0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.4	0.2	-0.4	0.8	0.3
% change from September1988	4.0	1.4	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.4	3.8	9.5
Montreal								
September1989 index	153.4	144.2	157.3	135.1	152.3	151.6	146.6	217.5
% change from August 1989	-0.1	-1.2	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
% change from September1988	4.6	2.7	4.9	4.2	5.0	3.3	3.7	10.8
Ottawa								
September1989 index	153.2	135.9	156.4	139.3	156.9	158.7	152.7	217.4
% change from August 1989	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.6	0.9	0.1
% change from September1988	5.1	3.2	4.9	4.8	7.0	3.9	4.4	10.1
Toronto								
September1989 index	160.4	147.6	165.6	144.3	158.2	157.8	157.3	220.6
% change from August 1989	0.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.8	0.1	-1.3	1.0	0.0
% change from September1988	6.2	3.4	6.8	5.6	7.7	4.8	4.9	10.3
Thunder Bay								
September1989 index	151.0	139.0	148.6	134.4	155.8	152.6	153.3	216.2
% change from August 1989	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	-1.5	-0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1
% change from September1988	4.9	2.4	5.5	2.8	6.1	3.5	4.4	11.2
Winnipeg								
September1989 index	150.4	135.1	150.9	135.0	147.8	151.6	158.4	240.8
% change from August 1989	0.1	-0.2	0.3	-1.4	-0.1	0.5	1.5	0.0
% change from September1988	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.0	5.6	5.7	3.9	10.5

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres (concluded)

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Regina								
September1989 index	148.2	135.4	147.9	131.1	142.9	175.1	152.2	219.9
% change from August 1989	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.6	0.4	0.0
% change from September1988	5.5	5.0	3.0	3.1	11.1	3.9	4.2	13.2
Saskatoon								
September1989 index	148.8	134.4	148.2	134.6	142.4	182.2	154.7	208.8
% change from August 1989	-0.2	-0.8	-0.1	-0.5	-0.7	0.8	1.0	0.0
% change from September1988	4.6	4.0	3.1	2.6	8.0	4.7	4.2	10.6
Edmonton								
September1989 index	145.1	140.4	133.7	132.2	150.7	153.9	151.6	239.3
% change from August 1989	0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.5	0.7	0.0
% change from September1988	5.1	1.9	4.6	3.0	8.9	6.1	3.8	10.8
Calgary								
September1989 index	144.0	137.6	133.6	129.2	148.8	158.6	149.6	236.4
% change from August 1989	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.6	0.6	0.0
% change from September1988	5.3	1.0	5.5	3.2	7.8	5.0	3.7	12.2
Vancouver								
September1989 index	145.9	138.3	138.5	133.0	154.8	141.3	158.7	203.3
% change from August 1989	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.6
% change from September1988	4.7	1.8	5.5	2.2	7.7	2.0	3.9	6.3
Victoria[2]								
September1989 index	116.9	116.9	109.5	115.1	118.2	113.4	127.0	147.6
% change from August 1989	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	1.4	0.5
% change from September1988	4.7	3.5	4.3	3.0	7.7	-0.4	5.2	6.5

[1] *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1988 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $16.50/$66.00).*

[2] December 1984 = 100.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Telephone Statistics
August 1989

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,086.0 million in August 1989, an increase of 12.7% over August 1988.

Operating expenses were $794.5 million, up 12.8% over the August 1988 level. Net operating revenue was $291.5 million, an increase of 12.1% over August 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The August 1989 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $7.90/$79) is scheduled for release the week of October 30. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division. ■

Motor Carrier Freight – Quarterly Trucking Survey
First Quarter 1989

Results of the Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Trucking Survey, covering the activities of the for-hire trucking industry in the first quarter of 1989 are now available.

For further information, contact Yasmin Shiekh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products
October 1, 1989

Frozen meat in cold storage as of October 1, 1989 totalled 30 605 tonnes, up over the 30 394 tonnes last month and over the 31 128 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products*, ($11.50/$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report
September 1989

The situation report for September is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Electric Lamps
Third Quarter 1989

Data on manufacturers' imports, production, and inventories of electric lamps for the third quarter of 1989 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Metal Closure and Container Industry
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the metal closure and container industry (SIC 3042) totalled $1,438 million, up 5.8% over $1,359 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pepin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Small Electrical Appliance Industry
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the small electrical appliance industry (SIC 3311) totalled $827.8 million, up 6.3% over $778.5 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Non-current Carrying Wiring Devices Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the non-current carrying wiring devices industry (SIC 3392) totalled $235.0 million, up 8.2% over $217.1 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Other Electrical Products Industries n.e.c.

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other electrical products industries n.e.c. (SIC 3399) totalled $552.4 million, up 15.2% over $479.5 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Report on Fur Farms, 1988.
Catalogue number 23-208
(Canada: $32; Other Countries: $38).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, September 1989.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.60/$26; Other Countries: $3.10/$310).

Clothing Industries, 1986.
Catalogue number 34-252
(Canada: $32; Other Countries: $38).

Aviation Service Bulletin, July 1989.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $8.90/$89; Other Countries: $10.70/$107).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of October 23-27

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
23	**Retail Trade**	August 1989
23	**Department Store Sales and Stocks**	August 1989
24	**Building Permits**	July 1989
25	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	August 1989
25	**Unemployment Insurance Statistics**	August 1989
25	**Wholesale Trade**	August 1989
26	**Security Transactions with Non-residents**	August 1989
27	**Employment, Earnings and Hours**	August 1989

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, October 23, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Retail Trade,** August 1989 2
  Seasonally adjusted retail sales totalled $14.5 billion in August, a modest increase of 0.2% over July 1989.
- **Department Store Sales and Stocks,** August 1989 4
  Seasonally adjusted department store sales increased 1.4% in August, following two consecutive monthly declines.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

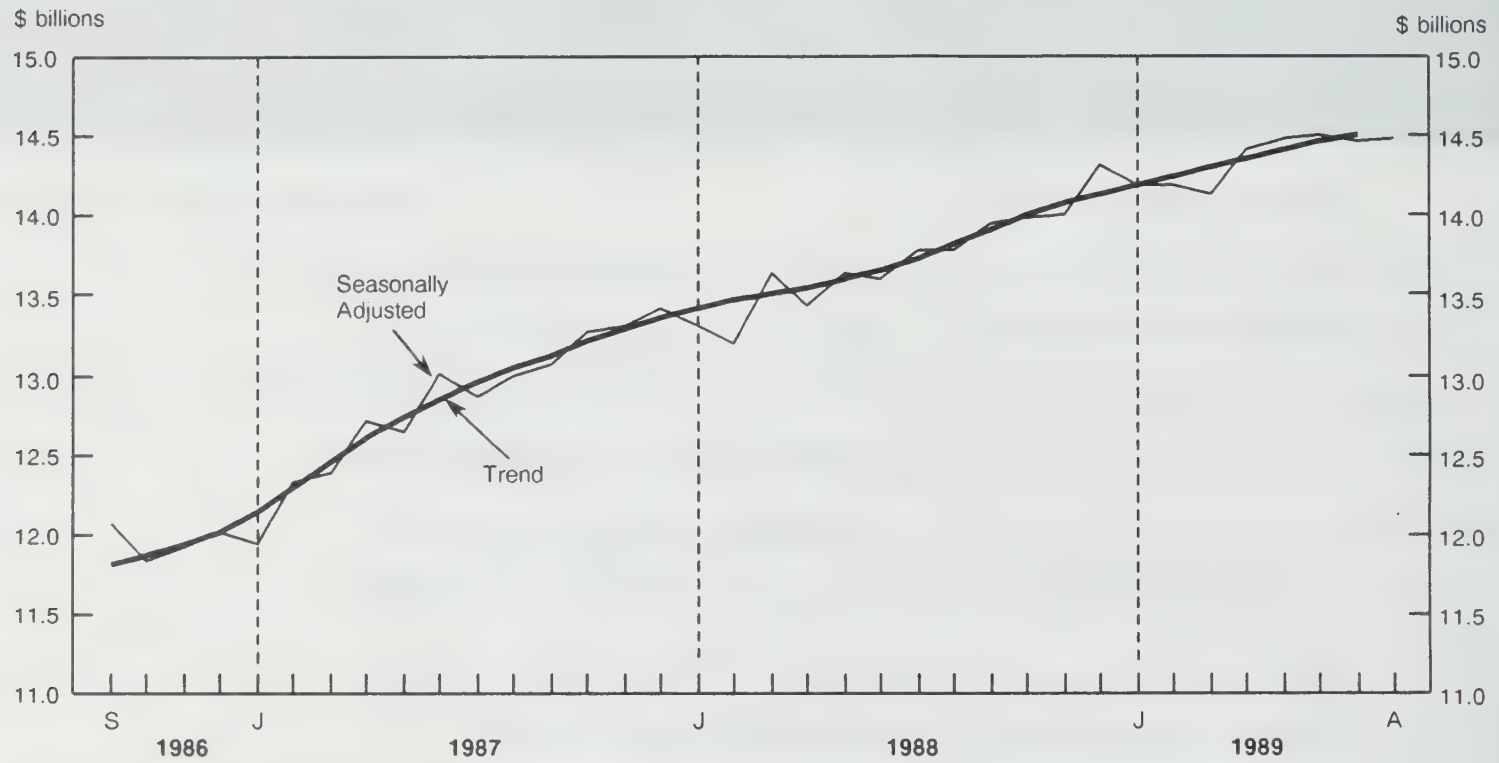
Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending October 14, 1989 6
Railway Operating Statistics, July 1989 6
Sawmills in British Columbia, August 1989 6
Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet, September 1989 6
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MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly Retail Trade Sales, Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1986-1989



Retail Trade

August 1989

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales increased a modest 0.2% in August 1989 to $14.5 billion, following a decline of 0.3% in July.
- During the last four months, retail sales have remained generally weak, advancing on average by about 0.2% on a monthly basis.
- The modest overall gain in August was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to increases reported by grocery, confectionery and sundries stores (+3.5%), department stores (+1.4%) and furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores (+7.3%). Largely offsetting these increases were declines by general merchandise stores (-5.1%) and family clothing stores (-1.5%). New and used motor vehicle dealers' sales rose 0.2% in August following a 1.9% decline in July.

Unadjusted

- Retail trade totalled $14.5 billion in August 1989, an increase of 6.1% over the same month last year. Cumulative retail sales for the first eight months of 1989 amounted to $110.9 billion, up 5.3% over the corresponding period in 1988.
- Year-over-year comparisons indicate a rise of 9.8% for all food stores and a decrease of 1.4% for new and used motor vehicle dealers - the two largest groups within retail trade. Department store sales increased by 6.5% on a year-over-year basis, while service station sales rose by 7.5%.
- All provinces and territories reported higher sales in August 1989 compared to the corresponding month in 1988. Sales were also higher in the four metropolitan areas covered by the survey.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320, 2321.

The August 1989 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $16/$160) will be available the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Note to Users:

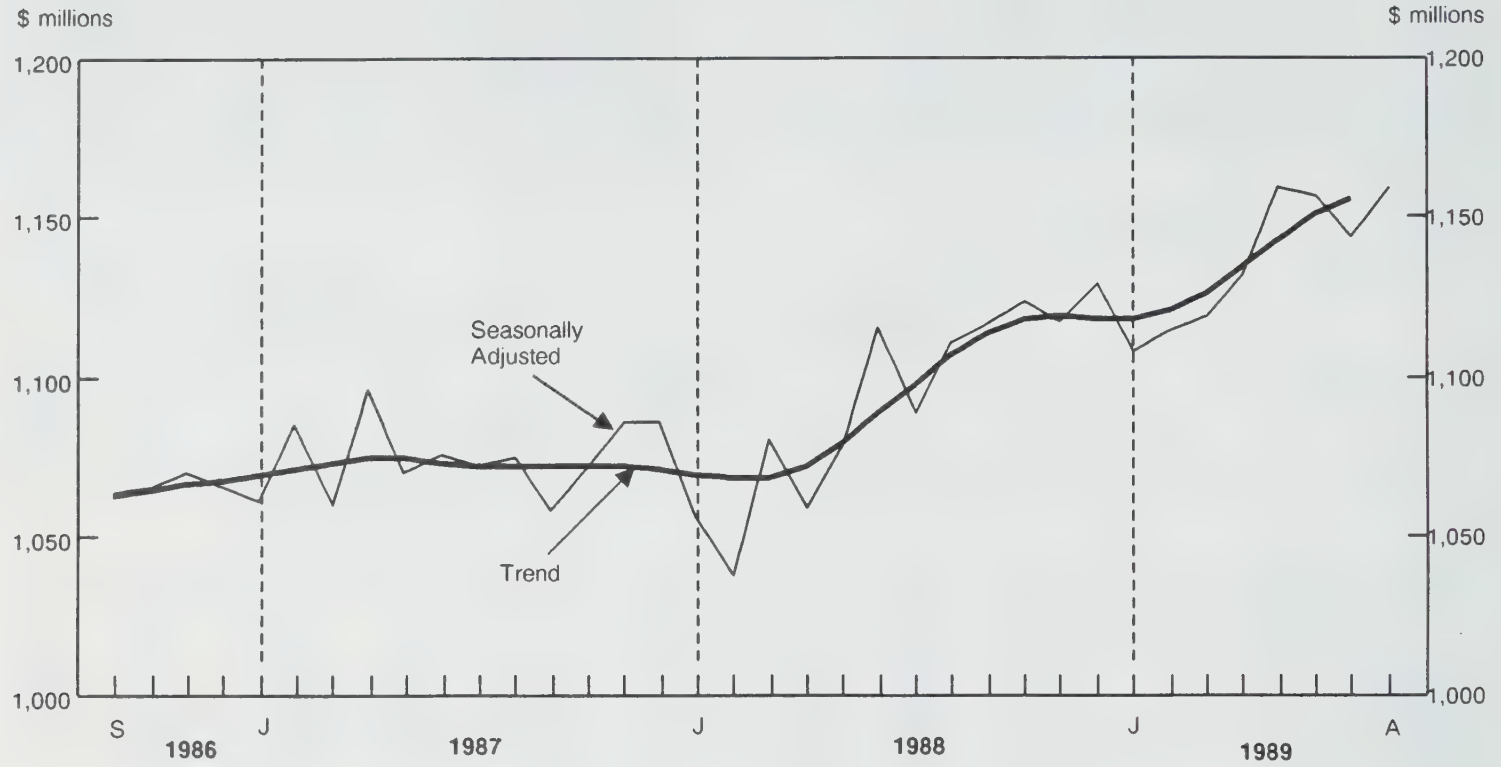
The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in retail trade sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a weighted moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is however not shown in the chart since it frequently shows appreciable change with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of Business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores				
	August 1988	July 1989 r	August 1989p	August 1989/ August 1988	May 1989 r	June 1989 r	July 1989 r	August 1989p	August 1989/ July 1989
	millions of $			%	millions of $				%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	2,224.1	2,446.0	2,462.4	10.7	2,442.4	2,458.5	2,473.7	2,474.4	--
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	742.7	781.1	796.0	7.1	701.0	701.5	706.2	731.1	3.5
All other food stores	253.5	279.2	276.5	9.0	257.5	264.1	267.3	268.7	0.5
Department stores	1,028.3	963.8	1,094.9	6.5	1,159.5	1,156.5	1,143.8	1,159.7	1.4
General merchandise stores	227.4	245.9	246.6	8.4	275.0	275.6	292.4	277.4	-5.1
General stores	211.5	219.6	220.6	4.3	203.8	209.6	212.1	209.7	-1.1
Variety stores	84.5	77.5	84.6	0.1	85.1	84.2	82.6	85.2	3.1
Motor vehicle dealers	2,955.5	2,936.5	2,913.7	-1.4	3,075.1	3,013.8	2,955.3	2,957.5	0.1
Used car dealers	111.6	103.3	109.5	-1.9	103.9	106.3	101.7	104.6	2.9
Service stations	1,137.7	1,230.4	1,223.6	7.5	1,131.3	1,128.8	1,135.6	1,134.5	-0.1
Garages	163.0	165.4	169.9	4.2	162.0	163.9	161.9	163.1	0.7
Automotive parts and accessories stores	302.9	367.1	333.7	10.1	349.5	349.1	349.2	347.1	-0.6
Men's clothing stores	108.5	115.1	112.5	3.6	148.5	154.7	145.7	147.1	1.0
Women's clothing stores	262.1	264.1	280.6	7.0	291.8	295.9	294.7	292.1	-0.9
Family clothing stores	201.2	184.6	214.9	6.8	217.0	217.2	212.6	209.4	-1.5
Specialty shoe stores	25.6	26.3	26.3	2.5	27.4	28.9	27.7	26.9	-2.7
Family shoe stores	102.7	99.7	114.5	11.4	114.2	115.4	116.6	116.1	-0.5
Hardware stores	155.8	189.8	178.9	14.8	167.7	170.1	167.5	172.7	3.1
Household furniture stores	180.2	179.4	186.4	3.4	178.6	176.7	176.3	176.4	0.1
Household appliance stores	59.0	57.5	60.4	2.4	60.4	60.6	59.6	60.0	0.6
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	152.4	164.9	169.5	11.1	156.4	163.1	148.7	159.6	7.3
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	616.1	644.7	676.4	9.7	668.1	676.4	679.5	685.1	0.8
Book and stationery stores	83.6	74.7	91.4	9.3	89.6	92.4	90.7	92.4	1.9
Florists	44.1	43.7	49.0	10.9	55.4	57.4	56.0	57.7	3.0
Jewellery stores	86.2	85.9	89.8	4.1	102.2	103.9	102.1	103.1	0.9
Sporting goods and accessories stores	242.5	274.9	260.0	7.1	244.8	236.6	240.2	240.8	0.2
Personal accessories stores	217.4	237.6	250.9	15.3	234.5	238.8	238.7	239.4	0.3
All other stores	1,711.1	1,846.6	1,834.1	7.1	1,751.9	1,767.7	1,782.4	1,762.2	-1.1
All stores – Total	**13,691.3**	**14,305.3**	**14,527.4**	**6.1**	**14,454.6**	**14,467.7**	**14,420.8**	**14,453.9**	**0.2**

■

Department Store Sales, by Month, Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1986-1989



Department Store Sales and Stocks

August 1989

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in August 1989 totalled $1,160 million, an increase of 1.4% over the previous month's revised total of $1,144 million.
- The 1.4% increase in department store sales in August 1989 followed two consecutive monthly decreases. Department store sales have shown a generally rising trend since February 1989, in spite of the declines in June and July.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $4,650 million at the end of August, a decrease of 0.9% from the July 1989 revised value of $4,692 million.
- The ratio of stocks to sales stood at 4.01:1 in August, a modest decrease from the average ratio of 4.03:1 observed in the three previous months.

Unadjusted

- Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling $1,095 million in August 1989, an increase of 6.5% over the August 1988 level of $1,028 million.
- Cumulative sales for the first eight months of 1989 totalled $7,783 million, an increase of 4.8% over the corresponding period in 1988.
- All provinces reported higher sales in August 1989 compared to the corresponding month in 1988. Increases ranged from 12.4% in New Brunswick to 0.6% in Newfoundland.

- Department store stocks at month-end totalled $4,617 million, an increase of 2.6% over the level reached in August 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

The August 1989 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $13/$130) will be available the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-9236), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Note to Users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in department store sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a weighted moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is however not shown in the chart since it frequently shows appreciable change with the addition of succeeding months of data.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending October 14, 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.8 million tonnes, a decrease of 2.4% from the previous year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 15.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 1.1% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 7.2% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

July 1989

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of $12.1 million in July 1989. Operating revenues of $573.0 million were down $46.0 million from the July 1988 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 12.0% from July 1988. Freight train-kilometres registered a decrease of 8.4%, while freight car-kilometres decreased by 11.0%. (All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.)

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The July 1989 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10/$100) is to be released at the end of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

August 1989

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 972 000 cubic metres of lumber and ties in August 1989, an increase of 2.9% from the 2 889 300 cubic metres produced in August 1988.

January to August 1989 production was 24 165 600 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.6% from the 24 818 300 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The August 1989 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $6.80/$68) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604) 666-2671, Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet

September 1989

For the quarter ending September 30, 1989, domestic shipments of high pressure decorative laminate sheet of 3.175 millimetres thickness and less totalled 1 807 897 square metres, for a value of $15,429,730. In the same quarter of the previous year, shipments amounted to 1 926 551 square metres for a value of $15,678,566.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2906.

The September quarterly 1989 issue of *Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet* (47-005, $4.50/$18) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

September 1989

Data on the accumulated long term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, as at September 1989 are now available.

For further information on these data, contact M. Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, June 1989.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.10/$121; Other Countries: $14.50/$145).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, September 1989.
Catalogue number 32-002
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Construction Type Plywood, August 1989.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Primary Iron and Steel, August 1989.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), September 1989.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

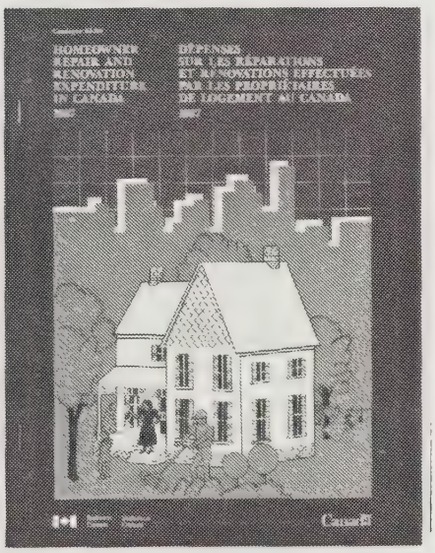
Statistics Canada

Tuesday, October 24, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure In Canada,** 1987 3
  In 1987, 76% of homeowners incurred some costs for repairs and renovations, for a total market worth $11.5 billion.

(Continued on page 2)



Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure In Canada
1987

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada, 1987 offers a look at the homeowner household market for $11.5 billion worth of home repairs and maintenance, additions, renovations and installations of equipment and fixtures. These expenditures, averaging $1,996 per homeowner household in 1987, cover the separate purchase of materials, as well as contract and labour expenditures.

Data covering the 10 provinces are presented by size of area of residence, type of dwelling, value of dwelling, age of household head, income, age of the dwelling and length of occupancy. See page 3 of today's *Daily* for highlights from this publication.

The first issue of Homeowner *Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada*, 1987 (62-201, $25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Suzanne Bernier (613-951-9781), Family Expenditure Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division.

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sawmills East of the Rockies, August 1989 4

Mineral Wool, September 1989 4

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), August 1989 4

Processed Fruits and Vegetables, August 1989 4

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

5

MAJOR RELEASE

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure In Canada

1987

In 1987, the average homeowner household spent $1,996 on repairs and renovations to their homes, for a total market worth $11.5 billion. Some 76% of homeowners incurred costs for repairs and renovations.

Work done under a contract involving labour and materials, as well as the hire of labour only, accounted for 61% of aggregate repair and renovation expenditures. The remaining 39% was spent on materials purchased separately by the household.

While only 5.5% of homeowners that reported repairs and renovations incurred expenditures of $10,000 or more, this group accounted for 39% of aggregate expenditures.

Highlights

- Homeowners in the baby boom age group (35 to 44 years of age) were the most lucrative market for repair and renovations, responsible for 31% of aggregate expenditures.
- Young homeowners under 35 spent 55% of their repair and renovation dollar on separate materials. At the other end of the age spectrum, those homeowners aged 65 years or over spent 74.5% of their repair and renovations dollar on work involving some paid labour.
- Households with incomes under $15,000 spent close to 11% of their income on repairs and renovations, for an average expenditure of $1,098. For households in the $70,000 and over bracket, spending on repairs and renovations was 3% of total income, for an average of $3,237.
- Homeowners who moved in 1987 spent more on repairs and renovations ($2,603) than those who moved into their homes before the survey year ($1,923).

The first issue in an annual series, *Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada*, 1987 (62-201, $25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Suzanne Bernier (613-951-9781), Family Expenditure Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

August 1989

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 2.7% to 2 153 117 cubic metres in August 1989, from 2 095 957[r] cubic metres in August 1988.

Stocks on hand at the end of August 1989 totalled 2 515 513 cubic metres, an increase of 7.1% over 2 347 796 cubic metres in August 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 and 122 (series 2).

The August 1989 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $9/$90) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Mineral Wool

September 1989

Manufacturers shipped 3 965 468 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in September 1989, up 1.4% over 3 911 646 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 20.3% over 3 297 621 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of September 1989 totalled 29 920 951 square metres, an increase of 5.0% over the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The September issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004,$4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

August 1989

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for August 1989 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

The August 1989 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, $52.50/$525) will be available the second week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

August 1989

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for August 1989 are now available.

The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables-Monthly* (32-011,$4.70/$47) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Railway Carloadings, August 1989.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $7.90/$79; Other Countries: $9.50/$95).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, August 1989.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $6.80/$68; Other Countries: $8.20/$82).

Communications Service Bulletin, Vol. 19, No. 6, **Telecommunication Statistics**, Second Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: $7.20/$47; Other Countries: $9.30/$56).

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada, 1987.
Catalogue number 62-201
(Canada: $25; Other Countries: $30).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, July 1989.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385; Other Countries: $46.20/$462).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, October 25, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,** August 1989 2
  The value of shipments increased slightly in August 1989, following two consecutive declines. Growth in the short term trends for both shipments and inventories continued to slow down at similar rates.
- **Unemployment Insurance Statistics,** August 1989 5
  The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits, adjusted for seasonal variation, increased 1.5% from July 1989.
- **Wholesale Trade,** August 1989 8
  Wholesale merchants' sales increased 3.7% over a year earlier.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Federal Government Finance, 1987-88 Actual and 1988-89 Revised Estimates 10
Domestic Marine Transport, 1988 10

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MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

August 1989

Seasonally Adjusted

Shipments increased slightly while inventories declined in August 1989. However, the rate of growth in the trend for inventories continued to parallel that of shipments. Both trends have slowed down from monthly increases of 0.4% in February 1989 to increases of 0.1% a month in July.

Unfilled orders decreased by 0.8% in August, the fourth decline in the past five months. The trend continued to fall but at a slower rate than during the second quarter.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** were $24.8 billion in August, a slight increase of 0.3% following two months of declines. Durable goods industries, notably transportation equipment industries (+$176 million), accounted for most of the increase. The largest decrease occurred in the refined petroleum and coal industries (-$110 million). The rate of growth in the short term trend has slowed from a monthly increase of 0.4% in March 1989 to 0.1% in June and July.

- August **inventories** were down 0.3% to $38.6 billion. The electrical and electronic products, chemical products and refined petroleum and coal products industries were the major contributors to the August decrease. Similar to shipments, the rate of growth in the trend has continued to slow down, from 0.4% in February 1989 to 0.1% in July 1989.

- The **inventories to shipments ratio** decreased slightly, from 1.56:1 in July to 1.55:1 in August. The trend for the ratio remained stable at 1.55:1, reflecting the close relationship in the rate of growth between inventories and shipments.

- **Unfilled orders** decreased by 0.8% to $30.7 billion in August, the fourth decline in the last five months. The electrical and electronic products and primary metal industries accounted for most of the decrease in August. The trend is still falling, but at a slower rate than in previous months, 0.7% in July compared to an average of about 1.0% a month between April and June 1989.

The analysis of orders concentrates on unfilled orders rather than new orders because unfilled orders are more directly related to future production. In contrast, the change in new orders, as historically defined, is a function of the change in shipments and the change in unfilled orders for the current month and the previous month. Since this definition includes shipments for the current month, it is less directly related to future production. Also, if there is a large change in unfilled orders for the previous month, it may outweigh changes in shipments and unfilled orders for the current month. As a result, new orders are often more erratic and difficult to interpret than unfilled orders.

Unadjusted

- Manufacturers' shipments in August 1989 were estimated at $24.7 billion, 3.1% higher than the August 1988 level.

- Cumulative shipments for the first eight months of 1989 were estimated at $197.2 billion, 3.7% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1988.

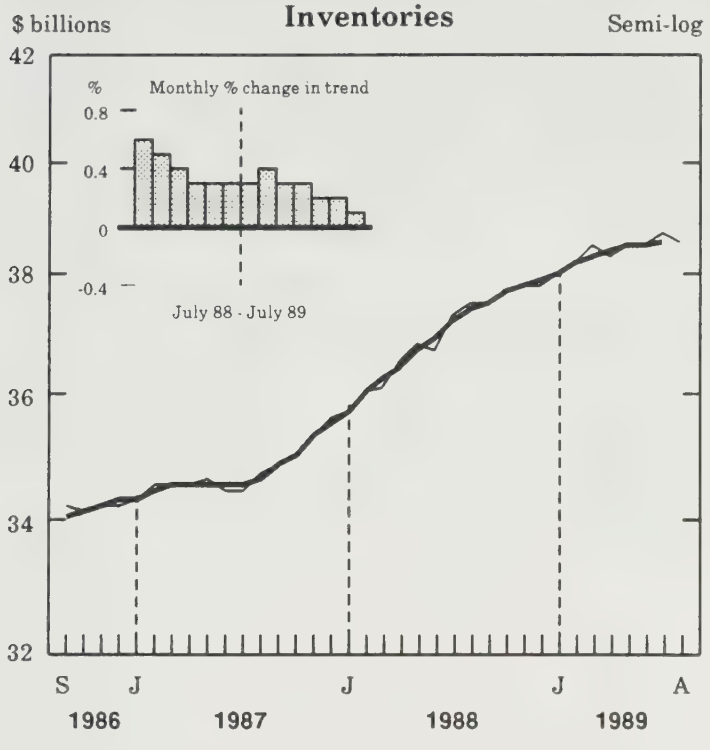
Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

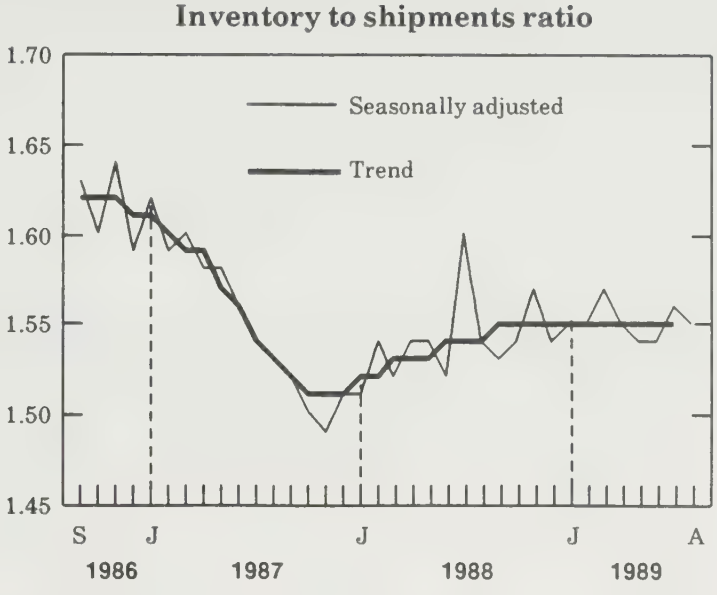
Note: The appendices in the March 1989 and April 1989 issues of catalogue 31-001 contain estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders revised back to January 1985.

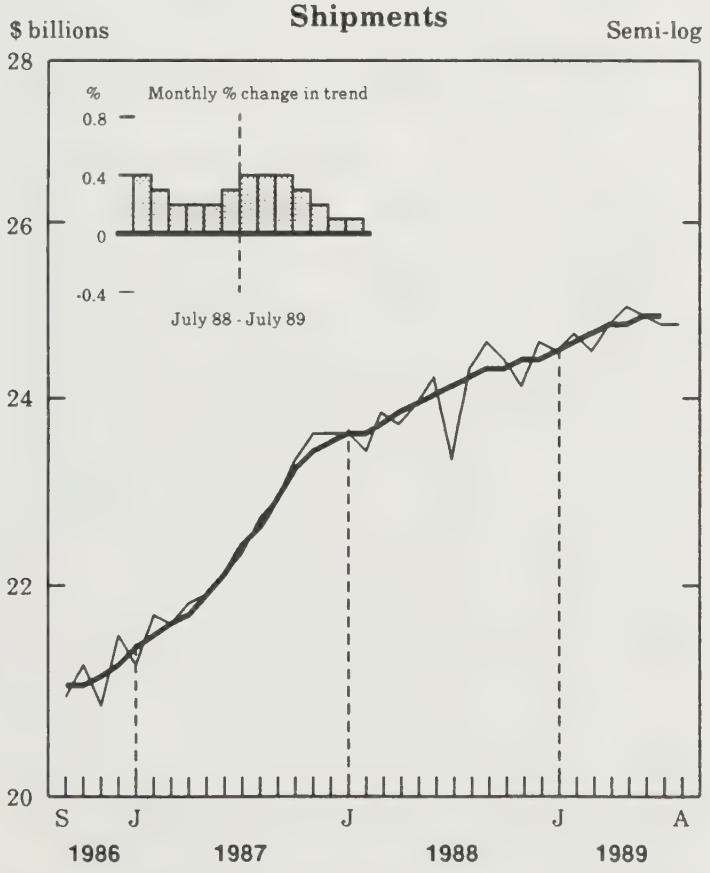
Inventories referred to in the text above are inventories owned, which exclude inventories for which manufacturers have received payment, but which they are still holding. This occurs for industries where long-term projects are arranged and progress payments are received according to the work done. In these cases, shipments data reflect progress payments rather than deliveries. At the all-industry level, inventory owned accounts for the largest part of inventory held.

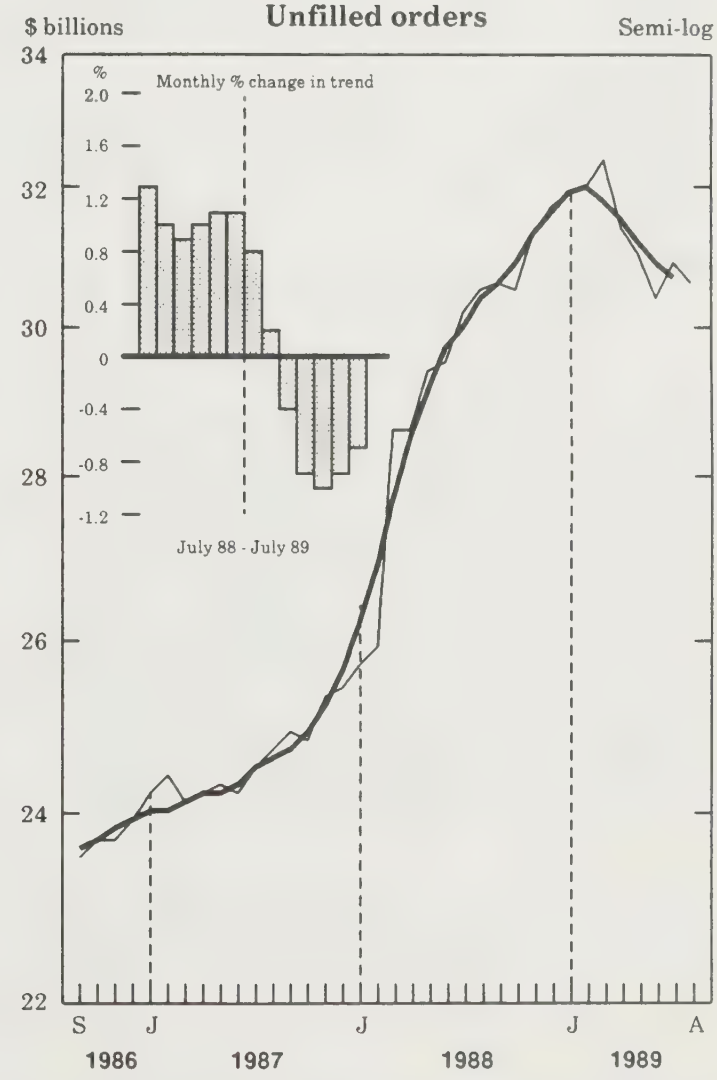
For more information, consult the August 1989 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), available shortly. □

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, August 1989









Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Note to Users

Trend: *A seasonally adjusted series may contain the effects of irregular influences and special circumstances and these can mask the trend. The short term trend shows the underlying direction in the seasonally adjusted series by averaging across months, thus balancing out the effects of irregular influences. The result is a smoother and more stable series. The trend for the last month is not shown since it is subject to substantial change with the inclusion of data for subsequent months.*

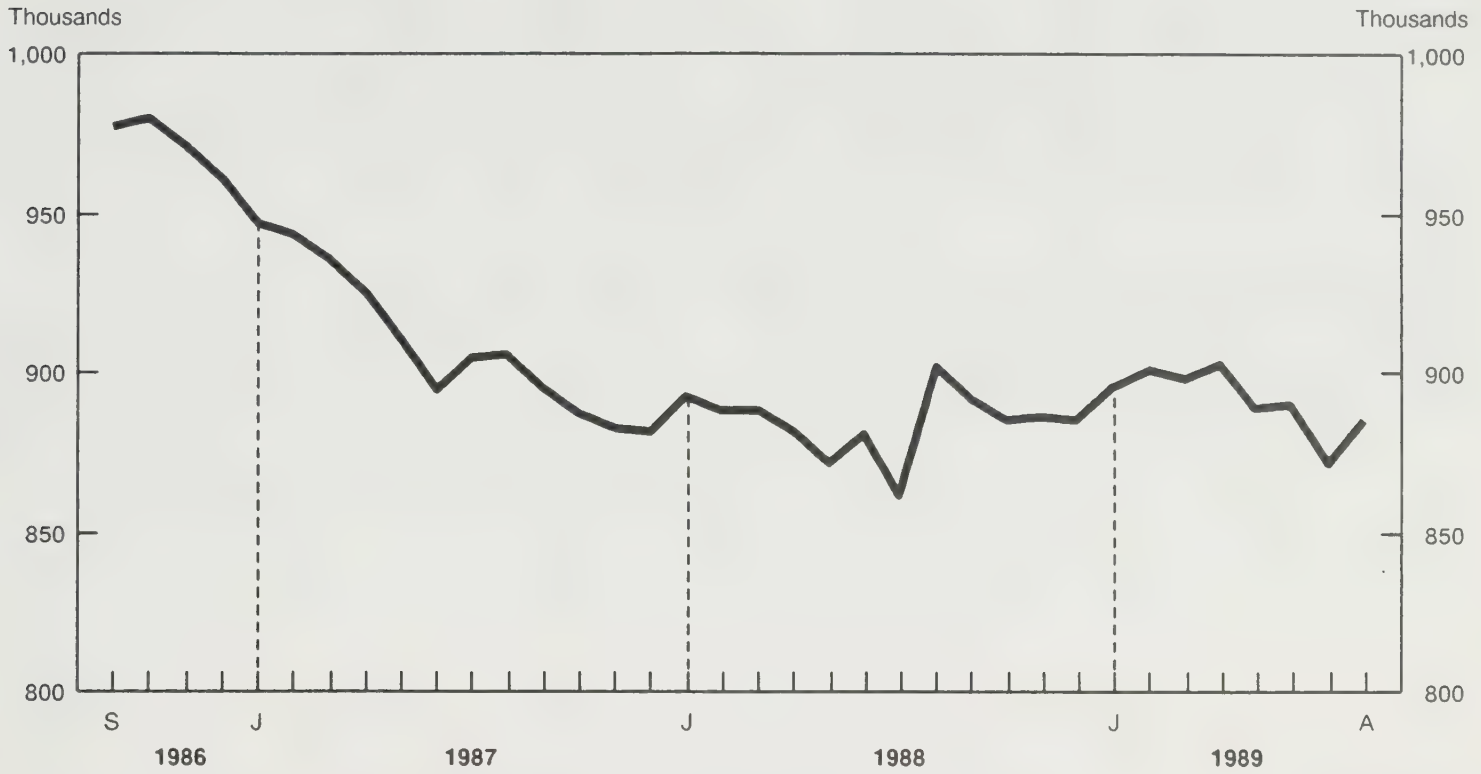
Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries
(millions of dollars)

	July 1988	August 1988	May 1989 r	June 1989 r	July 1989 r	August 1989 p
			Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Shipments	23,335	24,292	25,029	24,919	24,773	24,836
New Orders	24,031	24,572	24,563	24,392	25,219	24,587
Unfilled Orders	30,173	30,452	30,968	30,441	30,887	30,638
Inventories	37,281	37,464	38,454	38,484	38,685	38,553
Ratio of Inventories to Shipments	1.60	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.56	1.55
			Unadjusted			
Shipments	21,166	23,928	26,733	26,696	22,242	24,670
New Orders	21,597	24,284	26,366	26,026	22,438	24,505
Unfilled Orders	30,187	30,542	31,382	30,712	30,907	30,742
Inventories	36,991	37,431	38,638	38,386	38,360	38,527

p *Preliminary figures*
r *Revised figures*

■

Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, 1986-1989



Unemployment Insurance Statistics

August 1989

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ending August 19, 1989, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries[1] receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 885,000, up 1.5% from the preceding month. Since the start of 1989, the number of beneficiaries has generally fluctuated around a year-to-date average of 891,000.

- Between July and August 1989, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased 3.6% in Prince Edward Island, 2.5% in Quebec, 2.1% in New Brunswick, 1.6% in Ontario and 1.5% in Nova Scotia. It decreased 4.1% in the Northwest Territories and 1.5% in Manitoba. There were only minor changes in the other provinces and the Yukon.

- In August 1989, total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, advanced 3.0% from the preceding month to $965 million. The number of benefit weeks increased 2.6% to 4.5 million.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In August 1989, the total number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 905,000, down 2.4% from the same month a year earlier. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 3.8% to 402,000, while the number of female beneficiaries decreased 1.2% to 503,000.

- Benefits paid during August 1989 totalled $927 million[2], up 5.6% from August 1988. Since the start of 1989, $8,092 million has been paid to beneficiaries, up 7.0% from the same period last

[1] *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

year. The increase in the cumulative benefits is mainly attributable to a 6.5% rise in the average weekly payment to $214.66. The number of benefit weeks remained virtually unchanged at 37.7 million.

- A total of 227,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in August 1989, down 4.7% from the same month a year ago. Since the start of 1989, the number of claims received totalled 1,959,000 – down 0.9% from the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735, and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

The August 1989 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $13.70/$137), containing data for June, July and August, will be available in November. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are also available on request. For special tabulations or further information, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division. □

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[2] *Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	August 1989	July 1989	June 1989	August 1988	% change from August 1989/ July 1989	% change from July 1989/ June 1989
			Seasonally adjusted			
Benefits						
Amount paid ($000)	965,302	937,237	957,264	926,011	3.0	-2.1
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,512	4,398	4,561	4,502	2.6	-3.6
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	**885[p]**	**871[p]**	**889[r]**	**901[r]**	**1.5**	**-1.8**

	August 1989	July 1989	June 1989	August 1988	% change from August 1989/ August 1988
			Unadjusted		
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	927,187	763,610	823,381	877,750	5.6
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,372	3,650	3,939	4,418	-1.0
Average weekly benefit ($)	212.07	209.23	209.02	198.67	6.7
Claims received (000)	**227**	**272**	**231**	**238**	**-4.7**
Beneficiaries[1] (000)					
Total	905[p]	870[p]	905[r]	927[r]	-2.4
Regular benefits	793[p]	759[p]	784[r]	817[r]	-2.9

	January to August		% change
	1989	1988	1989/1988
Benefits			
Amount paid ($000)	8,091,722	7,565,178	7.0
Weeks of benefit (000)	37,696	37,539	0.4
Average weekly benefit ($)	214.66	201.53	6.5
Claims received (000)	**1,959**	**1,976**	**-0.9**
Beneficiaries			
Year-to-date average[1] (000)	**1,071[p]**	**1,059[r]**	**1.2**

[1] *The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.*

[p] *Preliminary figures*

[r] *Revised figures*

■

Wholesale Trade

August 1989

Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for August 1989 were $16.6 billion, an increase of 3.7% from August 1988. In the first eight months of 1989, cumulative sales were up 3.7% compared to the corresponding period in 1988.

- The three largest trade groups recorded increased sales over August 1988: other wholesalers (+12.3%), wholesalers of food (+4.2%) and wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+2.2%). Three of the remaining six trade groups registered increases over a year earlier: wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (+9.8%), wholesalers of lumber and building materials (+6.4%) and wholesalers of tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations (+2.1%).

- Wholesale trade increases between August 1988 and August 1989 were posted in four out of five regions. British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories showed the highest increase at 9.9% while a decrease of 3.4% was recorded in the province of Quebec.

Inventories

- Inventory levels in August 1989 were 3.4% higher than those reported in August 1988. The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of August 1989 stood at 1.43:1, the same as recorded in the corresponding month of 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 44 and 50.

The August 1989 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $5.80/$58) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for August 1989/1988

Major Trade Groups – Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	July 1989/ 1988 r	Aug. 1989/ 1988 p	Jan.-Aug. 1989/ 1988 p	July 1989/ 1988 r	Aug. 1989/ 1988 p	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989 p
Total all trades	**3.4**	**3.7**	**3.7**	**1.7**	**3.4**	**1.43**	**1.43**
Food	4.3	4.2	6.9	8.5	8.6	.64	.67
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	8.1	2.1	-4.1	3.5	5.8	.79	.82
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	-9.9	-7.7	0.1	-2.4	-0.8	1.77	1.90
Motor vehicles and accessories	3.6	-1.8	0.2	5.1	5.4	1.88	2.02
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	-15.8	-20.0	-25.7	2.0	4.2	3.06	3.98
Other machinery, equipment and supplies[1]	-1.2	2.2	4.8	2.8	1.2	1.54	1.52
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	10.9	9.8	10.1	3.7	4.0	1.62	1.53
Lumber and building materials	4.1	6.4	-1.9	-6.3	17.9	1.42	1.57
Other wholesalers[2]	11.9	12.3	9.8	-1.3	-5.4	1.46	1.23
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	2.1	9.5	2.1	7.2	5.7	1.36	1.31
Quebec	-2.5	-3.4	0.5	-0.5	-4.0	1.40	1.39
Ontario	5.8	6.4	6.2	3.6	3.8	1.41	1.37
Prairie provinces	5.0	2.3	1.3	-1.7	-1.0	1.83	1.77
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	6.6	9.9	5.7	4.1	26.6	1.16	1.34

r *Revised estimates*
p *Preliminary estimates*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed*
1 *Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.*
2 *Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Federal Government Finance

1987-88 Actual
1988-89 Revised Estimates

Actual gross revenues for general government at the federal level for 1987-88 totalled $110,438 million while expenditures were $136,264 million, resulting in a deficit of $25,826 million. General government includes departments, agencies, boards, and commissions but excludes government enterprises. Also, revised estimates for 1988-89 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2777 and 2778.

For more information on this release contact Terry Moore (613-951-8306) or Ruth Carlington (613-951-9245) Public Institutions Division. ■

Note to Users:

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because they each reflect the policies and structures of the applicable government. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, Public Accounts and other records to provide detailed, inter-governmentally comparable data as well as consistent national aggregates.

Hence, FMS data will not accord precisely with figures released from the governments' Public Accounts and Budgets.

Domestic Marine Transport

1988 Preliminary Data

Preliminary statistics on domestic shipping in Canada in 1988 are now available. Tables are available on request.

The 1988 issue of *Shipping In Canada* (54-205, $34) will be available at a later date. See "How to order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Trish Horricks at (613-951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 26, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Security Transactions With Non-residents,** August 1989 2
  In August, non-residents invested heavily in both Canadian bonds and stocks.
- **Police Expenditures in Canada,** 1988 4
  In 1988, total operating expenditures on policing in Canada were $4.39 billion, for a cost of $169 for every Canadian.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment, March 1989 6
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending October 21, 1989 6
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, August 1989 6
Imports by Commodity (H.S.Based), August 1989 6
Television Viewing and Radio Listening Data, 1988 6

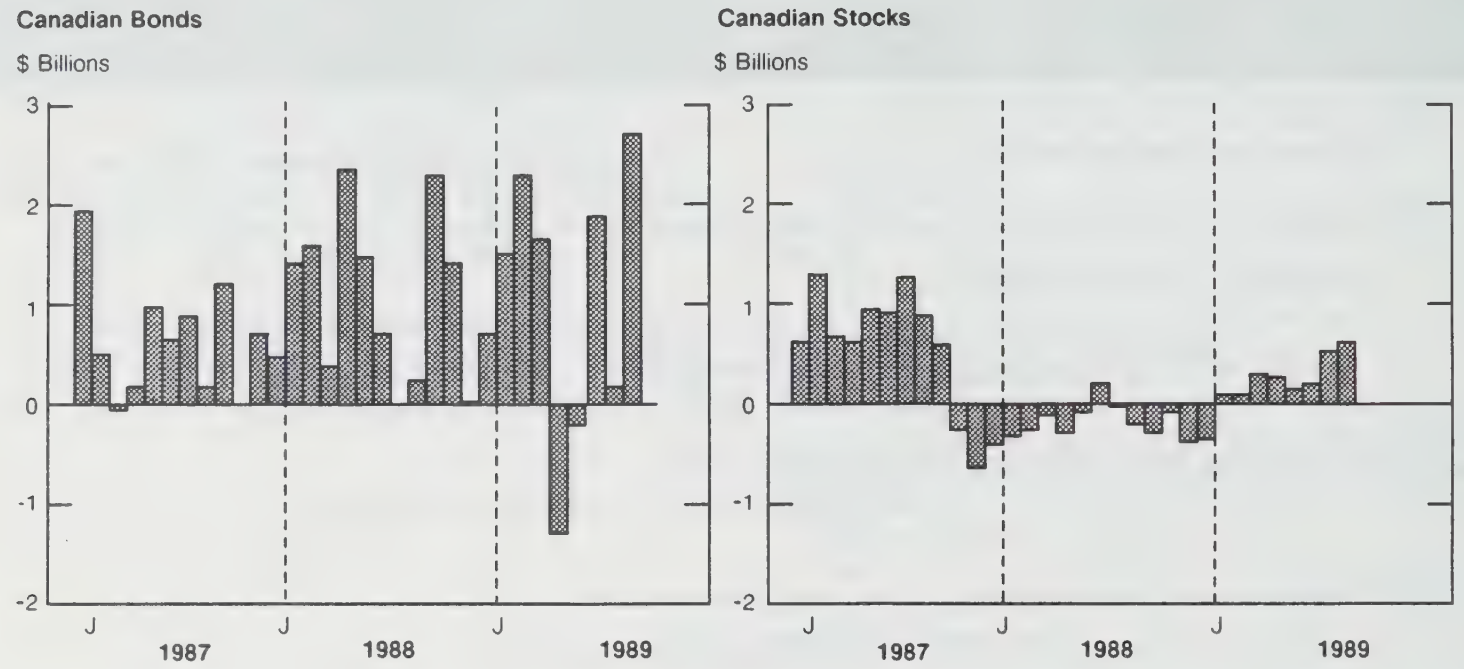
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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MAJOR RELEASES

Security Transactions with Non-residents
(Net sales + / net purchases -)



Security Transactions With Non-residents

August 1989

Canadian Securities

In August, non-residents invested heavily in both Canadian bonds and stocks, acquiring on a net basis $2.8 billion of Canadian bonds and over $600 million of Canadian stocks. Net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian bonds increased sharply to a record $2.0 billion, reflecting a surge in investment from Japan. Residents of Japan invested $1.1 billion in outstanding bonds, in contrast to a large net disinvestment in the previous four months. Net investment from the United States and Asia was also strong in August. Sales of new bonds (net of retirements) to non-residents were $0.8 billion, a shift from a net disinvestment of a similar magnitude in the previous month. Sales of new bonds increased, and retirements were down considerably from an unusually high level in July.

Net foreign investment in Canadian stocks totalled $641 million in August, the largest amount this year. This investment came mostly from trading in the secondary market with United States residents. The gross value of stocks traded (sales and purchases) increased by 33%.

Foreign Securities

In August, Canadian residents invested $1.4 billion in foreign bonds, which more than offset large net disinvestments in the previous two months. The net investment in the current month was channelled into U.S. Treasury securities. Net investment in foreign stocks, however, was negligible, following large net investments in June and July.

The August 1989 issue of *Security Transactions With Non-residents* (67-002, $15/$150) will be available in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Motala (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division. □

Security Transactions With Non-residents

(Net sales + / net purchases -)

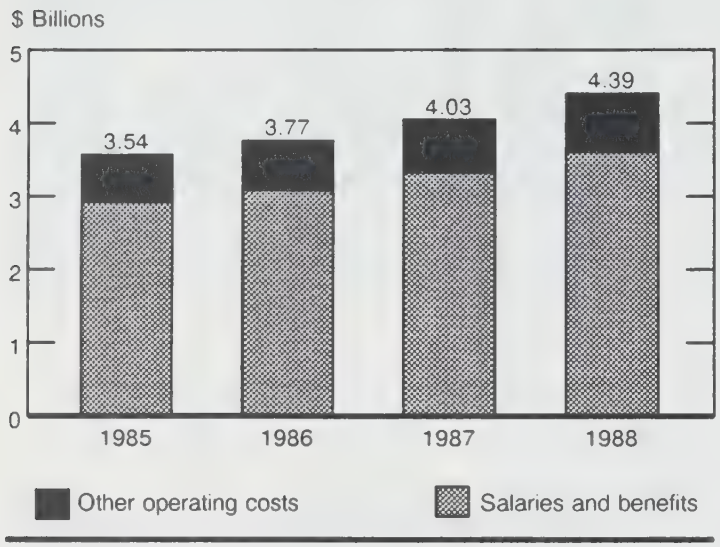
Type of Security	1989							
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
	$ millions							
Canadian Securities								
Bonds	1,519	2,323	1,650	-1,304	-222	1,899	187	2,782
of which: outstanding issues (net)	1,220	445	1,052	-983	-338	116	1,051	1,970
new issues (net of retirements)	299	1,879	598	-320	116	1,782	-864	812
Stocks	99	99	313	289	160	208	551	641
Total	**1,618**	**2,422**	**1,963**	**-1,015**	**-62**	**2,106**	**738**	**3,423**
Foreign Securities								
Bonds	-383	-345	196	240	-148	348	527	-1,441
Stocks	-46	444	60	-149	281	-434	-360	-16
Total	**-428**	**99**	**255**	**91**	**133**	**-86**	**167**	**-1,456**

Police Expenditures in Canada

1988

Total operating expenditures on policing in Canada in 1988 were approximately $4.39 billion, an increase of 9.0% over 1987 and the largest annual increase in the past three years. From 1985 to 1988, expenditures on police services increased 24%, a real increase of 11% in policing costs after adjusting for inflation.

Policing Expenditures in Canada by Major Financial Category, 1985-1988



This $4.39 billion in policing expenditures translates into a cost of $169 for every Canadian. The average cost per officer for the 53,312 police officers was $82,334.

Provincially, the per capita cost of policing was highest in Quebec, at $174, and lowest in Prince Edward Island, at $105.

Of the total 1988 expenditures on policing, 81.5% was allocated to salaries, wages and benefits. In 1988, the average first class constable's salary was $36,854, a 5.2% increase over 1987.

Within the Criminal Justice System, policing costs are approximately three times greater than those of the corrections sector and seven to eight times greater than those of the courts sector.

Available on CANSIM: table 00130102.

The *Juristat Service Bulletin, Policing Expenditures in Canada*, 1988 (85-002, Vol. 9, No. 4, $3.70/$37) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Joanne Lacroix (613-951-0647) or Sharon Longchamps (613-951-0152), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. □

Total Expenditures on Policing, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1988

Province/ Territory	Population[1]	Police officers[2]	Total police personnel[2]	Policing expenditures[3]	Population per police officer	Per capita cost
				($000's)		($)
Newfoundland	568,000	904	1,143	72,457	628	128
Prince Edward Island	128,800	181	225	13,585	712	105
Nova Scotia	882,800	1,445	1,904	105,926	611	120
New Brunswick	714,300	1,230	1,608	92,010	581	129
Quebec	6,638,300	14,207	18,683	1,156,319	467	174
Ontario[4]	9,426,100	19,563	26,574	1,538,970	482	163
Manitoba	1,084,000	2,071	2,656	151,784	523	140
Saskatchewan[5]	1,012,800	1,929	2,547	158,530	525	157
Alberta	2,395,200	4,205	5,631	358,428	570	150
British Columbia	2,983,800	5,628	7,026	463,385	530	155
Yukon	25,300	101	147	13,696	250	541
Northwest Territories	52,300	204	281	34,748	256	664
RCMP 'HQ' and Training Academy	---	1,644	3,872	229,575	---	---
Canada	**25,911,800**	**53,312**	**72,297**	**4,389,413**	**486**	**169**

1 *Updated postcensal estimates (Demography Division, Statistics Canada).*
2 *Represents actual strength as of December 31, 1988.*
3 *Includes all municipal, provincial and federal policing costs.*
4 *Excludes RCMP "HQ".*
5 *Excludes RCMP Training Academy.*
--- *figures not appropriate or not applicable.*
Note: *Totals may not add up due to rounding.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment

March 1989

In March 1989, provincial and territorial "general government" employment, excluding the province of Saskatchewan, remained virtually unchanged from March 1988. General government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions, and government-owned institutions engaged in education, health and welfare, but excludes government enterprises.

There were 472,387 general government employees in March 1989, excluding Saskatchewan, an increase of 1,392 employees over the March 1988 level of 470,995.

Provincial and territorial government enterprise employment increased 0.5% or 742 employees over the March 1988 level.

Available on CANSIM: monthly data by province or territory are located in matrix 2722. General government employment data are in series 1 to 1.12 and their corresponding payroll data in series 2 to 2.12. Government enterprise employment data are in series 3 to 3.12 and their corresponding payroll data in series 4 to 4.12.

For more information on this release, contact Peter Dudley (613-951-1851), Public Institutions Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending October 21, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending October 21, 1989 totalled 290 541 tonnes, an increase of 5.1% over the preceding week's total of 276 334 tonnes, but down 7.2% from the year-earlier level of 313 125 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1989 was 12 573 758 tonnes, an increase of 7.1% over 11 742 368 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

August 1989

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,593.8 million for August 1989, an increase of 8.2% over the $1,473.5 million reported for the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The August 1989 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $5.80/$58) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information on this release, contact Services Division (613-951-3506). ■

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

August 1989

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for August 1989 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3887-3913 and 3718.

The August 1989 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, $52.50/$525) will be available the second week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Television Viewing and Radio Listening Data

1988

Preliminary data for Fall 1988 are now available for radio listening and television viewing.

Detailed information will be published later this year in *Television Viewing in Canada,* 1988 (87-208, $25). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact John Gordon (613-951-1565), Culture Statistics Programme, Education Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, July 1989.
Catalogue number 15-001
Canada: $12.10/$121; Other Countries: $14.50/$145).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, September 1989.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Wholesale Trade, July 1989.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $5.80/$58; Other Countries: $7/$70).

Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 9, No. 4: **Policing Expenditures in Canada**, 1988.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.70/$37; Other Countries: $4.40/$44).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 27, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Travel Between Canada and Other Countries,** August 1989 2
  The unadjusted number of one or more nights visits by residents of countries other than the U.S. reached a record level for the month, while Canadian travel abroad continued to show exceptional growth.

- **Employment, Earnings and Hours,** August 1989 5
  Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at $489.06, up 5.0% over a year earlier.

University of Toronto

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Air Carrier Operations in Canada, April-June 1988 9
Livestock Report, October 1, 1989 9
Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products, 1988 and 1989 Estimates 9
Steel Pipe and Tube Industry, 1987 Census of Manufactures 9

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

10

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: October 30 – November 3, 1989

11

MAJOR RELEASES

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

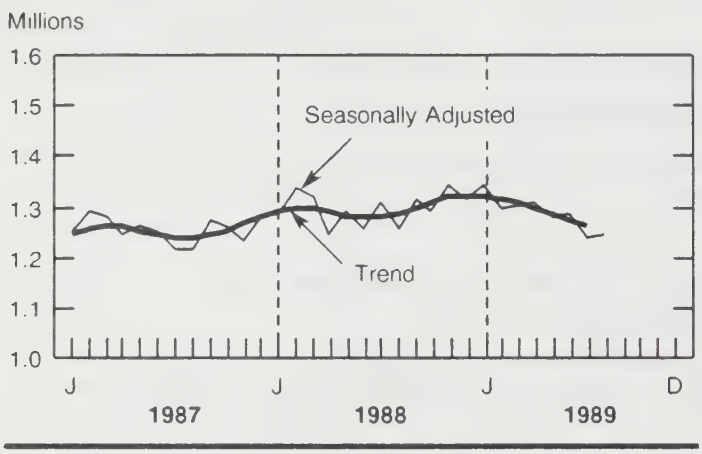
August 1989

Highlights

Unadjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that the number of non-resident trips of one or more nights to Canada in August 1989 was 2.6 million, down 2.0% from August 1988. The U.S. market share represented 82% of the overall figure in August 1989, even though overnight entries from the United States declined by 3.4% from the same period in 1988. On the other hand, entries by residents of other countries increased by 4.3%.

Trips of One or More Nights to Canada by Non-residents



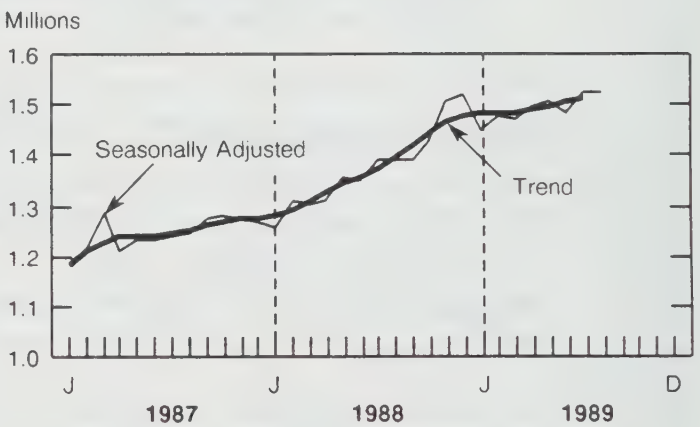
- For the first eight months of 1989, overnight entries from the United States decreased 4.9% below the level recorded for the same period last year, marking the lowest cumulative figure since the year of Expo 86. At the same time, the number of one or more nights arrivals from countries other than the United States increased 7.4% over the same period in 1988. Although arrivals from overseas countries continued to increase, the rate of growth was half that experienced in the first eight months of 1988.

- The number of overnight visits abroad by Canadian residents reached 2.4 million, 9.1% above August 1988. On a year-to-date basis, the volume has increased at a faster rate (10.5%) than during the comparable period in 1988 (8.8%).

- Total trips to Canada by United States residents were 5.2 million in August 1988, down marginally from the same month in 1988. Overseas arrivals increased 2.9% over the same month last year, to a record 528,800.

- Total international trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents were 14.5% above last August, setting a new record level for the month, at 7.0 million re-entries.

Trips of One or More Nights Abroad by Canadian Residents



Seasonally Adjusted

The short-term trend derived from seasonally adjusted figures provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in international travel to and from Canada.

- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the August volume of foreign travel to Canada, both total and overnight, still followed a downward trend.

- The overall trend in the number of trips of one or more nights by Canadian residents abroad continued to increase in August.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The August 1989 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $5.80/$58) will be available later in October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Note to Users:

The seasonally adjusted series are smoothed by means of a 13-month Henderson moving average. The trend of the last month is not shown in the charts, since it can change significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

August 1989

	August 1989[p]	% Change 1989/1988	January-August 1989[p]	% Change 1989/1988
			Unadjusted	
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	2,604,406	-2.0%	11,014,361	-2.7%
United States	2,125,971	-3.4%	8,902,837	-4.9%
Other Countries	478,435	4.3%	2,111,524	7.4%
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	2,410,523	9.1%	12,950,313	10.5%
United States	2,106,178	9.8%	10,788,991	11.2%
Other Countries	304,345	4.6%	2,161,322	6.9%
Total Number of Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	5,708,178	-1.0%	27,225,723	-3.4%
United States	5,179,403	-1.4%	24,898,502	-4.1%
Other Countries	528,775	2.9%	2,327,221	5.7%
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	7,049,278	14.5%	42,713,575	16.4%
United States	6,744,933	15.0%	40,552,253	17.0%
Other Countries	304,345	4.6%	2,161,322	6.9%

	1989			
	August[p]	July[r]	June	May
	Seasonally Adjusted[2]			
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,243,800	1,235,900	1,285,100	1,275,100
United States	999,300	994,700	1,042,600	1,029,300
Other Countries	244,500	241,200	242,500	245,800
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,526,000	1,522,500	1,480,500	1,508,300
United States	1,283,300	1,273,500	1,229,900	1,254,900
Other Countries	242,700	249,000	250,700	253,500
Total Number of Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	3,150,100	3,132,000	3,156,200	3,149,300
United States	2,883,400	2,866,200	2,892,000	2,879,200
Other Countries	266,700	265,800	264,200	270,100
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	5,233,200	5,171,400	5,162,000	5,183,900
United States	4,990,500	4,922,400	4,911,400	4,930,400
Other Countries	242,700	249,000	250,700	253,500

1 *Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated one or more nights numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same day entries by land only, via the United States.*

2 *Totals may not add up due to rounding.*

p *Preliminary*

r *Revised*

■

Employment, Earnings and Hours

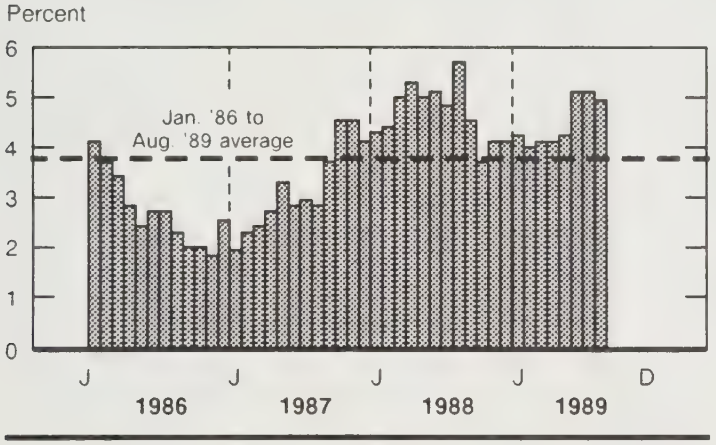
August 1989 (Unadjusted)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary August 1989 estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $489.06, an increase of 0.2% over July. Average weekly earnings increased by 5.0%[2] ($23.42) over August 1988. This compares to an average year-over-year increase of 4.6% for the first eight months of 1989 and 4.8% for all of 1988.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,421,000, a decrease of 33,000 (-0.3%) from July and a larger than usual decrease for this time of year. Employment increased 2.3% over August 1988.

Year over-year percent change in Average Weekly Earnings
Industrial Aggregate – Canada



[1] *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*

[2] *Not adjusted for inflation.*

National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- In August 1989, trade, public administration and all goods-producing industries had higher year-to-year increases in average weekly earnings than the industrial aggregate.
- Year-to-year growth in average weekly earnings in manufacturing has accelerated during the past five months, reaching 5.4%.

Number of Employees

- In August 1989, service-producing industries accounted for 77% of the year-to-year increase in industrial aggregate employment.
- The year-over-year growth rates in employment in construction and community, business and personal services were higher than the industrial aggregate.
- For the last three months, manufacturing employment growth has shown little change, following deceleration between February and June 1989.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In August 1989, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[3] were estimated at 32.7, compared with 32.8 in August 1988.
- Average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 38.8 in the goods-producing industries and 29.4 in the service-producing industries.
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $12.10: $14.31 in the goods-producing industries and $10.51 in the service-producing industries.

[3] *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.*

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In August 1989, growth rates of average weekly earnings in New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia and the territories showed yearly increases equal to or greater than 5.5%.

- Quebec had its highest year-to-year increase in average weekly earnings (+4.3%) since January 1989.

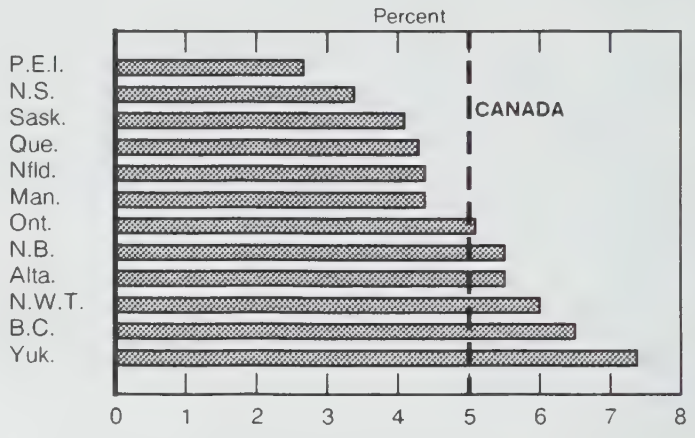
- New Brunswick and Quebec have both shown decelerating employment growth since March 1989. In August, each registered growth rates lower than the Canada average of 2.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The August 1989 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $38.50/$385) will be available at the end of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact P. Prud'homme (613-951-4090), Labour Division. □

Percent change in Average Weekly Earnings August 1988 – August 1989



Employment, Earnings and Hours,

August 1989
(Unadjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Number of employees *					
	August 1989[p]	July 1989[r]	August 1988	August 1989/1988	January-August 1989/1988	January-December 1988/1987
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**10,421.4**	**10,454.4**	**10,187.4**	**2.3**	**2.7**	**1.6**
Goods-producing industries	**2,805.0**	**2,790.1**	**2,751.8**	**1.9**	**2.3**	**1.7**
Forestry	69.1	70.3	71.5	-3.3	2.9	2.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	155.5	158.8	162.0	-4.0	-2.5	2.1
Manufacturing	1,979.8	1,977.5	1,957.7	1.1	1.5	1.0
Construction	600.5	583.4	560.5	7.1	7.2	4.0
Service-producing industries	**7,616.5**	**7,664.3**	**7,435.6**	**2.4**	**2.8**	**1.6**
Transportation,communication and other utilities	858.3	861.3	813.8	5.5	3.0	0.9
Trade	1,876.2	1,871.3	1,852.4	1.3	1.6	2.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	652.6	659.7	656.3	-0.6	0.6	5.2
Community, business and personal services	3,512.2	3,551.9	3,411.7	2.9	3.8	0.7
Public administration	717.2	720.0	701.4	2.2	2.6	1.3
Newfoundland	159.5	164.1	151.1	5.6	3.1	4.9
Prince Edward Island	39.6	39.0	39.5	0.3	2.4	5.6
Nova Scotia	307.5	308.3	293.3	4.8	5.7	2.4
New Brunswick	233.9	232.7	229.2	2.1	3.5	3.0
Quebec	2,584.8	2,577.9	2,570.5	0.6	1.6	1.6
Ontario	4,286.5	4,310.1	4,162.9	3.0	2.7	0.6
Manitoba	388.5	392.6	389.6	-0.3	0.6	1.3
Saskatchewan	297.4	297.7	294.6	1.0	0.3	2.0
Alberta	980.0	982.6	950.0	3.2	3.8	3.4
British Columbia	1,109.7	1,115.2	1,074.6	3.3	4.3	3.1
Yukon	12.3	12.8	11.3	8.8	7.6	6.6
Northwest Territories	21.7	21.5	20.8	4.3	3.4	7.1

[p] *preliminary estimates*
[r] *revised estimates*
* *all employees*

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded

August 1989
(Unadjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings *					
	August 1989[p]	July 1989[r]	August 1988	August 1989/1988	January-August 1989/1988	January-December 1988/1987
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**489.06**	**487.99**	**465.64**	**5.0**	**4.6**	**4.8**
Goods-producing industries	**591.78**	**584.27**	**557.98**	**6.1**	**5.3**	**4.8**
Forestry	620.08	624.57	564.56	9.8	6.5	0.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	816.58	803.00	751.58	8.6	6.5	6.2
Manufacturing	568.80	562.13	539.83	5.4	4.9	4.9
Construction	606.05	594.94	564.57	7.3	6.4	4.3
Service-producing industries	**451.23**	**452.94**	**431.47**	**4.6**	**4.3**	**4.7**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	632.34	624.93	601.50	5.1	4.4	4.1
Trade	360.97	357.78	342.76	5.3	5.1	4.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	532.71	539.50	533.42	-0.1	4.1	5.0
Community, business and personal services	405.74	412.04	387.73	4.6	4.1	5.2
Public administration	619.27	616.94	585.82	5.7	4.2	4.6
Newfoundland	461.64	466.10	442.35	4.4	5.1	4.8
Prince Edward Island	390.39	406.22	379.99	2.7	4.0	4.7
Nova Scotia	436.33	436.94	421.87	3.4	3.4	4.5
New Brunswick	445.77	442.58	422.30	5.6	4.7	3.4
Quebec	473.19	471.73	453.68	4.3	3.8	5.4
Ontario	511.90	511.35	486.97	5.1	5.0	5.8
Manitoba	449.25	447.00	430.50	4.4	5.6	3.5
Saskatchewan	426.00	425.29	409.28	4.1	3.0	1.3
Alberta	489.86	490.61	464.45	5.5	4.1	2.8
British Columbia	494.43	488.96	464.31	6.5	5.1	2.9
Yukon	591.71	590.02	550.96	7.4	4.4	8.4
Northwest Territories	672.32	675.41	634.26	6.0	8.3	1.8

[p] *preliminary estimates*
[r] *revised estimates*
* *for all employees*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Air Carrier Operations in Canada

April-June 1988

The number of passengers carried on unit toll services in the second quarter of 1988 increased 6.8% over the second quarter of 1987, to 7.5 million. Passenger-kilometres reported on these services rose by 10.5%, to 12.1 billion in the second quarter of 1988. The larger increase in passenger- kilometres means that the average trip length of passengers carried by Canadian air carriers on unit toll services increased over the second quarter of 1987. As unit toll connector carriers have become more established in the short-to-medium haul domestic markets in the last few years, the major carriers have been able to shift their capacity towards greater concentration on long haul domestic and international markets.

The unit toll market continued to be dominated by the major air carriers and their affiliate networks. Air Canada and its network accounted for 53.1% of passengers carried, and 49.0% of passenger-kilometres. The share of unit toll passengers accounted for by Wardair was 4.6% in the second quarter of 1988, while that of passenger-kilometres was 11.5%. This represents an increase from their market shares of 3.2% (passengers) and 8.9% (passenger-kilometres) held during the second quarter of 1987. Wardair added several new Airbus A310s to its fleet early in 1988, allowing for a 50.8% increase in its available unit toll seat-kilometres over the second quarter of 1987, with only a relatively small decrease in charter passenger-kilometres.

Compared to a year earlier, the second quarter 1988 economy fare index for domestic scheduled services advanced by 9.2% in unadjusted terms, while the discount fare index fell by 1.1%. For the international markets, the economy and discount fare indexes rose by 5.8% and 1.3%, respectively.

During the second quarter of 1988, 62.0% of domestic scheduled passengers travelled on discount fares, compared to 53.0% in 1987. Over two out of every three (67.5%) international scheduled passengers flew on discount fares.

The April-June 1988 issue of *Air Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002 $23/$92) will be available in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6190), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Livestock Report

October 1, 1989

Total pig numbers for Canada at October 1, 1989 were estimated at 10,674,500 head, down 3% from the year-earlier level of 11,009,500. Sows for breeding and bred gilts were estimated at 1,070,000 head, showing a decrease of 2% from the year-earlier level of 1,095,400.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9500-9510.

The October 1, 1989 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, $15.75/$63) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernard E. Rosien (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products

1988 and 1989 Estimates

Production and value for 1988 and a preliminary production estimate for 1989 are now available for both honey and maple products.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1056 and 1057.

To order *Production and Value of Honey and Maple Products* ($10/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information, contact Les Macartney (613-951- 3854), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tube Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the steel pipe and tube industry (SIC 2921) totalled $1,233.5 million, up 21.4% over $1,015.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-demand in Canada, First Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 57-003
(Canada: $30.25/$121; Other Countries: $36.25/$145).

Retail Trade, May 1989.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $16.80/$168; Other Countries: $20.20/$202).

Retail Trade, June 1989.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $16.80/$168; Other Countries: $20.20/$202).

Building Permits, May 1989.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $21/$210; Other Countries: $25.20/$252).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director – Douglas Newson)
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of October 30 – November 3

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
October		
30	**Building Permits**	July 1989
31	**Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry**	August 1989
31	**Industrial Product Price Index**	September 1989
31	**Raw Materials Price Index**	September 1989
31	**Sales of Refined Petroleum Products**	September 1989
31	**Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas**	July 1989
November		
2	**Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries**	October 1989
3	**Canadian Composite Leading Indicator**	August 1989

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

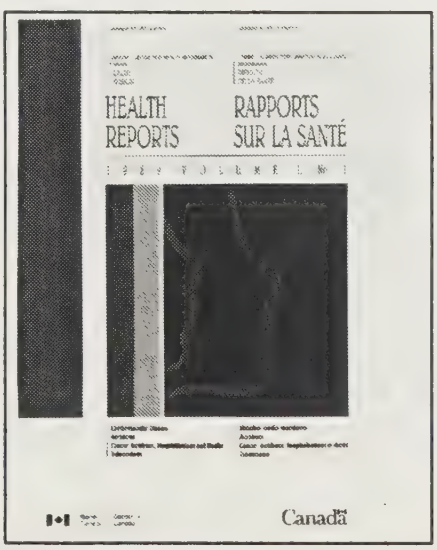
Monday, October 30, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

University of Toronto

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Building Permits,** July 1989 — 3
  The preliminary value of building permits issued in July showed a turnaround, rising 19.8% from June to a level of $3,165.8 million.
- **Aggregate Productivity Measures and Unit Labour Cost,** 1988 — 5
  Revised estimates for 1988 indicate a 1.5% growth in labour productivity and an increase of 4.4% in unit labour cost.
- **Health Reports:** Vol. 1, No. 1 — 7

(Continued on page 2.)



HEALTH REPORTS: Vol. 1 No. 1

A new quarterly publication from the Canadian Centre for Health Information (formerly Health Division), *Health Reports* replaces all of the Division's annual publications by combining them into a single, comprehensive journal-style report. *Health Reports* incorporates the best and most widely used features found in these health publications in this new format of articles and highlights.

With more than 120 pages of concise text, distinctive charts and tables, this premier issue of *Health Reports* contains incisive analysis and key statistics on such topics as: cardiovascular disease, accidents, cancer.

Health Reports, Vol. 1 No. 1 (82-003 $25/$100 Canadian, $30/$120 other countries) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For further information contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746) or Nelson Nault (613-951-1758), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status, Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1989 8

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

9

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

10

MAJOR RELEASES

Building Permits

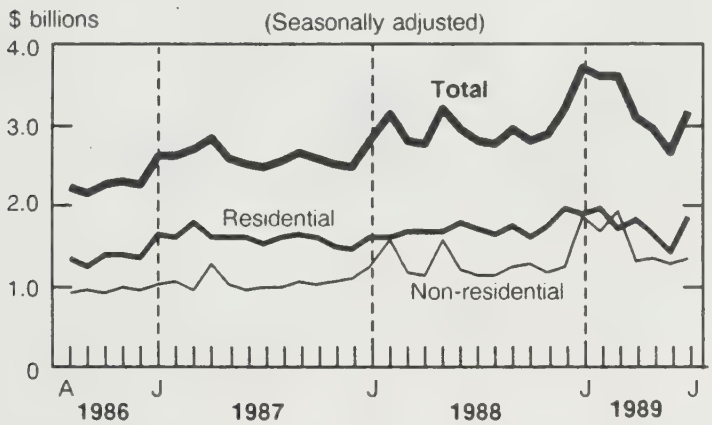
July 1989

(Seasonally Adjusted)

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in July jumped 19.8% to $3,165.8 million compared to $2,642.2 million in June. Both the non-residential and more particularly the residential sectors contributed to this increase.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

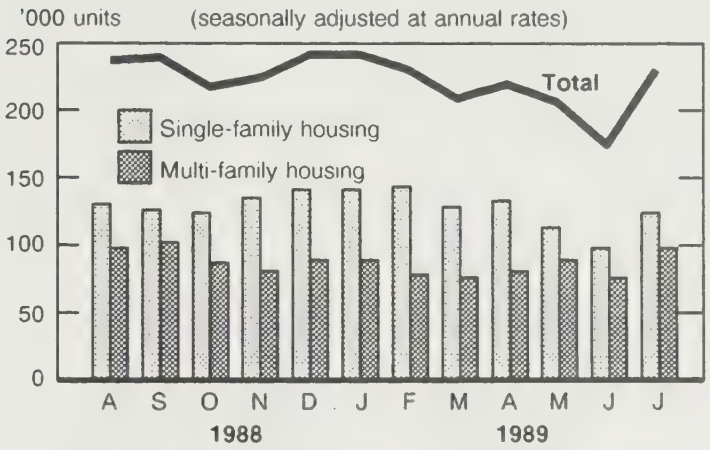


Note: Revised data for June, preliminary data for July.

Residential sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits reached $1,828.9 million, a strong 31.6% increase from $1,390.0 million in June.
- Strong gains were registered in both the single-family sector (+32.1% to $1,276.0 million) and the multi-family sector (+30.4% to $552.9 million).
- All regions in Canada registered increases in the value of residential building permits in July with the exception of British Columbia which decreased slightly.
- The number of dwelling units authorized in July totalled 223,812 units at an annual rate, 125,112 single detached and 98,700 multiple dwellings, a 26.7% increase.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada



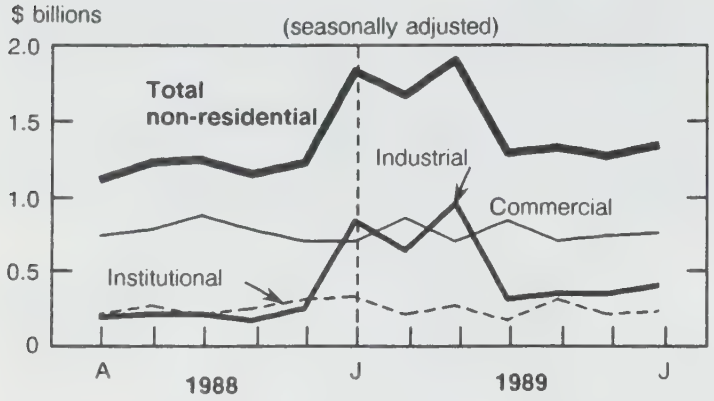
Note: Revised data for June, preliminary data for July.

Non-residential sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits rose 6.8% to $1,336.9 million in July compared to $1,252.2 million in June.
- All components of the non-residential sector increased in July: the industrial sector showed a strong rise (+16.2% to $386.3 million), followed by the institutional sector (+13.4% to $214.0 million) and the commercial sector which increased slightly (+0.8% to $736.6 million).
- On a regional basis, Quebec and British Columbia were the only regions to register gains in the value of non-residential building permits in July.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 10-15), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

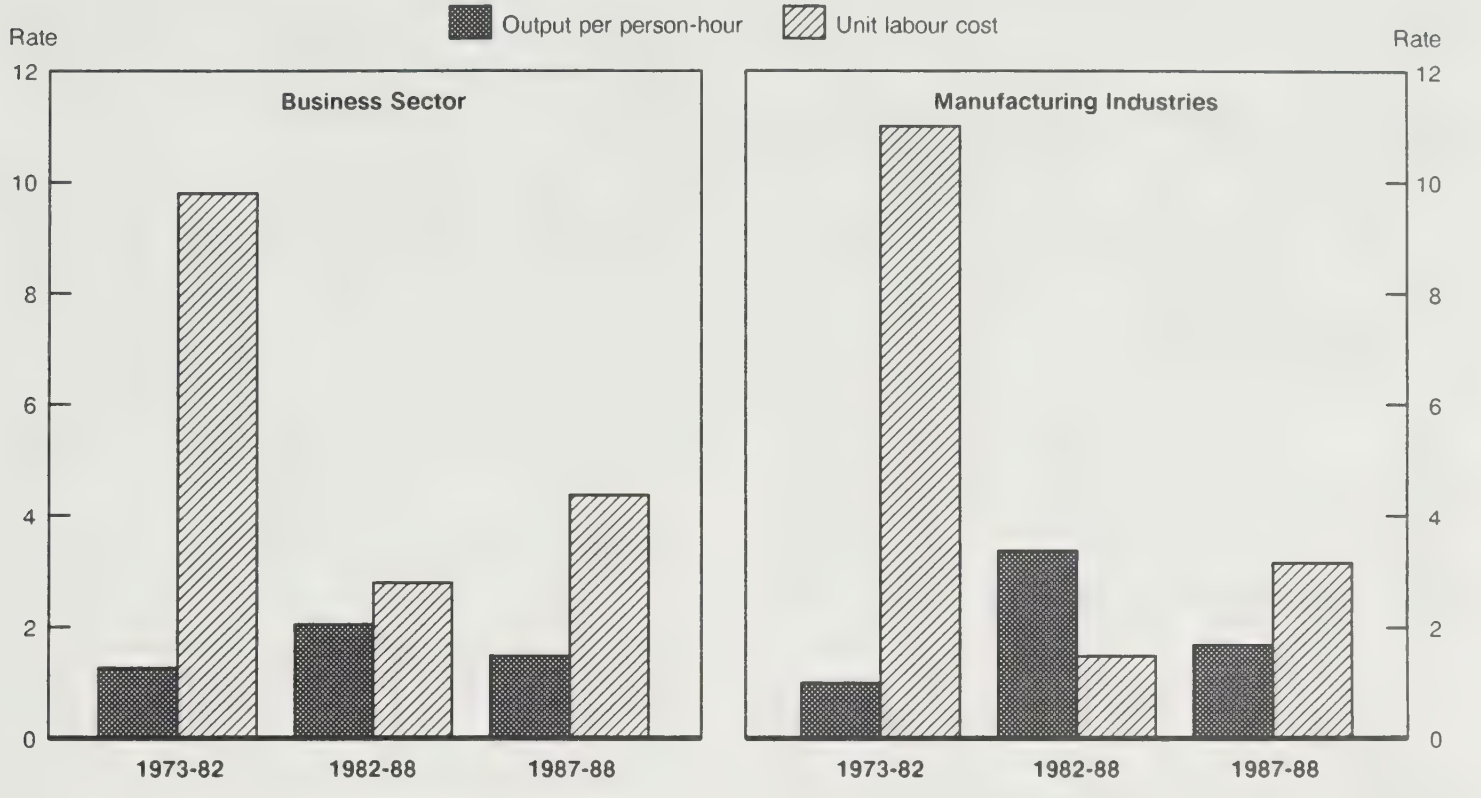


Note: Revised data for June, preliminary data for July.

The June1989 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $20/$200) is scheduled for release the third week of November.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Francine Monette (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division. ■

Average Annual Rate of Growth in Output per Person-hour and Unit Labour Cost



Aggregate Productivity Measures and Unit Labour Cost

1988

Revised business sector estimates indicate a 1.5% increase in labour productivity (output per person-hour) and a 4.4% increase in unit labour cost in 1988. The strong business sector productivity performance recorded at the beginning of the expansionary phase of the current business cycle that began in 1983 was not maintained in recent years. With respect to unit labour cost, there is evidence of an acceleration beginning in 1986.

Labour productivity estimates in the manufacturing industries show a moderate increase of 1.7% in 1988, while unit labour cost increased 3.2% . Although there was a productivity recovery in 1987 from the decline experienced in 1986, productivity in 1987 and 1988 did not return to the high levels recorded in 1983, 1984 and 1985. There are indications that manufacturing unit labour cost has been decelerating since 1986.

The new estimate of business sector labour productivity growth at 1.5% for 1988 is substantially lower than the 2.9% preliminary estimate published in April 1989. This is more a reflection of a substantial change in the measure of employment than of changes in the economy. As a result of increasing difficulties in reconciling productivity, compensation per person employed, unit labour cost and independent estimates of wage increases, more use is now being made of employment estimates from the Labour Force Survey than of estimates from the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours. Previous employment estimates would have suggested a 3.2% increase in business sector productivity (in terms of output per person-hour) in 1988, compared to the 1.5% growth using the new employment estimates.

An article further explaining the reasons behind these changes will be published shortly in the *Canadian Economic Observer*.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7916 to 7938.

Labour productivity and related data for individual industries and the business sector will be published in the forthcoming issue of *Aggregate Productivity*

Measures (catalogue 15-204). This publication will contain a feature article on experimental measures of multifactor productivity for many business sector industries on an annual basis since 1961. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release contact Aldo Diaz (613-951-3687), Input-Output Division. □

Measures of Labour Productivity and Unit Labour Cost, Canada
1981-1988
(1981 = 100)

	Output	Person-Hours	Compensation per Person-hour	Output per Person-hour	Unit Labour Cost
Business Sector					
			Indexes		
1981	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982	95.2	95.1	110.3	100.1	110.2
1983	98.6	94.7	115.2	104.1	110.7
1984	105.5	98.0	120.9	107.6	112.4
1985	111.2	103.0	125.4	108.0	116.1
1986	115.3	104.9	131.5	110.0	119.6
1987	121.7	109.0	139.0	111.6	124.5
1988	128.4	113.3	147.3	113.3	130.0
			Annual rate of change (%)		
1961-1988	4.6	1.9	8.2	2.6	5.4
1961-1973	5.9	1.9	7.6	3.9	3.5
1973-1982	2.6	1.3	11.2	1.3	9.8
1982-1988	5.1	3.0	4.9	2.1	2.8
1982-1983	3.6	-0.3	4.5	4.0	0.5
1983-1984	7.0	3.4	5.0	3.4	1.5
1984-1985	5.5	5.1	3.7	0.4	3.3
1985-1986	3.7	1.8	4.9	1.8	3.1
1986-1987	5.5	4.0	5.7	1.5	4.1
1987-1988	5.5	3.9	6.0	1.5	4.4
Manufacturing Industries					
			Indexes		
1981	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982	87.1	91.3	110.6	95.5	115.8
1983	92.7	90.6	117.3	102.4	114.5
1984	104.7	94.2	122.9	111.1	110.6
1985	110.6	96.7	129.2	114.3	113.0
1986	111.9	99.0	134.2	113.0	118.8
1987	118.3	103.0	141.0	114.9	122.7
1988	125.5	107.4	148.0	116.9	126.7
			Annual rate of change (%)		
1961-1988	4.3	1.2	8.0	3.1	4.8
1961-1973	6.7	2.1	6.5	4.5	1.9
1973-1982	0.0	-0.9	12.0	1.0	11.0
1982-1988	6.3	2.8	5.0	3.4	1.5
1982-1983	6.4	-0.8	6.1	7.3	-1.1
1983-1984	12.9	4.1	4.8	8.5	-3.4
1984-1985	5.6	2.6	5.1	2.9	2.2
1985-1986	1.2	2.3	3.9	-1.1	5.1
1986-1987	5.8	4.0	5.1	1.7	3.3
1987-1988	6.1	4.3	4.9	1.7	3.2

■

Health Reports: Vol. 1 No. 1

- More than 77,000 Canadians died in 1987 as a result of cardiovascular disease, almost 60% more than from cancer, the second leading cause of death.

- The ratio of nurses employed in nursing to the Canadian population increased from one nurse for every 141 people in 1983 to one nurse for every 121 people in 1987.

- Sex differences in life expectancy at birth have narrowed from seven years, three months in 1975-77 to six years, eight months in 1985-87. Life expectancy is now 79.7 years for women and 73.0 years for men.

- Accidents accounted for almost five million or 11.5% of hospital days in 1985.

For more detail on these and other topics relating to health and social data *Health Reports* is the prime source. Each quarterly issue will feature an up-to-date list of recently released databases and publications, highlights of newly released data and analytical feature articles.

Highlights from the first issue include:

Cancer Incidence, Hospitalizations and Deaths in Canada

- An estimated one in three Canadians will develop some form of cancer during his or her lifetime. The most common cancers for men are of the lung, prostate and colo-rectum. For women, breast cancer ranks first.

- Cancer death rates for people under age 45 have fallen substantially despite higher incidence reflecting progress in treating some cancers.

Tuberculosis in Canada

- There has been an overall decline of almost 50% in Canada's tuberculosis rate over the past decade, although four high risk groups are identified. North American Indians and Inuit have a rate between five and 10 times higher, poor inner city residents have rates up to four times higher and foreign-born Canadians up to three times higher than the general population. The elderly comprises the fourth high risk group.

Surgical Procedures and Treatments

- More surgical procedures were performed in Canada in 1984-85 than any time previously.

- The rate of cesarean sections per 100 hospital deliveries rose from 5.2 in 1969 to 18.8 in 1984-85.

Aging in the Population

- The proportion of people 65+ years has been increasing steadily from 4.6% in 1911 to over 10% in 1986 and may well reach 16% by 2011 when the first of the baby boomers reach 65 years of age, and 25% or more by the year 2036.

Health Reports, Vol. 1 No. 1 (82-003, $25/$100 Canadian; $30/$120 other countries) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

The same series of specialized statistical tables found in the discontinued publications will be available from the Canadian Centre for Health Information, contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746) or Nelson Nault (613-951-1758). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status, Canada, Provinces and Territories,

June 1, 1989

The postcensal estimates, by age, sex and marital status at June 1, 1989 are available today. Direct access to these data is possible through CANSIM: matrices 6457 to 6469.

These estimates will appear in *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories,* June 1, 1989 (91-210, $27).

For more detailed information, contact the nearest regional reference centre, or Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, August 1989.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; Other Countries: $20.80/$208).

Oils and Fats – Revised, August 1989.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Railway Operating Statistics, July 1989.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10/$100; Other Countries: $12/$120).

Farm Product Price Index, August 1989
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $6.80/$68; Other Countries: $8.20/$82).

Health Reports, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1989.
Catalogue number 82-003
(Canada: $25/$100; Other Countries: $30/$120).

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

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Suite 440F
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9

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Toll free service:
1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

NOV 3 1989
University of Toronto

Tuesday, October 31, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry**, August 1989 — 2
  GDP advanced 0.3% in August, following a 0.2% increase in July and no gain in June.
- **Sales of Refined Petroleum Products**, September 1989 — 6
  Seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products decreased 7.2% from a month earlier.
- **Industrial Product Price Index**, September 1989 — 7
  For the third consecutive month, the IPPI showed a month-to-month decline (-0.2% in September) and a year-over-year increase of 2% or less.
- **Raw Materials Price Index**, September 1989 — 9
  The RMPI was down 2.6%, the fourth consecutive monthly decrease.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rigid Insulating Board, September 1989 — 10
Major Appliances, September 1989 — 10
Coal and Coke Statistics, August 1989 — 10
Electric Power Statistics, August 1989 — 10
Production of Biscuits, Third Quarter 1989 — 11

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 12

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: November 1989 — 13

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

August 1989 (Seasonally Adjusted)

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, increased 0.3% in August, following a 0.2% gain in July and no growth in June. GDP in August 1989 stood 2.4% above the level of August 1988, while the average for July and August was 0.4% above the second quarter level. About 80% of the August advance originated in services producing industries, which increased 0.4% in the month. Output of goods rose 0.1%.

Services Producing Industries

The 0.4% advance in services was the largest monthly gain of the year and followed increases of 0.2% in each of the previous three months and no growth on average in the first four months of 1989. A little more than half the August gain originated in the finance, insurance and real estate industries. Higher output was also recorded in transportation and storage, wholesale trade, and communication industries.

A 1.0% advance in the finance, insurance and real estate industries was the largest month-to-month gain since October 1987. This large increase stemmed mostly from higher activity among real estate agencies and brokers, stock exchanges, and security brokers and dealers. Following three large decreases in March, April and May, the resale housing market firmed in June and July and rose considerably in August. Increased volumes of trading on three Canadian stock exchanges in August contributed to the surge in output for stock exchanges. Security brokers and dealers also benefited from the increased trading, as well as from some large new stock issues.

Following a 1.4% gain in July, output of transportation and storage industries advanced 1.1% in August. About a third of the growth originated in railway transport, mainly due to increased carloadings of grain, lumber, and automobiles and parts. Increased throughput of both crude petroleum and natural gas accounted for a gain in pipeline transport. The growth in storage industries resulted from higher output by grain elevators, especially terminal grain elevators, as exports of wheat were up substantially in August.

Wholesale trade edged up 0.3% in August following a flat July. Wholesalers of petroleum products, hardware, electrical machinery, and miscellaneous products posted modestly higher sales.

The gain in communication industries resulted primarily from output increases by telecommunication carriers and postal services.

Following three consecutive monthly declines, retail trade output rose a slight 0.1% in August. Gains by food, department, hardware, and home furnishing stores were almost entirely offset by declines by general merchandise stores, new motor vehicle dealers, and miscellaneous retail stores.

In the community, business and personal services industries, services to business management increased, while accommodation and food services fell.

Goods Producing Industries

Output by goods producing industries rose 0.1% in August, following 0.2% growth in July. Manufacturing, agriculture, and construction output rose, while mining, forestry, and public utilities all posted declines.

Manufacturing production advanced 0.3% in August, primarily due to widespread gains by producers of non-durable goods. Output of durable goods was unchanged from the July level, as a 3.2% decline in production of electrical products offset higher production of transportation equipment, wood products and machinery. In the transportation equipment industry, manufacturers of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts both posted moderate output increases. Similar gains in exports of passenger cars and motor vehicle parts were recorded in the month.

The growth in agricultural output was mostly due to increased grain production.

Widespread gains in construction industries resulted in an overall increase of 0.5% in August, following four consecutive declines averaging 0.6% per month.

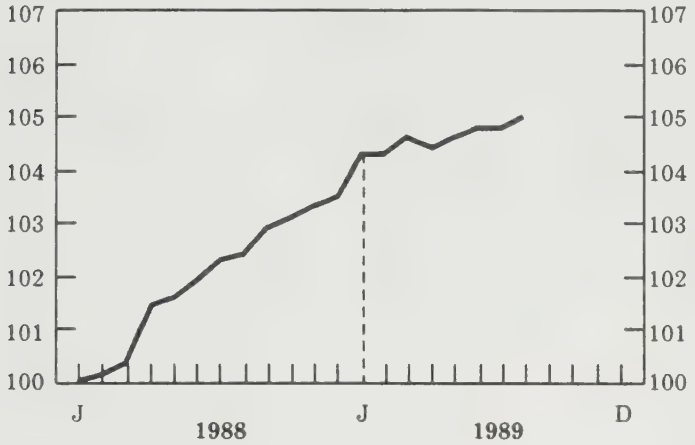
Mining output fell for the fourth consecutive month in August. Almost all of the weakness originated in developmental and exploratory drilling, which dropped to its lowest level since March 1987.

Gross Domestic Product

(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1981 prices)

Total Economy

Index (January 1988 = 100)



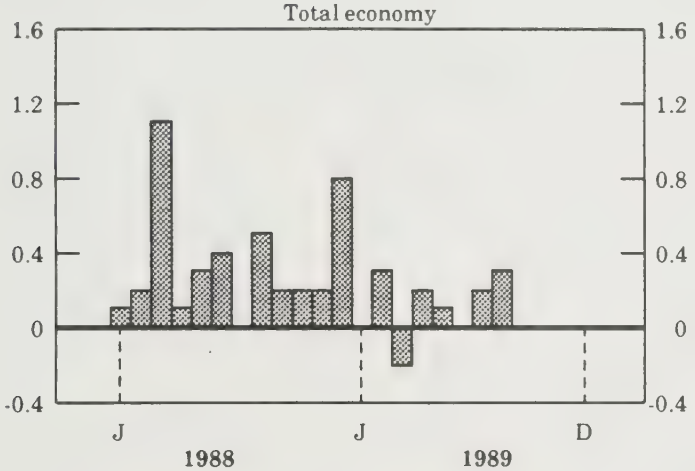
Goods and Services

Index (January 1988 = 100)



% change

Total economy



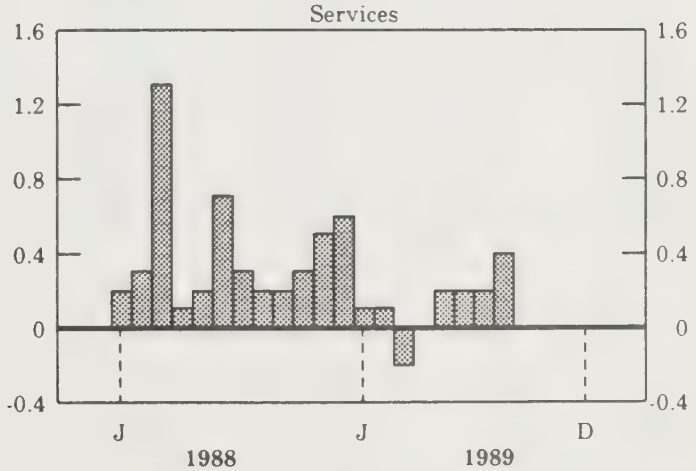
% change

Goods



% change

Services



Forestry output was down 3.8% in August, following a drop of the same size in the previous month. Lower housing starts over the last four months in both Canada and the United States, weak export demand for lumber, and widespread forest fires were all cited as factors contributing to the recent declines in forestry.

A 0.8% decline in output by public utilities was due primarily to lower electric power generation. Low water levels across the country reduced the supply of electricity from some hydroelectric generating stations. As well, exports of electric power have been sharply reduced throughout 1989. Output of electric power in the first eight months of 1989 was 1.7% below the same period of 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

The August 1989 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.10/$121) is scheduled for release late in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices, Monthly

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1988	1989			
	August	May	June	July	August
Total, Economy	**402,529.1**	**409,997.0**	**409,971.9**	**410,847.9**	**412,135.2**
Business Sector:					
Agricultural and related services industries	7,979.1	8,987.2	9,246.1	9,651.8	9,826.7
Fishing and trapping industries	538.1	600.0	570.0	541.2	536.4
Logging and forestry industry	2,659.8	2,760.0	2,806.8	2,698.8	2,596.8
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	23,614.0	23,199.4	23,070.8	22,976.5	22,836.2
Manufacturing industries	78,784.8	79,290.4	79,093.5	79,240.1	79,453.8
Construction industries	30,156.6	32,182.8	31,761.6	31,677.6	31,843.2
Transportation and storage industries	19,405.5	19,245.6	19,077.6	19,345.2	19,558.8
Communication industries	12,509.4	13,843.2	13,942.8	13,971.6	14,049.6
Other utility industries	11,706.4	11,482.8	11,348.4	11,479.2	11,386.8
Wholesale trade industries	25,117.0	25,418.4	25,555.2	25,545.6	25,633.2
Retail trade industries	25,882.9	26,135.1	26,024.1	25,806.9	25,820.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	58,591.1	59,787.6	59,950.8	60,309.6	60,915.6
Community, business and personal services	41,089.3	41,862.5	42,161.4	42,179.8	42,233.5
Non-business sector:					
Mining industries	78.1	69.6	82.8	90.0	85.2
Manufacturing industries	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0
Forestry services industry	321.4	327.6	327.6	324.0	322.8
Transportation industries	1,560.9	1,579.2	1,566.0	1,568.4	1,567.2
Communication industries	46.8	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4
Water systems industry	559.1	566.4	566.4	570.0	567.6
Insurance and other finance industry	409.0	420.0	417.6	422.4	423.6
Government service industry	23,977.0	24,417.6	24,470.4	24,512.4	24,506.4
Community and personal services industries	37,494.8	37,729.2	37,839.6	37,844.4	37,879.2
Special aggregations:					
Business sector:	338,034.0	344,795.0	344,609.1	345,423.9	346,690.8
– goods	155,438.8	158,502.6	157,897.2	158,265.2	158,479.9
– services	182,595.2	186,292.4	186,711.9	187,158.7	188,210.9
Non-business sector	64,495.1	65,202.0	65,362.8	65,424.0	65,444.4
– goods	685.2	684.0	697.2	708.0	700.8
– services	63,809.9	64,518.0	64,665.6	64,716.0	64,743.6
Goods producing industries	156,124.0	159,186.6	158,594.4	158,973.2	159,180.7
Services producing industries	246,405.1	250,810.4	251,377.5	251,874.7	252,954.5
Industrial production	114,790.4	114,656.6	114,209.9	114,403.8	114,377.6
Non-durable manufacturing industries	33,318.1	33,716.4	33,404.4	33,442.8	33,670.8
Durable manufacturing industries	45,466.7	45,574.0	45,689.1	45,797.3	45,783.0

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

September 1989

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted preliminary estimates of September sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.7 million cubic metres (m^3), a decrease of 7.2% from a month earlier and the first decline since the month of June.
- All but one of the four main products contributed to the September decrease. Motor gasoline sales were down for the third time in the last four months, as volumes dropped 5.4% below August levels. Diesel fuel sales fell 5.3% to post the fourth decrease in the last five months. At the same time, heavy fuel sales fell 22.9%, following gains in July and August. Light fuel sales increased for the second time in as many months, rising 3.4% over August levels.

Unadjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products decreased 4.2% from a year earlier to 6.7 million m^3 sold. Three of the four main products contributed to the decline. Motor gasoline sales were down 4.1%, while diesel fuel sales decreased 0.7%. Light fuel sales decreased 10.6% from September last year. Heavy fuel sales posted a gain of 33.1%, as a result of increased demand for this product for electricity generation purposes.
- With this September decrease, total product sales for the first nine months of 1989 are up 3.5% over those recorded during the same period last year. Within this total, heavy fuel sales have climbed 26.5%, while sales of motor gasoline rose 1.9% and diesel fuel oil sales rose 1.5%. Light fuel sales are down 0.6% from last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The September 1989 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $17.30/$173) will be available the last week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	June 1989	July 1989	August 1989 r	September 1989 p	September 1989/ August 1989
	Seasonally Adjusted				
	(Thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 962.2**	**6 988.0**	**7 262.1**	**6 739.3**	**-7.2**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 864 1	2 854.1	2 898.7	2 742.8	-5.4
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 372.2	1 363.1	1 443.3	1 367.5	-5.3
Light Fuel Oil	499 4	483.8	518.3	535.9	3.4
Heavy Fuel Oil	596.5	766 6	1 023.9	789.8	-22.9

	September 1988	September 1989 p	Total January-September 1988	Total January-September1989	Cumulative 1989 Cumulative 1988
	Unadjusted				
	(Thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**7 021.3**	**6 727.7**	**61 182.4**	**63 337.3**	**3.5**
Main Products					
Motor Gasoline	2 962 4	2 840 1	25 372 8	25 850 9	1 9
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 519 0	1 509.0	12 414 6	12 602.8	1.5
Light Fuel Oil	337.2	302 6	4 656 3	4 629 4	-0 6
Heavy Fuel Oil	526 1	700 2	5 375 6	6 800 9	26 5

p *Preliminary*
r *Revised*

■

Industrial Product Price Index

September 1989

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981 = 100) edged down 0.2% to 130.9 in September, from the revised level of 131.2 for August 1989. This was the third consecutive month-to-month drop in the index as a whole. Monthly declines of 1.8% for primary metal products and 0.7% for chemical products were partially offset by increases of 0.3% for petroleum and coal products and 0.3% for machinery and equipment. The 0.5% appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar exerted upward pressure on the autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index (0.2%) and on the paper and paper products index (0.1%).

Since September 1988, the IPPI has risen 1.5%. From its level of 3.9% in March 1989, the year-to-year rate has steadily decelerated during the past six months. The intermediate goods index continued to show a steadily declining rate of yearly change, falling from 5.1% in March 1989 to 0.7% in September 1989. This was largely due to the slowdown or decline in the price of non-ferrous base metals, which contributed to lowering the yearly rate of change for first-stage goods, from 12.5% in March 1989 to -1.4% in September 1989. On the other hand, the all finished goods index has remained fairly stable, with yearly rates of 2.5% in March 1989 and 2.8% in September. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was 1.1%.

Highlights

- The primary metal products index declined (1.8%) in September, as it has almost every month in 1989, mainly in response to price decreases of 20.4% for nickel products and 2.7% for aluminum products. This downward movement was moderated by a 10.0% price increase for copper and copper alloy products. During the past 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 5.0%, with decreases ranging from 22.7% for aluminum products to 19.0% for nickel products, while the only significant increase was for copper and copper alloy products (15.5%).

- The chemical products index dropped (0.7%) in September for the sixth consecutive month, primarily due to lower prices for industrial chemicals (-1.3%), reflecting the continuing downward movement of prices for a large number of synthetic resins and for organic industrial chemicals. During the past 12 months, the chemical products index has fallen 0.4%.

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products index rose 0.3% during the past month, largely as a result of higher prices for fuel oils and other fuels. Over 12 months, the petroleum and coal products index has risen 6.3%.

- The machinery and equipment index rose 0.3% in September, principally because of a 0.3% increase for other industrial machinery, reflecting a 1.7% increase for construction machinery and equipment and a 0.3% increase for other specialized machinery and equipment. Since September 1988, the machinery and equipment index has risen 4.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The September 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $17.30/$173) will be available towards the end of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance [1]	Index [2] September 1989	% Change September 1989/ August 1989	% Change September 1989/ September 1988
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**130.9**	**-0.2**	**1.5**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	89.3	134.8	-0.2	1.1
Intermediate goods	61.6	128.7	-0.3	0.7
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	127.9	-1.3	-1.4
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	128.9	-0.1	1.3
Finished goods	38.4	134.4	0.0	2.8
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	139.6	-0.1	2.6
Capital equipment	10.2	136.3	0.1	2.4
All other finished goods	17.9	131.1	0.1	3.1
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	127.5	-0.3	-0.2
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	131.6	-0.2	1.2
Beverages	1.9	157.2	0.1	5.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	165.6	0.2	3.6
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	134.8	-0.1	2.1
Textile products	2.4	120.9	-0.1	1.8
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	128.6	0.0	2.6
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	131.1	-0.1	5.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	143.7	-0.1	3.1
Paper and paper products	8.1	145.1	0.1	1.9
Printing and publishing	2.4	159.0	-0.2	4.1
Primary metal products	8.8	130.1	-1.8	-5.0
Metal fabricated products	5.3	136.5	-0.1	2.3
Machinery and equipment	4.8	137.1	0.3	4.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	131.2	0.2	0.5
Electrical and communication products	5.0	135.6	0.1	2.3
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	143.5	0.0	2.3
Petroleum and coal products[3]	10.7	98.9	0.3	6.3
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	133.7	-0.7	-0.4
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	140.7	0.0	2.6
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	85.2	-1.5	-13.8

[1] *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.*
[2] *Indexes are preliminary.*
[3] *This index is estimated for the current month.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

September 1989

Monthly Change

- The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981 = 100) declined 2.6% between August and September, to a preliminary level of 99.2. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component fell by 1.4%. All components except non-ferrous metals dropped in September. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- Mineral fuels were down 4.4%, mainly as a result of an estimated 5.5% decrease in crude mineral oil prices.

- The animal and animal products index was down 2.6%, mainly as a result of lower prices for cattle for slaughter (-2.8%), hogs (-11.3%) and sheep and lambs (-4.1%).

- A decrease of 0.4% in the vegetable products index was caused mainly by lower prices for grains (-2.1%) and soybeans (-1.8%). Partially offsetting these decreases were higher prices for fresh fruits (6.4%).

- The non-ferrous metals index was up 0.8%, the only component index that recorded a monthly increase. Higher prices for concentrates of copper (10.8%) and lead (4.0%) were partly offset by price decreases for virtually all other metals including precious metals.

Year-to-year Change

- Between September 1988 and 1989, the RMPI increased 4.4%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined 0.8%. The main contributors to the yearly change were:

- Mineral fuels were up 14.9%, due largely to higher prices for crude mineral oil (up 19.1%) that were partially offset by lower prices for natural gas (-1.6%).

- Increases in the prices for hogs (8.3%) and cattle for slaughter (4.1%) were largely responsible for the 2.0% rise in the index for animal and animal products. Partially offsetting these increases were lower prices for fur, hides and skins (-14.9%) and shellfish (-11.5%).

- The vegetable products index declined 5.6%, due to lower grain (-13.0%) and oilseed (-23.2%) prices.

- The non-ferrous metals index declined by 4.8% as prices for most of the metal concentrates have fallen; the most notable decreases were for radioactive concentrates (-30.5%), nickel (-14.1%) silver (-24.0%) and gold (-16.8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The September 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $17.30/$173) will be available at the end of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index September 1989 [1]	% Change: September 1989/ August 1989	% Change: September 1989/ September 1988
Raw materials total	100	99.2	-2.6	4.4
Mineral fuels	45	81.8	-4.4	14.9
Vegetable products	11	91.7	-0.4	-5.6
Animal and animal products	20	115.0	-2.6	2.0
Wood products	8	132.5	-2.6	3.8
Ferrous materials	2	103.1	-0.4	-7.2
Non-ferrous metals	11	116.0	0.8	-4.8
Non-metallic minerals	3	134.5	-0.4	1.7
Total excluding mineral fuels	**55**	**113.7**	**-1.4**	**-0.8**

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rigid Insulating Board
September 1989

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 831 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in September 1989, a decrease of 12.1% from 4 360[r] thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in September 1988.

For January to September 1989, year-to-date shipments amounted to 32 584 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis), down 1.5% from 33 085[r] thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The September 1989 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Major Appliances
September 1989

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers increased 26.2% to 230,666 units in September 1989, from 182,772 units in August 1989. However, this was down 9.4% from the 254,557 units sold in the same month of 1988.

Year-to-date domestic sales to September 1989 increased 0.8% to 1,832,051 units, from 1,817,340[r] units for the same period of 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The September 1989 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics
August 1989

Canadian production of coal totalled 5 710 kilotonnes in August 1989, down 1.6% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stands at 46 271 kilotonnes, down 0.8%.

Exports in August fell 7.1% from August 1988 to 2 673 kilotonnes, while imports dropped 7.4% to 1 420 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 21 823 kilotonnes, 2.1% above last year's level.

Coke production decreased to 377 kilotonnes, a difference of 0.6% from August 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The August 1989 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $9/$90) will be available the second week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics
August 1989

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in August 1989 decreased to 36 336 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 4.3% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 33.0% to 2 564 GWh, while imports climbed from 501 GWh to 871 GWh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 319 949 GWh, down 2.1% from the previous year's period. Exports, at 16 947 GWh, were down 32.1%, while imports, at 6 567 GWh, were up 62.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The August 1989 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the second week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Production of Biscuits

Third Quarter 1989

Production of biscuits (all types) totalled 45 797 293 kilograms during the third quarter of 1989, a decrease of 0.4% from the 46 002 993 kilograms produced during the same quarter of 1988.

The cumulative year-to-date production for 1989 was 136 058 283[r] kilograms, down from the 141 578 479 kilograms for the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 190.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Production of Selected Biscuits* (32-026, $6.50/$26) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Sugar Situation, September 1989.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, August 1989.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $6.80/$68; Other Countries: $8.20/$82).

Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation, September 1989.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Telephone Statistics, August 1989.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $7.90/$79; Other Countries: $9.50/$95).

Touriscope International Travel – Advance Information, August 1989.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $5.80/$58; Other Countries: $6.40/$64).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: NOVEMBER 1989

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
November		
2	**Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries**	October 1989
3	**Canadian Composite Leading Indicator**	August 1989
7	**Estimates of Labour Income**	August 1989
7	**Housing Starts**	September 1989
8	**Help-wanted Index**	October 1989
9	**New Housing Price Index**	September 1989
10	**Labour Force Survey**	October 1989
10	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	September 1989
10	**Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area**	September 1989
10	**Farm Product Price Index**	September 1989
16	**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade**	September 1989
17	**Consumer Price Index**	October 1989
17-20	**Travel Between Canada and Other Countries**	September 1989
21	**Building Permits**	August 1989
22	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	September 1989
23	**Retail Trade**	September 1989
23	**Department Store Sales and Stocks**	September 1989
24	**Wholesale Trade**	September 1989
24	**Security Transactions with Non-residents**	September 1989
24	**International Travel Account**	Third Quarter 1989
27	**Employment, Earnings and Hours**	September 1989
28	**Farm Cash Receipts**	January-September 1989
28	**Farm Net Income**	1988
29	**Unemployment Insurance Statistics**	September 1989
29	**Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics**	Third Quarter 1989
30	**National Income and Expenditure Accounts (GDP)**	Third Quarter 1989
30	**Balance of International Payments**	Third Quarter 1989
30	**Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry**	September 1989
30	**Financial Flow Accounts**	Third Quarter 1989
30	**Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 8, Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada**	November 1989
30	**Industrial Product Price Index**	October 1989
30	**Raw Materials Price Index**	October 1989
30	**Sales of Refined Petroleum Products**	October 1989
30	**Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas**	August 1989
30	**Major Release Dates**	December 1989

The December 1989 release schedule will be published on November 30, 1989. **Users note:** This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 1, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Federal Government Employment**, June 1989 2
  Privatization of a number of Canadian National's subsidiaries was a major factor in a 2.5% or 5,100 decrease in federal government enterprise employment.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Gypsum Products, September 1989 4
Asphalt Roofing, September 1989 4
Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products, Third Quarter 1989 4

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

5

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: October 1989

RECEIVED

MAJOR RELEASE

Federal Government Employment

June 1989

Highlights

Year-over-year

- Employment in general government at the federal level increased 0.9% (3,500 employees) to 387,400 in June 1989, from 383,900 a year earlier. General government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions, RCMP uniformed personnel and National Defence military personnel, but excludes government enterprises.

- The number of permanent employees within the general government universe increased 0.3% to 328,800, from 327,900 in June 1988.

- Term employment continued its upward trend. The number of term employees hired for less than six months rose by 400 or 1.2%. Term employees hired for a period over six months increased at a higher rate of 12.4% or 2,200.

- Significant year-over-year variations in general government employment were noted in the following departments:

Increases	Number of Employees	Rate of Increase
Revenue Canada		
– Taxation	900	3.6%
– Customs and Excise	300	2.6%
Employment and Immigration	500	1.8%
National Defence	900	0.8%

- The largest increase, totalling 1,200 employees, or 34% of the increase for federal government employment, was registered in the Department of Revenue Canada. Revenue Canada – Taxation's increase was largely due to person-years being allotted to administer changes to the tax system introduced in the last budget. These tax changes, along with the implementation of the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement, were also responsible for the increase in the number of employees at Revenue Canada – Customs and Excise.

- The increase in the Department of Employment and Immigration was largely due to the hiring of 350 employees for the Immigration Refugee Board to eliminate the backlog of refugee claims and to operate the new immigration programs.

- The increase of 900 employees in the Department of National Defence accounted for 26% of the increase for federal government employment and was largely attributed to new recruitment at the entry level.

Decreases	Number of Employees	Rate of Decrease
Indian Affairs and Northern Development	-250	-5.2%
Energy, Mines and Resources	-200	-4.0%
Public Works	-400	-3.6%

- The decrease in the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development reflects the continuing impact of programs being transferred to Native Control under the Comprehensive Devolution Plan.

- Downsizing initiatives were responsible for the decreases of 200 employees in the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, and 400 in the Department of Public Works.

Intra-departmental Transfers

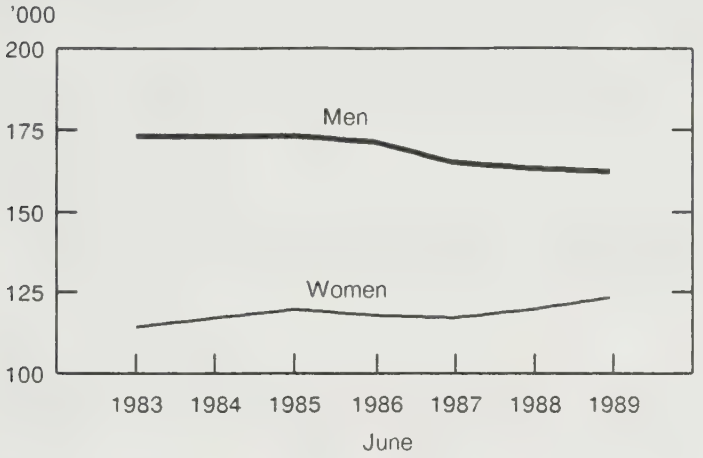
- An intra-departmental transfer from the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion resulted in an increase of approximately 170 employees in the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency.

Women in the Federal "General Government" Workforce

- The proportion of women to men in the federal general government universe, excluding military personnel, has gradually increased since June 1983. In June 1983, women represented approximately 40% or 113,000 of the general government workforce, with 60% employed in the administrative support category. In June 1989, women represented 43% of the total employment and their number had grown to 123,000. At the same time, the number of women in the administrative support category declined 2% and now represent 54% of the female workforce.

- Since June 1983, the number of women in the executive, scientific and professional category has increased by 1,200 employees or 22%, to 6,900 in June 1989. This represented 23% of the number of persons employed in this category, up from 20% in June 1983.

Federal General Government Employment
Excluding military personnel



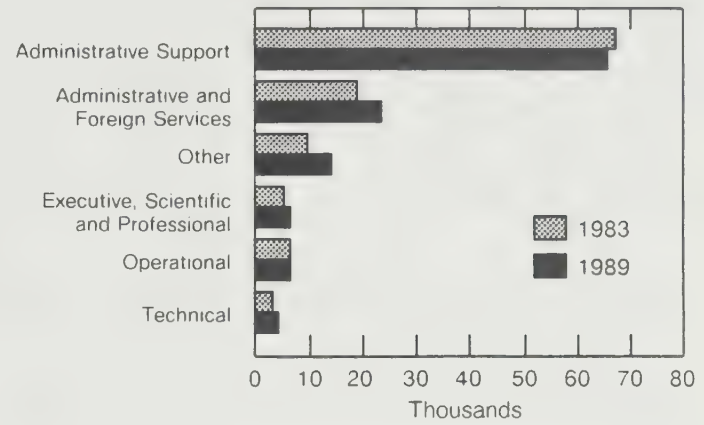
- During this same time period, the number of women in the administrative and foreign services category showed an increase of 4,800 or 25%. This brought the proportion of women in this group up to 40% in June 1989, from 33% in June 1983.

- Between June 1983 and June 1989, the number of women employed in the technical category has increased by 700 employees or 20%. The proportion of women in this category has also moved up to 15% in June 1989, from 12% in June 1983.

- Since June 1983, the operational category has decreased by 21% or 9,000 employees. The number of women in this category decreased by 4% (250) and now represents 15%, compared to 13% in June 1983.

- The "other" category has increased by 22% since June 1983. Women accounted for slightly more than half of this increase and their representation rose from 29% (10,000) in June 1983, to 33% (14,000) in June 1989.

Federal General Government, Number of Women by Occupational Category
Excluding military personnel



Government Enterprises

- Employment in federal government enterprises decreased 2.5% (5,100 employees), to 195,000 in June 1989.

- The privatization of a number of Canadian National's subsidiaries was a major factor in the decrease. During 1988, CN Hotels, Terra Nova Communications and NorthwesTel Incorporated were sold to the private sector.

- The Canada Post Corporation cited program efficiency and employment restraint as the major factors in their decrease.

- Eldorado Nuclear Limited's merger with the Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation to form the provincial enterprise CAMECO (Canadian Mining and Energy Corporation), also contributed to the overall decrease.

Available on CANSIM: quarterly data located in matrix 2717; monthly data by province in matrix 2718; Canadian Armed Forces data in matrix 2720. Data are also available through special tabulation on a cost recovery basis from Customer Services, Public Institutions Division (613-951-0767).

For more information on this release, contact Peter Dudley (613-951-1851) or Christine Dominguez (613-951-8510), Public Institutions Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Gypsum Products

September 1989

Manufacturers shipped 23 575 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in September 1989, down 15.5% from the 27 883[r] thousand square metres shipped in September 1988 and down 6.4% from the 25 182 thousand square metres shipped in August 1989.

Year-to-date shipments were 211 331 thousand square metres, a decrease of 9.0% from the January to September 1988 level.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The September 1989 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

September 1989

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 835 738 bundles in September 1989, a decrease of 0.5% from the 3 854 900 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to September 1989 shipments were 30 831 770 bundles, up 1.1% over 30 498 728 bundles shipped during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The September 1989 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products

Third Quarter 1989

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled $19.2 million for the third quarter 1989, a decrease of 15.0% from the $22.6 million shipped during the third quarter of 1988.

Manufacturers' shipments of Canadian-made solid fuel-burning heating products are now available, as are data on the number of units shipped.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, $4.50/$18) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pepin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), August 1989.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $52.50/$525; Other Countries: $63/$630).

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), August 1989.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $52.50/$525; Other Countries: $63/$630).

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The Daily

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases

OCTOBER 1989

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Air Carrier Operations in Canada	April-June 1989	October 27, 1989
Air Carrier Operations in Canada	January-March 1988	October 2, 1989
Appliance Industry, Small Electrical	1987 Census of Manufactures	October 20, 1989
Appliances, Specified Domestic Electrical	August 1989	October 6, 1989
Appliances, Major	September 1989	October 31, 1989
Automotive Products, Canada's Foreign Trade in	January-June 1989	October 17, 1989
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	July 1989	October 13, 1989
Biscuits, Production of	Third Quarter 1989	October 31, 1989
Bus, Passenger and Urban Transit Statistics	August 1989	October 13, 1989
Catalogue, Statistics Canada	1989	October 2, 1989
Caterers, Taverns and Restaurants	August 1989	October 26, 1989
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Construction Building Material Price Index: Residential	August 1989	October 11, 1989
Construction Building Material Price Index: Non-residential	August 1989	October 11, 1989
Consumer Price Index	September 1989	October 20, 1989
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Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	September 1989	October 19, 1989
CPI	September 1989	October 20, 1989
Crime Statistics	1988	October 6, 1989

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Crude Oil and Natural Gas	June 1989	October 2, 1989
Crushing and Milling Statistics	August 1989	October 13, 1989
Culture, Focus on	Autumn 1989	October 18, 1989
Dairy Review	August 1989	October 16, 1989
Department Store Sales	August 1989	October 10, 1989
Disease Summary, Notifiable	Four-week Period Ending August 26, 1989	October 12, 1989
Divorces in Canada	1987	October 6, 1989
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Electric Lamps	September 1989	October 17, 1989
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Electric Power Statistics	August 1989	October 31, 1989
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Energy Supply-Demand in Canada, Quarterly Report on	First Quarter 1989	October 5, 1989
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Import and Export Price Indexes	August 1989	October 17, 1989
Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	August 1989	October 26, 1989
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Particleboard, Hardboard and Waferboard	August 1989	October 11, 1989
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Railway Operating Statistics	July 1989	October 3, 1989

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	August 1989	October 11, 1989
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Telephone Statistics	August 1989	October 20, 1989
Television Viewing	1988	October 26, 1989
Tobacco Products	September 1989	October 19, 1989
Trade, Preliminary Statement of Canadian International (H.S. Based)	August 1989	October 17, 1989
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	August 1989	October 27, 1989
Travel Domestic - Canadians Travelling in Canada	1988	October 6, 1989
Tuberculosis in Canada: Morbidity	1988	October 17, 1989
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	August 1989	October 25, 1989
Unionization and Women in the Service Sector	1981-86	October 13, 1989
Urban Transit Statistics and Passenger Bus	August 1989	October 13, 1989

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Waferboard, Particleboard and Hardboard	August 1989	October 11, 1989
Wholesale Trade	August 1989	October 25, 1989
Wiring Devices Industry, Non-current Carrying	1987 Census of Manufactures	October 20, 1989
Women and Unionization in the Service Sector	1981-86	October 13, 1989
Wood Residue Statistics and Pulpwood Statistics	August 1989	October 5, 1989

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Université de Toronto

Thursday, November 2, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries**, October 1989 2

  The Business Conditions Survey showed mixed results for October 1989. Canadian manufacturers expressed more optimism concerning production and the level of finished product inventory, while their concerns about orders increased.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending October 28, 1989 5

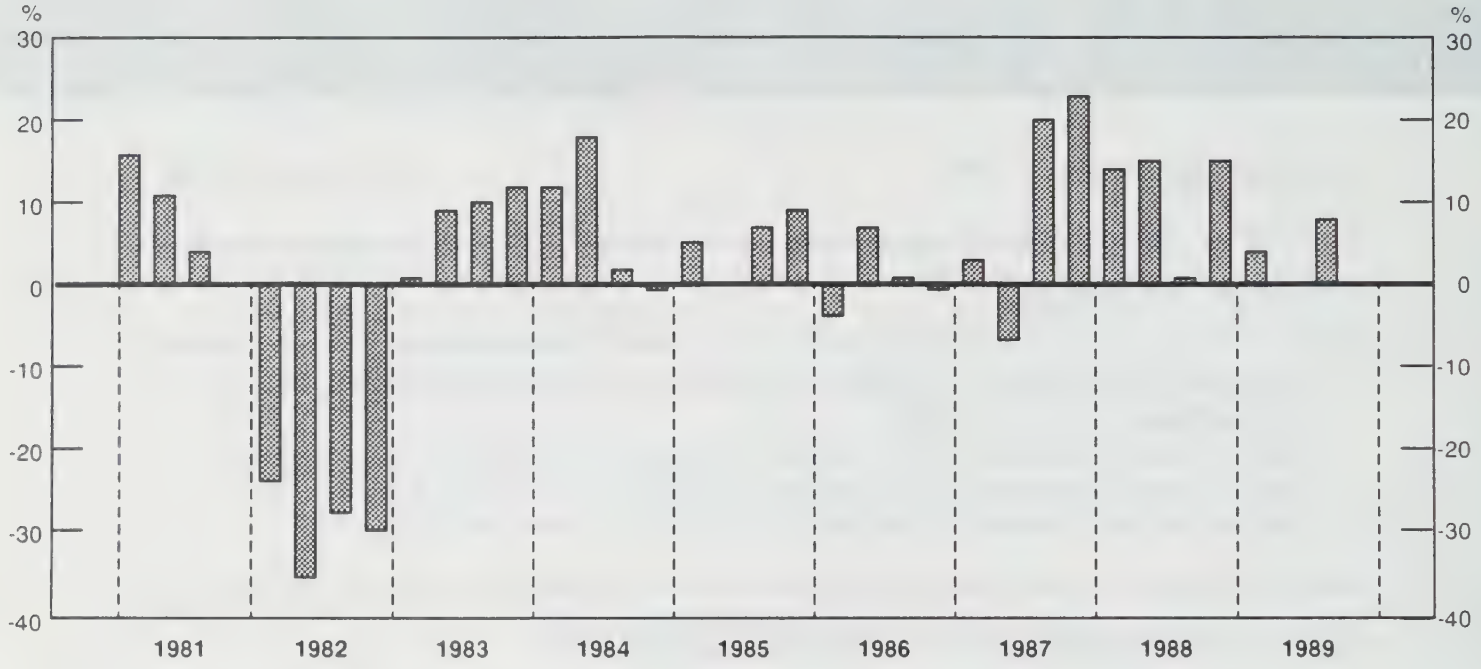
Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, September 1989 5

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

6

MAJOR RELEASE

Balance of Opinion for Expected Volume of Production During Next Three Months Compared with Last Three Months



Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

October 1989

Seasonally Adjusted

The Business Conditions Survey of Canadian manufacturers showed mixed results for October 1989. Optimism concerning production and the level of finished product inventory improved, while concerns about orders increased.

Highlights

- The balance of opinion for the **backlog of unfilled orders** was down slightly, from -15 in the July 1989 survey to -17 in the October survey. The balance of opinion for the backlog has been negative for the last three surveys and shows a similar pattern and level to the results for the same period in 1986.

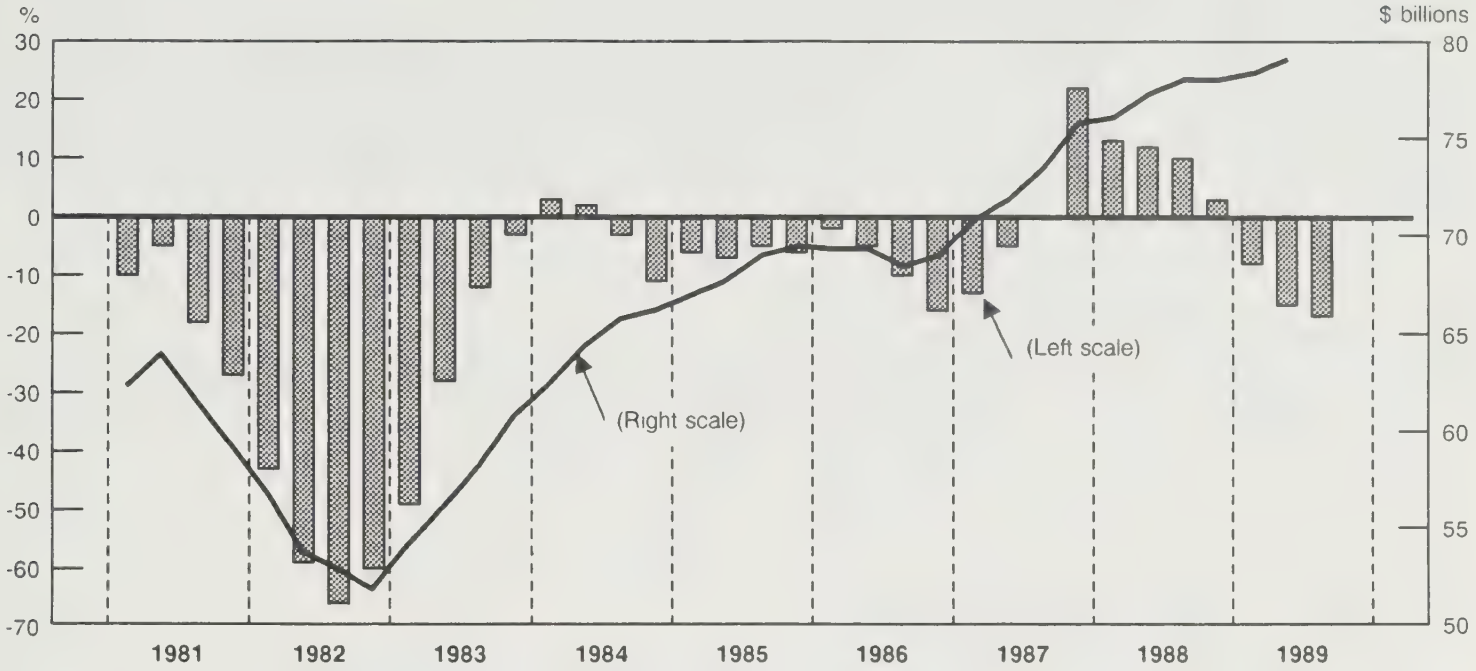
The balance of -17 in October is calculated by subtracting the pessimistic 26% indicating a "lower than normal" backlog, from the optimistic 9% indicating a "higher than normal" backlog of unfilled orders.

- The balance for **orders received** was down, from -5 in July 1989 to -10 in October and, similar to opinion for the backlog of unfilled orders, was negative for the third survey in a row.

- In contrast to the orders picture described above, the balance for **expected production** over the next three months picked up, from 0 to +8. This followed declines in the balance in the April and July 1989 surveys.

- The **finished products inventories** situation also improved, with a recovery from a balance of -23 in July to -16 in October. This also followed declines in the balance in the April and July 1989 surveys.

Manufacturers' Balance of Opinion on Backlog of Unfilled Orders (Left Scale) in Relation to Real GDP for Manufacturing Industries (Right Scale)
Seasonally adjusted



Unadjusted

- The main source of production difficulties continued to be a shortage of skilled labour, although the proportion was down slightly to 11%. The proportion mentioning shortage of working capital as a difficulty was up, from 3% to 5%. Other production difficulties, mainly orders, were relatively stable at 5%.

(See table on next page).

Available on CANSIM (raw data only): matrices 2843-2845.

For further information, contact M. Labonte (613-951-3508), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. □

Note to Users

The Business Conditions Survey is carried out in January, April, July and October and the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers.

Data users should note the July 1989 results have been revised to include responses received after the first release of these results.

Individual responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the annual Census of Manufactures. The proportions, therefore, reflect the magnitude of the individual manufacturer's contribution to the total. The balance is the difference between the proportion associated with the positive-type response (e.g. higher volume of production) and the proportion related to the negative-type response (e.g. lower volume of production). Both the raw data (raw) and seasonally adjusted (s.a.) data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g. expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components from 100.

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

October 1989

All Manufacturing Industries	October 1988	January 1989	April 1989	July 1989	October 1989
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
			Seasonally adjusted		
About the same	60	47	52	52	46
Higher	26	34	26	24	31
Lower	14	19	22	24	23
Balance	12	15	4	0	8
			Unadjusted		
Balance	13	11	20	-13	11
Orders received are:					
			Seasonally adjusted		
About the same	66	61	64	53	64
Rising	20	21	13	21	13
Declining	14	18	23	26	23
Balance	6	3	-10	-5	-10
			Unadjusted		
Balance	5	1	-6	-4	-12
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
			Seasonally adjusted		
About normal	75	71	70	71	65
Higher than normal	15	16	11	7	9
Lower than normal	10	13	19	22	26
Balance	5	3	-8	-15	-17
			Unadjusted		
Balance	5	1	-8	-11	-17
Finished product inventory on hand is:					
			Seasonally adjusted		
About right	80	77	67	67	76
Too low	5	8	7	5	4
Too high[1]	15	15	26	28	20
Balance	-10	-7	-19	-23	-16
			Unadjusted		
Balance	-8	-8	-20	-22	-15
Sources of production difficulties:					
			Unadjusted		
Working capital shortage	2	2	3	3	5
Skilled labour shortage	13	11	13	13	11
Unskilled labour shortage	4	3	3	3	3
Raw material shortage	4	4	6	4	4
Other difficulties	15	11	15	4	5
No difficulties	67	71	65	78	75

[1] *No evident seasonality.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending October 28, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending October 28, 1989 totalled 304 315 tonnes, an increase of 4.7% over the preceding week's total of 290 541 tonnes and up 0.2% over the year-earlier level of 303 838 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1989 was 12 878 073 tonnes, an increase of 7.1% over 12 029 900 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

September 1989

Production of process cheese in September 1989 totalled 8 622 606 kilograms, an 11.1% increase over August 1989 but a decrease of 9.8% from September 1988. The 1989 year-to-date production totalled 59 661 272[r] kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1988 amount of 57 664 844 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 323 386 kilograms, a decrease of 16.3% from August 1989 and a decrease of 15.6% from September 1988. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 3 511 364 kilograms, compared to the 3 690 224[r] kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The September 1989 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

New Motor Vehicle Sales, May 1989.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $13.70/$137; Other Countries: $16.40/$164).

Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), August 1989.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; Other Countries: $20.80/$208).

Security Transactions with Non-residents, August 1989.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15/$150; Other Countries: $18/$180).

Canada's International Transactions in Services, 1987 and 1988.
Catalogue number 67-203
(Canada: $30; Other Countries: $36).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 3, 1989

For release at 10:00 a.m.

NOV 7 1989
University of Toronto

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Composite Leading Indicator**, August 1989 — 2
  The leading indicator in August showed continued slow growth.
- **Crude Oil and Natural Gas**, July 1989 — 4
  Production of crude oil posted a sixth consecutive monthly decline, down 6.5% from July 1988.

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- Prefabricated Wooden Buildings Industry — 5
- Wood Preservation Industry — 5

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

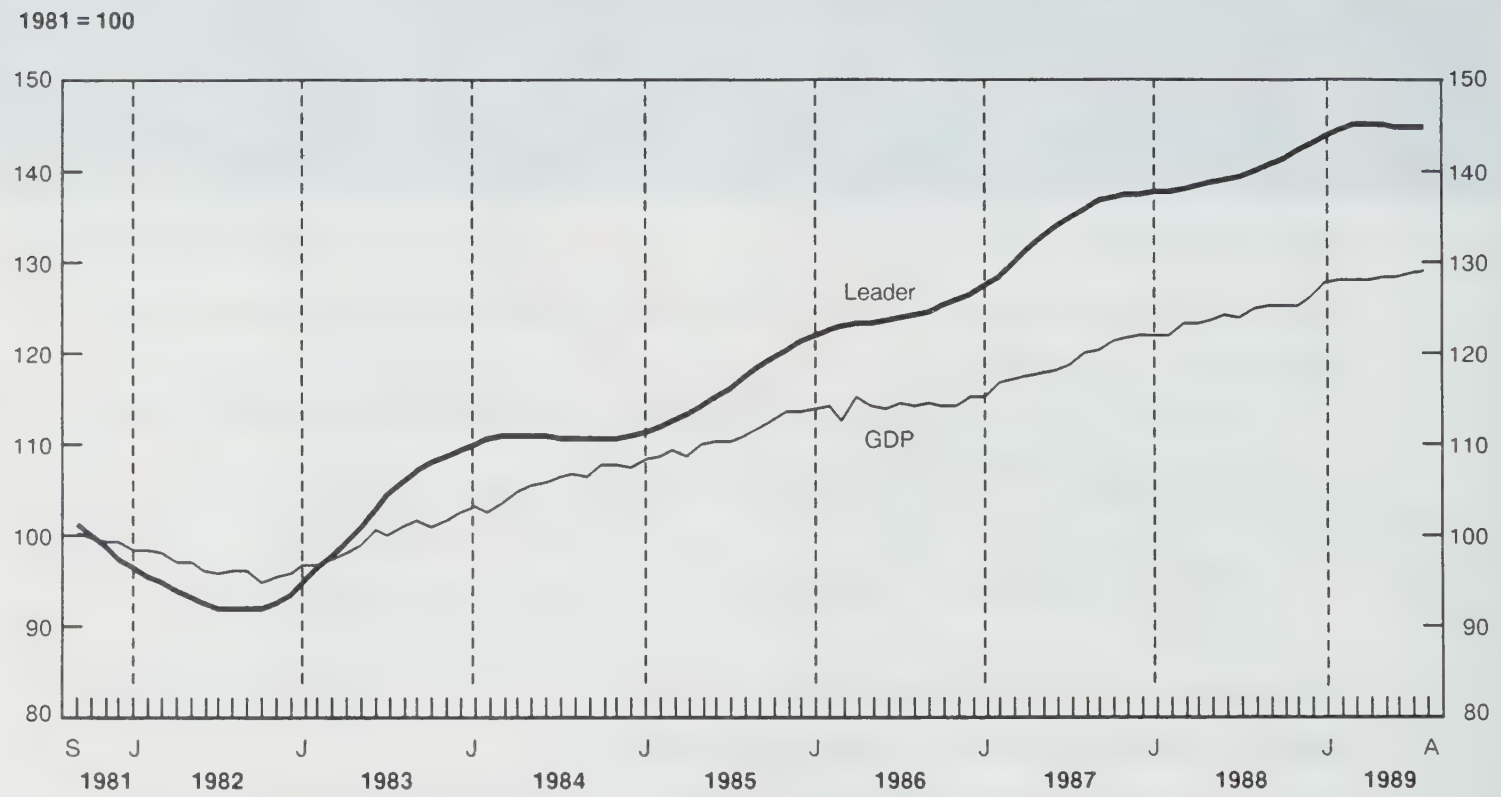
6

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: November 6 - 10

7

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Composite Leading Indicator

August 1989

The composite leading index rose 0.1% in August to 144.8, after a 0.1% decline in July. This was the first increase in the index since April, and primarily reflects an improvement in export demand for manufactured goods. This pattern of little or no growth in the overall index is consistent with continued slow growth in the short-term. The unsmoothed version of the index rose for the second straight month.

An upturn in household demand in August accompanied an easing of prices and steady gains in employment. Furniture and appliance sales continued to rise, in line with the gains in house sales and starts of single-family dwellings. Increased jobs in personal services also led the firming in business and personal service employment. Sales of durable goods continued to decline, as car sales remained sluggish.

All of the manufacturing components firmed in August. Demand for manufacturers of automobile products rose in tandem with higher exports to the United States in the month. New orders for durable goods and the ratio of shipments to stocks of finished goods both posted their second straight gain. The average workweek was stable after six straight declines.

The United States leading indicator continued to edge down in August for the fourth consecutive month, although the unsmoothed version posted a second straight small increase. Preliminary data for September showed a further increase, largely due to a gain in the index of consumer confidence.

The Toronto Stock Exchange index continued to accelerate in August (to 2.3%), while the real money supply recorded its fifth straight decrease.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627), International and Financial Economics Division.

For more information on the economy, order the October issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $21/$210), available the week of November 20th. See "How to Order Publications". □

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	June	July	August	July	August
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	144.7	144.8
Unsmoothed	-0.1	1.0	0.6	145.2	146.0
Retail trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.6	0.3	0.2	1,085[4]	1,087[4]
Other durable goods sales	-0.6	-0.9	-1.0	3,856[4]	3,818[4]
House Spending index[1]	-2.6	-2.0	-1.2	138.1	136.5
Manufacturing					
New orders – durable	-0.3	0.3	0.1	10,210[4]	10,218[4]
Shipment to inventory ratio – (finished goods[2])	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.48	1.49
Average workweek (hours)	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	38.6	38.6
Business and personal service employment (thousands)	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	1,713	1,713
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	193.7	193.5
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	1.5	2.1	2.3	3,714	3,799
Money supply (M1) ($1981)[3]	-0.5	-0.6	-0.4	26,176[4]	26,061[4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

July 1989

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in July 1989 amounted to 8.1 million cubic metres, a decrease of 6.5% from July 1988. Exports fell 18.7% from July 1988, the seventh consecutive decline. Imports were up 10.6% over July last year. As a result, year-to-date imports are now 7.3% above those recorded during the first seven months of 1988. Refinery receipts in July were down 0.5% from the same month last year.
- Marketable production of natural gas, at 6.9 billion cubic metres, posted a sixth consecutive gain, rising 3.4% over July 1988. Gas exports were down 0.4% from July 1988, the first decline since February. Sales in Canada were up for the seventh time this year, climbing 8.1% over July 1988. On a cumulative basis, marketable production is now up 5.1% above comparable 1988 levels while sales in Canada are 9.8% higher than January-July 1988 sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The July 1989 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $9.50/$95) will be available the second week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	July 1989	% Change from July 1988	January-July 1989	% Change from January-July 1988
			(thousand of cubic metres)	
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	8 109.0	-6.5	56 529.5	-2.4
Exports	2 866.3	-18.7	21 871.7	-10.7
Imports	2 794.2	10.6	16 483.4	7.3
Refinery receipts	7 846.4	-0.5	51 438.1	3.5
			(millions of cubic metres)	
Natural gas				
Marketable production	6 886.2	3.4	55 197.9	5.1
Exports	2 797.0	-0.4	21 225.7	1.7
Canadian sales	2 888.3	8.1	34 909.5	9.8

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Housing Starts

September 1989

Total (All Areas)

Seasonally adjusted at an annual rate, housing starts posted in September their largest monthly increase this year, with a 10.2% gain to 226,000 units from the revised level of 205,000 units in August.

Urban Centres of 10,000 Population and Over

Housing starts in urban centres jumped 12.6% to 188,000 units in September (99,000 single dwellings and 89,000 multiple dwellings).

On a regional basis, increases were registered in Quebec, in the Prairies and British Columbia, while the Atlantic region and Ontario reported decreases.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 23, 24, 25, 29, 440, 986, 988, 4091, 4092.

The September 1989 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, $13.70/$137) is scheduled for release the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact F. Monette (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending October 21, 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.2 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.2% from the previous year.

Piggyback traffic increased 3.2% and the number of cars loaded increased 4.6% over the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 7.0% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Hardwood Veneer and Plywood Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the hardwood veneer and plywood industry (SIC 2521) totalled $441.3 million, up 14.2% over $386.6 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Prefabricated Wooden Buildings Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the prefabricated wooden buildings industry (SIC 2541) totalled $428.1 million, up 24.5% over $343.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Wood Preservation Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the wood preservation industry (SIC 2591) totalled $284.2 million, up 6.6% over $266.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Survey of Canadian Nursery Trades Industry, 1987 and 1988.
Catalogue number 22-203
(Canada: $21; Other Countries: $25).

Industry Price Indexes, August 1989.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $17.30/$173; Other Countries: $20.80/$208).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, March 1989.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $13.70/$137; Other Countries: $16.40/$164).

Housing Starts and Completions, August 1989.
Catalogue number 64-002
(Canada: $13.70/$137; Other Countries: 16.40/$164).

How to Order Publications

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of November 6 - 10

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
November		
7	**Estimates of Labour Income**	August 1989
8	**Help-wanted Index**	October 1989
9	**New Housing Price Index**	September 1989
10	**Labour Force Survey**	October 1989
10	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	September 1989
10	**Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area**	September 1989
10	**Farm Product Price Index**	September 1989

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 6, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Household Facilities and Equipment**, 1989 2
  Microwave ovens and video cassette recorders (VCRs) continue to rapidly gain favour among Canadian households, as almost two-thirds of households have a microwave oven and more than half have a VCR.

- **Minority Language Education**, 1987-88 3
  The number of schools outside Quebec with french immersion programs increased 13% over the previous year to total more than 1,500.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cement, September 1989 4
Specified Domestic Electric Appliances, September 1989 4
Railway Operating Statistics, August 1989 4

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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MAJOR RELEASES

Household Facilities and Equipment

1989

Microwave ovens and video cassette recorders (VCRs) continue to rapidly gain favour among Canadian households. In 1989, almost two-thirds (63.4%) of households have a microwave oven, up from 53.8% in 1988 and 43.3% in 1987. Meanwhile, 58.8% of households have a VCR, up from 52.0% in 1988 and 45.2% in 1987.

Other highlights from the report, *Household Facilities and Equipment*, 1989, released today, include:

- The compact disc (CD) player, the new leisure-time product, is now found in 11.6% of households, up from 7.9% in 1988. The growth rate of CD players, however, does not match that of VCRs when they were first introduced.

- Over the last 10 years, some household items have increased substantially in popularity. For example, in 1979, 76.7% of households have a colour television, compared to 96.1% in 1989. In fact, the proportion of households with two or more colour televisions (36.0%) has increased almost five-fold in 10 years. Other items showing growth include dishwashers (26.3% to 42.5%), automatic washing machines (60.5% to 74.1%), cable television (51.8% to 70.8%), and three or more telephones (5.7% to 29.7%).

- Items which are owned by relatively few households and have shown little or no change in popularity over the past decade include motorcycles (7.2% of households), snowmobiles (7.0%), boats (14.8%) and vacation homes (5.8%).

- Electricity is the only principal heating fuel showing substained growth throughout the 1980s. It is now the primary heating fuel in 33.2% of dwellings, up from 31.8% in 1988 and 30.6% in 1987. Piped gas is used to heat 44.3% of homes and oil is used in 17.7%. The use of electricity has grown significantly since 1988 in New Brunswick (45.8% to 49.6%) and Quebec (65.8% to 68.1%).

Note to Users:

The report, Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics relating household facilities and equipment data to income will be released in early 1990. The report contains distributions of households within income groups, by household type, region and other characteristics.

A microdata file containing 1989 facilities and equipment data and 1988 household income, along with dwelling characteristics and socio-demographic characteristics of the household will be available in the spring of 1990. Microdata files are carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that could allow identification of specific households. This file can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division (613-951-9778).

- Air conditioning in homes has become more widespread. In 1989, 24.6% of households have air conditioning, an increase over 20.8% in 1988; 11.2% have a window-type unit and 13.3% have a central unit. Air conditioning is most popular in Ontario where 43.8% of households have it, up from 35.6% in 1988, and in Manitoba where 43.9% have air conditioning, up from 39.5% a year earlier.

- Cross-country skis, in 26.3% of households, are preferred to downhill skis (20.0%). Cross-country skis are most popular in Quebec (37.1%), while Alberta has the highest percentage for downhill skis (27.6%).

- Four in 10 (42.8%) households in Canada have a pet. Dogs are slightly more popular than cats, with 23.3% of households having at least one dog and 21.6% having at least one cat. Only 11.5% of households have other kinds of pets (birds, fish, etc.).

For both national and provincial estimates, order the 1989 issue of *Household Facilities and Equipment* (64-202, $27), now available. See "How to Order Publications.

For more information concerning these data or on the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9778), Household Surveys Division. ■

Minority Language Education

1987-88

Minority Language Education (French) Outside Quebec

- From 1970-71 to 1987-88, overall enrolment in minority language programmes dropped 22%, from 196,000 to 154,000. However, in 1987-88, an increase of 2% (2,500 students) over the previous year was the first significant increase since statistics on minority language education have been collected. This upturn was primarily attributable to increases in minority language enrolment in New Brunswick and Ontario, each of which added 1,000 students.

- Between 1970-71 and 1981-82, despite a decline from 196,000 to 158,000 in numbers enrolled, participation in minority language programmes outside Quebec increased. This increase occurred because the school-age population with French as its mother tongue declined faster than enrolment in minority language programmes (from 258,000 to 181,000). As a proportion of this population group, enrolment in such programmes rose from 76% to 87%.

- Between 1981-82 and 1986-87, minority language enrolment dropped by a further 7,000, from 158,000 to 151,000. For the same period, the school-age population with French as its mother tongue remained constant at 181,000 for both the 1981 and 1986 Census. As a result, the participation rate declined slightly, from 87% to 83%.

Minority Language Education (English) in Quebec

- Enrolment in English schools in Quebec has decreased steadily (56%), from 249,000 in 1970-71 to 108,000 in 1987-88. This decline was brought about by a combination of an overall reduction in the size of the school-age population and legislation requiring non-English mother tongue groups to attend French schools.

- Between 1970-71 and 1986-87, the school-age population claiming English as its mother tongue also dropped, but not as dramatically (from 207,000 to 134,000). These two factors caused the participation rate to decrease from 120% in 1970-71, to 83% in 1986-87.

- The 1986-87 school year marked the first time that participation rates in Quebec were lower than 100%. Prior to 1986, the rates had consistently exceeded 100% as a result of enrolment in English schools exceeding the size of the school-age population with English as its mother tongue.

French Immersion Programmes Outside Quebec

- As the availability of French immersion programmes has increased, enrolment has followed suit, increasing annually by between 10% and 20% over the past four years. Except for the territories, all provinces offered French immersion throughout the elementary grades by 1981-82. By 1987-88, only the territories were not offering immersion in both elementary and secondary grades.

- The number of schools with French immersion programmes was over 1,500 in 1987-88, an increase of 13% over the previous year.

- In 1987-88, 204,000 students were in immersion programmes, an increase of 10% (19,000 students) over the previous year, and a considerable increase over 1970-71, when such instruction was practically non-existent. Increases were below the national level in New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta and the Yukon. Gains elsewhere ranged from 12% in Saskatchewan, to 44% in Nova Scotia.

The 1987-88 issue of *Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels* (81-257, $25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jim Seidle (613-951-1500), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cement

September 1989

Canadian manufacturers shipped 1 269 188 tonnes of cement in September 1989, a decrease of 3.3% from the 1 312 562[r] tonnes shipped a year earlier and a decrease of 0.4% from the 1 274 775 tonnes shipped in August 1989.

January-to-September 1989 shipments reached 8 898 070 tonnes, down 0.3% from the 8 925 326[r] tonnes shipped during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The September 1989 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electric Appliances

September 1989

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 172,052 kitchen appliances in September 1989, up 4.0% over the 165,508 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 50,980 in September 1989, a decrease of 29.0% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 967,798 units. Corresponding data for the same period in 1988 amounted to 987,277[r] units.

The September 1989 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

August 1989

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of $38.3 million in August 1989.

Operating revenues of $607.3 million were down $24.0 million from the August 1988 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 4.5% from August 1988. Freight train-kilometres registered a decrease of 3.7%, while freight car-kilometres decreased by 4.7%.

All 1988 figures and 1989 cululative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The August 1989 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10/$100) will be released the third week of November.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, August 1989.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet, Quarter Ended September 1989.
Catalogue number 47-005
(Canada: $4.50/$18; Other Countries: $5.50/$22).

Household Facilities and Equipment, 1989.
Catalogue number 64-202
(Canada: $27; Other Countries: $32).

Estimates of Labour Income, April-June 1989.
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: $18/$72; Other Countries: $21.50/$86).

Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels, 1987-88.
Catalogue number 81-257
(Canada: $25; Other Countries: $30).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 7, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Estimates of Labour Income**, August 1989 2
  Labour income increased 8.3% from August 1988.
- **Farm Input Price Index**, Third Quarter 1989 4
  The Farm Input Price Index rose 0.9% in the third quarter.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil Pipeline Transport, August 1989 6
Footwear Statistics, September 1989 6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

7

MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of Labour Income

August 1989

The August 1989 preliminary estimate of labour income, which is approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, increased 8.3% over August 1988 to $29.8 billion. Cumulative labour income for the first eight months of 1989 was 8.4% higher than in the corresponding period in 1988.

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries[1] for August 1989 increased 0.8% over July, similar to the average monthly increase in the preceding seven months.
- Increases in wages and salaries were noted in transportation, communications and other utilities (1.6%), construction (1.3%), mines, quarries and oil wells (1.3%), trade (1.0%), and forestry (1.0%).
- Wages and salaries declined 1.1% in federal administration and other government offices.
- In August, all provinces recorded changes in wages and salaries of less than 1.0%, with the exception of Nova Scotia (+1.0%), Quebec (+1.3%) and Ontario (+1.0%). Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad showed a 1.2% decline in wages and salaries.

[1] *Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.*

Unadjusted

- In August 1989, year-to-year growth in wages and salaries was 8.4%, similar to the average year-to-year change recorded in the first seven months of 1989.
- Wages and salaries in construction and transportation, communications and other utilities showed accelerations in their year-to-year growth rates.
- Decelerations in yearly growth rates were noted in finance, insurance and real estate and federal administration and other government offices.
- All provinces and territories showed little change in their year-to-year growth rates.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The July-September 1989 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $18/$72) will be available in January 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division. □

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	August 1989[p]	July 1989[r]	June 1989[f]	August 1988
		Unadjusted		
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	333.8	293.0	244.7	323.3
Forestry	228.0	233.6	231.7	214.9
Mines, quarries and oil wells	631.7	632.7	647.6	606.3
Manufacturing industries	5,470.4	5,606.2	5,596.8	5,084.2
Construction industry	2,129.8	2,049.8	1,966.7	1,880.8
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,534.0	2,515.4	2,511.4	2,292.4
Trade	3,606.4	3,582.7	3,627.5	3,350.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,310.7	2,322.7	2,314.3	2,170.0
Commercial and personal services	3,994.8	3,976.8	3,868.9	3,615.7
Education and related services	1,797.9	1,856.3	2,221.3	1,679.2
Health and welfare services	1,736.3	1,764.2	1,728.6	1,636.1
Federal administration and other government offices	881.8	899.6	1,160.1	788.9
Provincial administration	658.2	664.1	650.9	628.2
Local administration	563.0	577.7	559.3	516.8
Total wages and salaries	**26,876.9**	**26,974.7**	**27,329.9**	**24,787.1**
Supplementary labour income	2,907.5	2,916.9	2,956.3	2,727.1
Labour income	**29,784.4**	**29,891.5**	**30,286.2**	**27,514.2**
		Seasonally Adjusted		
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	210.4	208.2	202.9	203.5
Forestry	204.2	202.2	202.6	192.6
Mines, quarries and oil wells	626.1	618.1	629.4	602.4
Manufacturing industries	5,454.0	5,409.2	5,383.4	5,067.9
Construction industry	1,836.0	1,812.4	1,825.9	1,639.0
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,510.1	2,471.8	2,444.2	2,269.8
Trade	3,602.1	3,566.6	3,552.6	3,347.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,275.0	2,261.0	2,267.8	2,136.3
Commercial and personal services	3,835.3	3,825.4	3,783.0	3,474.3
Education and related services	2,170.3	2,151.2	2,135.9	2,027.4
Health and welfare services	1,720.6	1,713.3	1,694.6	1,621.0
Federal administration and other government offices	863.7	872.9	1,128.0	772.5
Provincial administration	637.1	636.7	636.8	607.9
Local administration	549.4	548.2	542.6	504.4
Total wages and salaries	**26,529.1**	**26,326.2**	**26,488.8**	**24,493.2**
Supplementary labour income	2,871.0	2,849.0	2,866.6	2,694.2
Labour income	**29,400.1**	**29,175.2**	**29,355.4**	**27,187.5**

[p] *Preliminary estimates.*
[r] *Revised estimates*
[f] *Final estimates.*

■

Farm Input Price Index

Third Quarter 1989

The Farm Input Price Index (1981 = 100) for the third quarter of 1989 stood at a preliminary level of 117.0, up 0.9% over the previous quarter and an increase of 3.4% over a year earlier. Six major group indexes rose, one declined and two remained unchanged.

- The index for interest was estimated to have risen by 2.8% over the previous quarter, as the non-mortgage component rose by 4.3% and the mortgage component declined by 0.1%. Compared to its level a year ago, the interest index was up 18.4%, with increases of 28.9% for the non-mortgage component and 1.4% for the mortgage component.

- The animal production index, up 0.7%, had the second largest impact on the quarterly increase, mainly as a consequence of higher prices for feeder calves, up 3.8%. Decreases in feed prices (-3.8%) partially offset these increases.

- The machinery and motor vehicles index was up 0.6% over the quarter, as prices for petroleum products rose 2.8%.

- The crop production index, down 1.1%, was the only major group index to record a decline. Lower prices for fertilizer (-2.7%) were partially offset by higher prices for pesticides (0.2%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1900-1909.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, $11.75/$47) will be available at the end of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Farm Input Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

	Third Quarter 1989	Second Quarter 1989	Third Quarter 1988	% change	
				Third Quarter 1989/ Second Quarter 1989	Third Quarter 1989/ Third Quarter 1988
			Eastern Canada		
Total Farm Input[p]	**120.0**	**119.3**	**116.1**	**0.6**	**3.4**
Building and fencing	153.3	150.7	144.1	1.7	6.4
Machinery and motor vehicles	126.5	124.4	121.4	1.7	4.2
Crop production	115.8	117.1	113.6	-1.1	1.9
Animal production	110.5	111.5	113.2	-0.9	-2.4
Supplies and services	146.6	144.8	137.8	1.2	6.4
Hired farm labour	151.9	148.4	142.3	2.4	6.7
Property taxes[p]	109.7	109.7	105.9	0.0	3.6
Interest[p]	105.5	102.3	87.5	3.1	20.6
Farm rent[p]	69.9	69.9	67.9	0.0	2.9
			Western Canada		
Total Farm Input[p]	**114.7**	**113.5**	**110.8**	**1.1**	**3.5**
Building and fencing	131.5	128.2	127.7	2.6	3.0
Machinery and motor vehicles	118.2	118.1	116.0	0.1	1.9
Crop production	101.0	102.1	93.3	-1.1	8.3
Animal production	119.4	116.7	120.0	2.3	-0.5
Supplies and services	126.1	126.5	126.3	-0.3	-0.2
Hired farm labour	135.5	133.2	128.9	1.7	5.1
Property taxes[p]	154.1	154.1	148.1	0.0	4.1
Interest[p]	97.4	95.0	83.3	2.5	16.9
Farm rent[p]	85.8	85.8	78.0	0.0	10.0
			Canada		
Total Farm Input[p]	**117.0**	**116.0**	**113.1**	**0.9**	**3.4**
Building and fencing	142.8	139.8	136.2	2.1	4.8
Machinery and motor vehicles	120.8	120.1	117.8	0.6	2.5
Crop production	106.7	107.9	101.2	-1.1	5.4
Animal production	114.9	114.1	116.6	0.7	-1.5
Supplies and services	135.5	134.9	131.6	0.4	3.0
Hired farm labour	144.8	141.8	136.5	2.1	6.1
Property taxes[p]	138.7	138.7	133.5	0.0	3.9
Interest[p]	100.8	98.1	85.1	2.8	18.4
Farm rent[p]	82.3	82.3	75.7	0.0	8.7

[p] *preliminary figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil Pipeline Transport

August 1989

In August, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 0.7% over the same period last year, to 14 357 206 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, at 113 918 084 m^3, were up 1.6% over 1988.

Pipeline exports of crude oil decreased 5.8% from the August 1988 level, while pipeline imports rose 101.1%. On a cumulative basis, exports as of August 1989 were down 7.5% from 1988 levels, while imports were up 29.1%.

Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month rose 0.6% over 1988, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 36.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The August 1989 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $9.50/$95) will be available the third week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

September 1989

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,268,223 pairs of footwear in September 1989, an increase of 4.9% over the 3,115,166[r] pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to September 1989 totalled 25,786,942[r] pairs of footwear, down 2.8% from 26,522,307[r] pairs produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The September 1989 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended September 1989.
Catalogue number 25-002
(Canada: $4.50/$18; Other Countries: $5.50/$22).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, September 1989.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, August 1989.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $9.50/$95; Other Countries: $11.40/$114).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, September 1989.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Gypsum Products, September 1989.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area, August 1989.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.60/$26; Other Countries: $3.10/$31).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, August 1989.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $5.80/$58; Other Countries: $7/$70).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 8, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Help-wanted Index,** October 1989 2
  The preliminary Help-wanted Index increased slightly to 154 in October 1989.
- **Construction Union Wage Rate Index,** September 1989 4
  The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades rose 5.4% over the level a year earlier.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, September 1989 5
Electric Storage Batteries, September 1989 5
Milling and Crushing Statistics, September 1989 5
Federal Government Employment in Metropolitan Areas, September 1988 6
Historical Federal Government Debt, 1867-1989 6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

7

RECEIVED

MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted Index

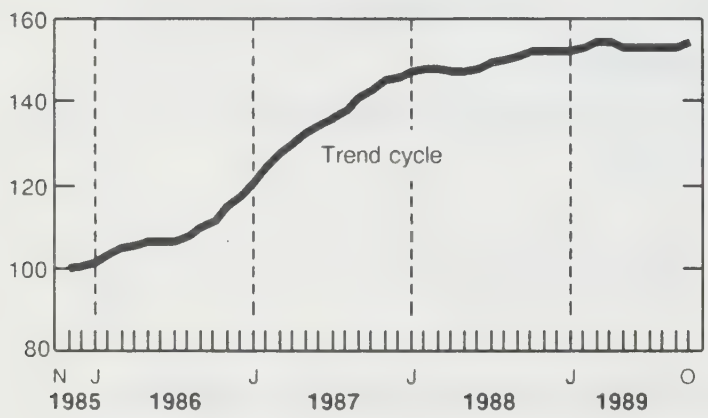
October 1989

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights – Trend-Cycle Estimates – Preliminary

- The preliminary Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) increased slightly in October 1989 to 154. The rate of growth of the index declined between November 1987 and October 1988, and the level has changed little since that time.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Changes by Region:

- After increasing during the first eight months of 1989, the preliminary Help-wanted Index for the Atlantic provinces declined to 201 in October, from its peak of 206 in August .

Note to Users:

Seasonally adjusted data are affected by irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend. To minimize this effect, the seasonally adjusted data are smoothed using a nine- or 13-term Henderson moving average.

The reader should note that the three most recent values are preliminary and are subject to revisions. Changes in the weights of the moving average and the addition of more recent observations may change the direction of the trend.

- The Quebec index remained unchanged at 175 in October. Over the past year, the index has remained stable, fluctuating between 175 and 177.

- After decreasing for seven months, the Ontario Help-wanted Index increased to 165 in October. Compared with a year earlier, the index has declined 8.3%.

- The preliminary Help-wanted Index for the Prairie provinces has increased marginally since the start of 1989. It reached 92 in September 1989, but edged down to 91 in October.

- After advancing without interruption between February 1988 and June 1989, the preliminary index for British Columbia remained stable at 130 in October.

Available on CANSIM (matrix 105, level 5).

For further information, contact Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division. □

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions – Trend-cycle

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1988						
October	**152**	185	175	180	85	104
November	**152**	188	175	180	85	106
December	**152**	190	175	180	85	109
1989						
January	**152**	191	176	180	86	114
February	**153**	192	176	176	88	118
March	**154**	195	177	174	89	123
April	**154**	200	176	170	89	126
May	**153**	200	176	167	88	129
June	**153**	205	176	164	88	130
July	**153**	206	175	162	90	130
August	**153**	206	175	162	91	130
September	**153**	204	175	163	92	129
October	**154**	201	175	165	91	130

■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

September 1989

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981 = 100) showed no change in September, from August's figure of 157.2. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 5.4% to 157.2, from 149.2.

The table below shows wage rates for carpenters, electricians and plumbers.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $17.25/$69) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rates[1]

September 1989

	Trades					
	Carpenter		Electrician		Plumber	
	B	B&S	B	B&S	B	B&S
	(In dollars)					
St. John's	14.84	17.74	17.37	21.36	17.37	20.62
Halifax	17.76	20.79	20.82	25.49	20.66	25.49
Saint John	17.38	20.15	17.51	27.06	19.24	25.19
Montreal	19.77	23.30	20.74	24.43	20.74	24.37
Ottawa	21.41	26.32	21.93	27.74	21.63	27.56
Toronto	21.97	27.70	22.56	28.19	22.64	28.46
Thunder Bay	22.98	26.35	22.45	27.05	21.84	27.22
Winnipeg	18.72	21.10	21.80	24.63	21.79	24.83
Regina	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edmonton	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vancouver	21.36	26.79	22.35	27.71	20.85	27.79

[1] *Rates are available for other trades and other cities.*
Figures not available

B = Basic Rate

B&S = Basic Rate plus selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

September 1989

Canadian chemical firms produced 106 102 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in September 1989, a decrease of 5.0% from the 111 690[r] tonnes produced in September 1988.

January-to-September 1989 production totalled 977 206 tonnes, down 8.6% from 1 068 758[r] tonnes produced during the same period in 1988.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 26 industrial chemicals for September 1989, September 1988 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The September 1989 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.30/$53) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

September 1989

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 527,792 automotive and heavy duty commercial batteries in September 1989, a 15.8% increase over 455,619[r] batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales for the January-to-September 1989 period totalled 2,204,250[r] automotive and heavy duty commercial batteries, up 1.6% over 2,168,824[r] for the same period in 1988.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The September 1989 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics

September 1989

Milling:

The total amount of wheat milled in September 1989 was 216 908 tonnes, down 13% from the 250 095 tonnes milled in September 1988.

The resulting wheat flour production decreased 11% to 163 336 tonnes in September 1989, from 183 583 tonnes in September 1988.

Crushing:

Canola crushings for September 1989 totalled 105 207 tonnes, down 19% from the 130 579 tonnes crushed in September 1988. The resulting oil production decreased 20% to 41 515 tonnes, from 51 671 tonnes in September 1988. Meal production decreased 20% to 59 967 tonnes, from 74 844 tonnes in September 1988.

Soybean crushings for the same month increased 1% to 64 667 tonnes in 1989, from 63 083 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production increased 2% to 11 770 tonnes in September 1989, from 11 507 tonnes in September 1988. Meal production also increased, up 2% to 50 785 tonnes from 49 755 tonnes in September 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The September 1989 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.10/$131) is scheduled for release in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Federal Government Employment in Metropolitan Areas

September 1988

General Government

Employment in metropolitan areas in September 1988 for federal general government decreased by 0.8% or 1,841 employees from the 237,210 reported in September 1987.

Federal general government employment in metropolitan areas has shown a downward trend since 1986. Throughout the government workforce, restraint in the public service and improvements in program efficiency were the main factors for decreasing employment.

Available on CANSIM: annual data are located in matrix 2719.

Data are also available through special tabulation on a cost recovery basis from Customer Services, Public Institutions Division (613-951-0767).

For more information on this release, contact Peter Dudley (613-951-1851) or Christine Dominguez (613-951-8510), Public Institutions Division. ■

Historical Federal Government Debt

1867-1989

The historical Federal Government Debt series, which cover the period from Confederation to the present, have been updated to include March 1989 data.

These data are derived mainly from the Financial Management System (FMS), which is a standardized framework for government accounting. Data coverage has been modified to exclude the Canada Pension Plan and the Bank of Canada, thus presenting data closer to those in the Public Accounts of Canada.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3199 for the years 1900 to 1989. Data for 1867 to 1900 are available from the Public Institutions Division.

For more information on this release, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826), Public Institutions Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, August 1989.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $11.60/$116; Other Countries: $13.90/$139).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, September 1989.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Gas Utilities, July 1989.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.10/$121; Other Countries: $14.50/$145).

Cable Television, 1988.
Catalogue number 56-205
(Canada: $25; Other Countries: $30).

Building Permits, June 1989.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $21/$210; Other Countries: $25.20/$252).

Estimates of Labour Income, April-June 1989.
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: $18/$72; Other Countries: 21.50/$86).

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 9, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

- **New Housing Price Index,** September 1989 2
  The Canada Total New Housing Price Index increased 0.5% in September 1989 and the year-over-year change decelerated to 11.5%.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending November 4, 1989 4
Steel Pipe and Tubing, September 1989 4
Railway Carloadings, Ten-day Period Ending October 31, 1989 4
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, September 1989 4
Sugar Sales, October 1989 5
Electric Lamps, October 1989 5

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

6

Travel-log – Touriscope

Fall 1989 Issue

The Fall issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly newsletter that monitors data trends affecting tourism, is now available.

Business deals are taking Canadians to destinations around the globe in record numbers. According to the Fall issue, Canadians took over two million overnight business trips outside the country in 1988, 38% above 1980.

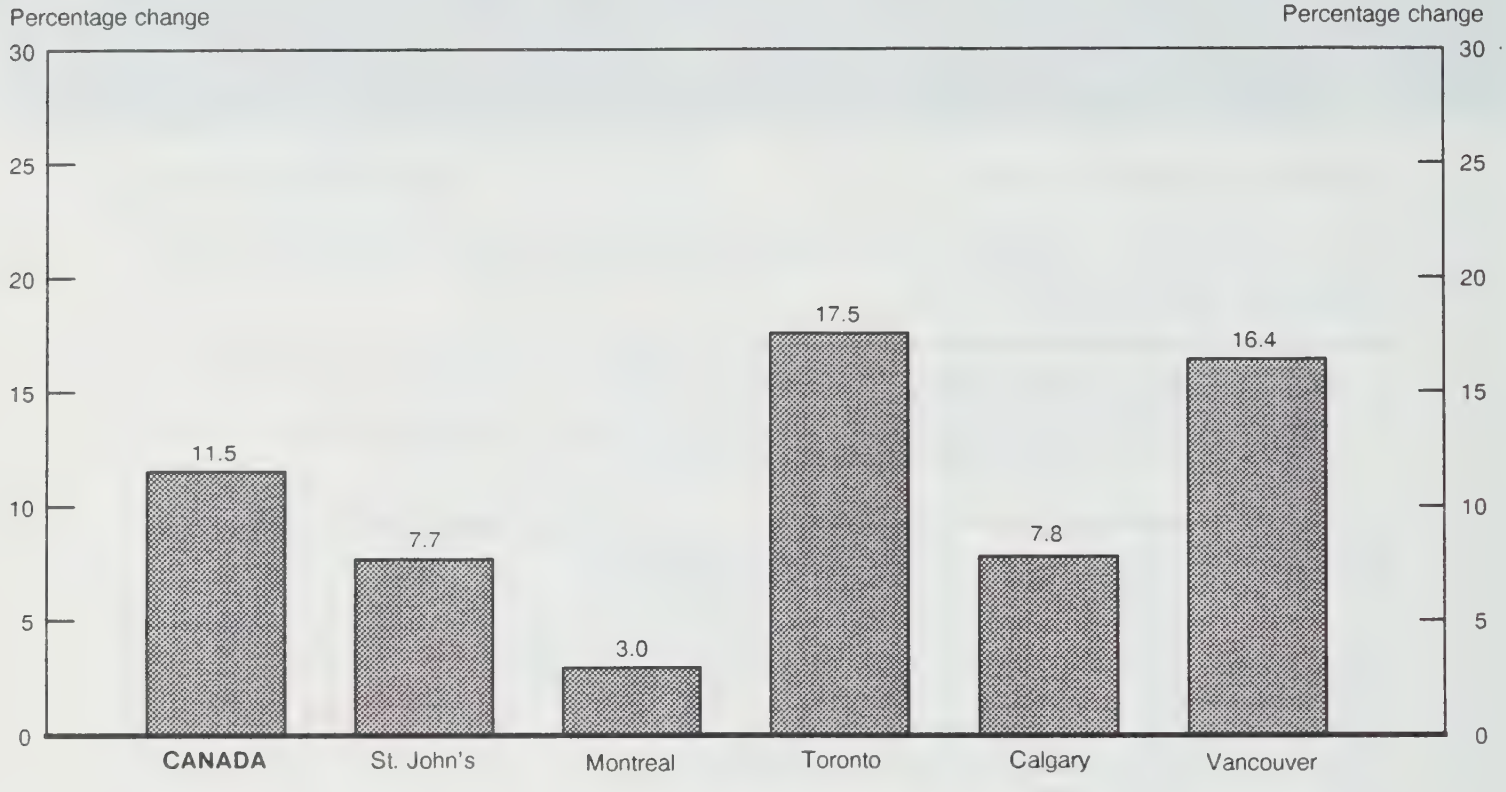
The Fall issue also includes: a look at domestic business travel activity, frequent flyers, travel to Ottawa, population changes in Canadian cities, profile applications, and the second quarter travel price index.

The Fall issue of *Travel-log – Touriscope* (87-003, $10/$40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie McDougall (613-951-9169), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, September 1989



New Housing Price Index

September 1989

The New Housing Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 150.8 in September, up 0.5% over August 1989. Notable advances in St. John's (3.9%), Vancouver (2.1%) and Calgary (1.6%) contributed significantly to this monthly increase.

Between August 1989 and September 1989, the estimated house only index increased 0.5%, while the estimated land only index increased 0.8%.

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 11.5% higher than the year-earlier level.

On a yearly basis, Toronto (17.5%) and Vancouver (16.4%) showed the largest price increases of all cities surveyed.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $17.25/$69) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

New Housing Price Indexes

1981 = 100

	September 1989	August 1989	September 1988	% change: September 1989/ August 1989	% change: September1989/ September 1988
Canada Total	**150.8**	**150.0**	**135.2**	**0.5**	**11.5**
Canada (House only)	149.7	148.9	141.0	0.5	6.2
Canada (Land only)	159.4	158.1	127.7	0.8	24.8
St. John's	125.4	120.7	116.4	3.9	7.7
Halifax	135.8	135.8	134.9	–	0.7
Saint John–Moncton-Fredericton	141.9	141.9	137.8	–	3.0
Quebec City	169.8	169.8	160.1	–	6.1
Montreal	173.3	172.6	168.2	0.4	3.0
Ottawa–Hull	155.7	155.4	148.4	0.2	4.9
Toronto	213.6	213.3	181.8	0.1	17.5
Hamilton	193.3	192.8	180.1	0.3	7.3
St. Catharines–Niagara	184.4	183.1	169.2	0.7	9.0
Kitchener–Waterloo	196.9	195.7	179.7	0.6	9.6
London	177.6	176.3	162.2	0.7	9.5
Windsor	141.3	141.3	128.6	–	9.9
Sudbury–Thunder Bay	138.8	138.8	131.2	–	5.8
Winnipeg	135.4	135.2	136.0	0.1	–0.4
Regina	121.7	121.0	118.8	0.6	2.4
Saskatoon	113.7	112.8	112.9	0.8	0.7
Calgary	112.1	110.3	104.0	1.6	7.8
Edmonton	102.8	102.3	94.6	0.5	8.7
Vancouver	95.6	93.6	82.1	2.1	16.4
Victoria	81.8	81.7	75.2	0.1	8.8

Note: *The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.*

– *nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending November 4, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending November 4, 1989 totalled 293 902 tonnes, a decrease of 3.4% from the preceding week's total of 304 315 tonnes and down 6.7% from the year-earlier level of 315 119 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1989 was 13 171 975 tonnes, a 6.7% increase over the 12 345 019 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

September 1989

Steel pipe and tubing production for September 1989 totalled 120 821 tonnes, a decrease of 22.7% from the 156 393 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 198 371 tonnes, down 11.4% from the 1 352 127 tonnes produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The September 1989 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Ten-day Period ending October 31, 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 7.1 million tonnes, a 1.8% increase over the previous year.

Piggyback traffic increased 16.1% over the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 13.7%.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 6.7% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note to Users:

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

September 1989

Pulpwood receipts totalled 4 722 091 cubic metres in September 1989, an increase of 11.2% over the 4 247 640^{r} cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 982 680 cubic metres, up 5.4% over 4 727 171^{r} cubic metres in September 1988. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported as 8 129 117 cubic metres, an increase of 5.9% over 7 676 968^{r} cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 20 306 661 cubic metres, an increase of 7.6% over 18 878 446^{r} cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 34 264 524^{r} cubic metres, a 2.0% increase over 33 590 980^{r} cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 1.2% to 42 601 526 cubic metres, from the year-earlier level of 42 077 176^{r} cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 77 279 328 cubic metres, was up 2.5% over 75 410 943^{r} cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The September 1989 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001,$5.80/$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Sugar Sales

October 1989

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 75 279 540 kilograms for all types of sugar in October 1989, comprising 73 038 142 kilograms in domestic sales and 2 241 398 kilograms in export sales. The 1989 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 811 122 540[r] kilograms: 770 043 142[r] kilograms in domestic sales and 41 079 398[r] kilograms in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 82 073 000 kilograms in October 1988, of which 75 372 000 kilograms were domestic sales and 6 701 000 kilograms were export sales. The 1988 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 801 933 000 kilograms: 764 470 000 kilograms in domestic sales and 37 463 000 kilograms in export sales.

The October 1989 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps

October 1989

Preliminary data for electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes) for October 1989 are now available.

The publication *Electric Lamps* (Light Bulbs and Tubes) (43-009,$4.70/$47) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production of Selected Biscuits, Quarter Ended September 1989.
Catalogue number 32-026
(Canada: $6.50/$26; Other Countries: $7.75/$31).

Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products), September 1989.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Cement, September 1989.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Asphalt Roofing, September 1989.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Refined Petroleum Products, July 1989.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $17.30/$173; Other Countries: $20.80/$208).

Culture Communications Service Bulletin, Vol. 12, No. 4: **Overview of the Book Publishing and Exclusive Agency Market in Canada**, 1981-82 to 1986-87.
Catalogue number 87-001
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Touriscope - Travel-log, Fall Issue, 1989.
Catalogue number 87-003
(Canada: $10/$40; Other Countries: $12/$48).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 10, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey,** October 1989 — 3
  The unemployment rate edged up to 7.4.
- **New Motor Vehicle Sales,** September 1989 — 5
  Seasonally adjusted, new motor vehicle sales increased a sharp 10.6% over August 1989.
- **Construction Building Materials Price Index: Residential,** September 1989 — 7
  With a decrease of 0.1% in September, the 12-month change was 2.7%.
- **Construction Building Materials Price Index: Non-residential,** September 1989 — 8
  With a decrease of 0.1% in September, the 12-month change was 2.4%.
- **Farm Product Price Index,** September 1989 — 9
  Farm prices decreased 2.5% from August 1989.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

October 1989

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey indicate little overall change in the labour market for October 1989. Employment was virtually unchanged, while the number of unemployed increased slightly. The unemployment rate edged up to 7.4, equalling the average rate for the third quarter of 1989.

Employment

For the week ended October 21, 1989, the seasonally adjusted level of employment declined slightly, to 12,536,000. The employment/population ratio decreased (-0.1) to 62.0.

- Employment decreased by an estimated 23,000 among men, while it increased by 18,000 among women. Overall, employment decreased by 10,000 among persons aged 15 to 24, but remained virtually unchanged among those aged 25 and over.

- There was little overall change in full-time employment, with a decrease of 26,000 among men offset by an increase of 20,000 among women. The 13,000 increase in part-time employment was concentrated among men (+12,000).

- The seasonally adjusted level of employment decreased by 12,000 in agriculture and 44,000 in public administration. Employment increased by 22,000 in transportation, communication and other utilities and by 17,000 in finance, insurance and real estate. There was little or no change in the other sectors.

- Estimated employment declined by 9,000 in Manitoba and by 5,000 in Saskatchewan. There was little or no change in employment in the other provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment increased by 15,000 to 1,002,000. The unemployment rate edged up to 7.4 (+0.1) and the participation rate declined slightly (-0.1) to 66.9.

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment increased by 12,000 among persons aged 15 to 24, particularly among young women (8,000). There was little change in unemployment among men or among persons aged 25 and over.

- The unemployment rate rose to 11.3 (+0.4) among persons aged 15 to 24 and was unchanged at 6.4 among those aged 25 and over.

- Unemployment was unchanged or increased slightly in all provinces except for Nova Scotia where it declined slightly.

- The unemployment rate increased by 0.7 in Prince Edward Island (14.9) and by 0.5 in Manitoba (7.7). It also edged up in Newfoundland (17.2), Quebec (9.2), Ontario (4.9), Saskatchewan (7.3), Alberta (7.2) and British Columbia (8.4). The unemployment rate declined by 0.4 in Nova Scotia (9.9) and remained unchanged at 12.3 in New Brunswick.

Changes since October 1988

(Unadjusted estimates)

- Estimated employment increased by 251,000 (+2.0%) to 12,576,000.

- Full-time employment increased by 226,000 (+2.2%) and part-time employment by 26,000 (+1.3%).

- Employment posted a slight gain of 1.2% in goods-producing industries, led by the construction sector which recorded a growth of 6.7%, offsetting the 4.8% decline noted in primary industries other than agriculture.

- The overall rise of 2.4% in service-producing industries is mainly attributable to transportation, communications (+12.8%) and finance, insurance and real estate (+6.0%).

- The estimated number of unemployed fell by 44,000 (-4.6%) to 906,000.

- The unemployment rate declined by 0.5 to 6.7.
- The participation rate increased by 0.2 to 66.7 and the employment-population ratio by 0.5 to 62.2.

Note to Data Users

Data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.S.T.

For further information contact: Ray Ryan (613) 951-0053) or Ken Bennett (613) 951-4720) or Helene Lavoie (613) 951-2301) or General Inquiries (613) 951-9448), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the October 1989 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17/$170), available the third week of November, or contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001p, $6/$60).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	October 1989	September 1989	October 1988
		Seasonally Adjusted Data	
Labour Force (,000)	13,538	13,528	13,322
Employment (,000)	12,536	12,541	12,272
Unemployment (,000)	1,002	987	1,050
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.4	7.3	7.9
Participation Rate (%)	66.9	67.0	66.7
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	62.0	62.1	61.5
		Unadjusted Data	
Labour Force (,000)	13,481	13,500	13,274
Employment (,000)	12,576	12,599	12,324
Unemployment (,000)	906	901	950
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.7	6.7	7.2
Participation Rate (%)	66.7	66.8	66.5
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	62.2	62.4	61.7

■

New Motor Vehicle Sales

September 1989

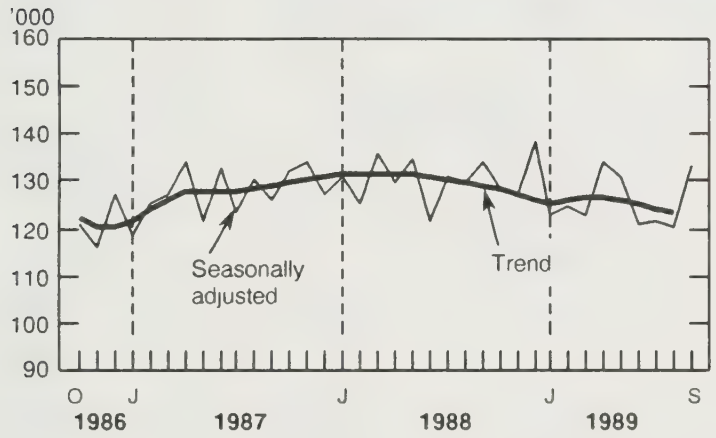
Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 133,000 units in September 1989, a sharp increase of 10.6% over the revised August 1989 level. In September, higher sales were posted for both commercial vehicles (12.4%) and passenger car sales (+9.7%). During this period, manufacturers' incentives programs were at a high level.

- The significant gain in September followed a decline of 0.9% in August. In spite of the sharp gain in September, new motor vehicle sales decreased 2.7% in the third quarter compared to an increase of 4.3% in the second quarter.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1986-1989



- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars recorded a gain of 16.5% in September 1989 to 64,000 units, while sales of imported passenger cars decreased 3.8%, to 26,000 units. The September gain for North American passenger car sales constitutes the third consecutive monthly increase, while the decline in imported passenger car sales followed an increase of 8.2%.

Note to Users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in new motor vehicle sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a weighted moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is however not shown in the chart since it may change direction as succeeding months are added.

North American vehicles: *Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

Imported vehicles: *Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

Unadjusted

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 115,000 units in September 1989, down 1.1% from the year-earlier level. Passenger car sales recorded a decline of 2.1%, while commercial vehicle sales increased 1.0%.

- Unit sales of North American passenger cars increased 3.8% over their level in September 1988. Sales of imported passenger cars decreased 12.5% from the level in September 1988, attributable to a 17.0% decrease in cars imported from "other countries" and to a 10.9% drop in Japanese cars.

- The North American share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 67.7% in September 1989, from 63.9% a year earlier. The North American share grew mainly at the expense of overseas manufacturers from Japan, as their market share declined to 24.3% from 26.7% in September 1988.

- Six provinces registered lower unit sales of motor vehicles in September 1989 than in September 1988. Gains were recorded in New Brunswick (+15.8%), British Columbia (+9.9%), Alberta (+2.1%) and Saskatchewan (+0.1%).

- For the first nine months of 1989, total new motor vehicle sales decreased 3.8% from the same period last year, to 1,159,000 units. Sales of domestic passenger cars were down by 4.3% to 530,000 units, while imported passenger car sales dropped 5.2% to 250,000 units. Commercial vehicle sales totalled 379,000 units during this period, down 2.3% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The September 1989 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $9/$90) will be available the third week of January 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

September 1989

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	June 1989r	July 1989r	August 1989r	September 1989 p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**120,936** **-7.5**	**121,399** **+0.4**	**120,348** **-0.9**	**133,099** **+10.6**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	54,133 -10.4	54,165 +0.1	54,666 +0.9	63,709 +16.5
Overseas	26,575 -2.1	25,304 -4.8	27,385 +8.2	26,337 -3.8
Total	**80,708** **-7.8**	**79,469** **-1.5**	**82,051** **+3.2**	**90,047** **+9.7**
Commercial Vehicles:	**40,228** **-6.8**	**41,930** **+4.2**	**38,297** **-8.7**	**43,053** **+12.4**

	Unadjusted Sales			
	September 1989	Change 1989/88	January - September 1989	Change 1989/88
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**114,804**	**-1.1**	**1,159,006**	**-3.8**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	52,570	+3.8	530,098	-4.3
Japan	18,846	-10.9	192,227	-1.4
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	6,215	-17.0	57,913	-16.1
Total	**77,631**	**-2.1**	**780,238**	**-4.6**
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	31,317	-5.1	328,633	-6.3
Overseas	5,856	+52.9	50,135	+36.1
Total	**37,173**	**+1.0**	**378,768**	**-2.3**

P Preliminary
r Revised

■

Construction Building Materials Price Index: Residential

September 1989

The Residential Construction Building Materials Price Index (1981 = 100) declined 0.1% from the previous month to 143.9 in September, but was 2.7% higher than a year ago.

Between August and September 1989, there were a number of price decreases, notably for lumber (-0.7%), polyethylene sheets (-2.3%), concrete bricks and blocks (-0.4%) and ready-mix concrete (-0.2%), which more than offset increases for plywood other than Douglas Fir (0.5%), building wires and cables (0.9%), particleboard (0.3%) and roof trusses (0.2%).

Between September 1988 and September 1989, prices for electrical materials rose 4.2%, due principally to increases for incandescent lighting fixtures (9.6%). A 3.8% increase in the price of mechanical materials was due mainly to plumbing fittings (8.3%), hot water heating equipment (7.4%) and sanitaryware (4.9%). Architectural materials increased 3.0%, as a result of price increases for plywood (Douglas Fir 17.3% and other than Douglas Fir 27.7%), clay bricks and blocks (8.8%) and paints (10.7%). Structural materials increased 1.1%, attributable mainly to increases in prices for particleboard (13.2%), ready-mix concrete (2.6%) and nails, tacks and staples (7.0%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 1).

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $17.25/$69) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Materials Price Indexes: Residential

September 1989
(1981 = 100)

	September 1989	August 1989	September 1988	September 1989/ August 1989	September 1989/ September 1988
				% Change	
Total materials	**143.9**	**144.1**	**140.1**	**-0.1**	**2.7**
Architectural materials	143.1	143.1	138.9	–	3.0
Structural materials	143.1	143.6	141.5	-0.3	1.1
Mechanical materials	154.4	154.4	148.7	–	3.8
Electrical materials	136.6	136.3	131.1	0.2	4.2

■

Construction Building Materials Price Index: Non-residential

September 1989

The price index for non-residential construction building materials (1981 = 100) fell 0.1% from the revised figure for the previous month to 143.2 in September, but was 2.4% higher than a year ago.

Between August and September 1989, a number of price decreases were observed, primarily for polyethylene sheets (-2.3%), iron and steel pipe fittings (-2.9%), ready-mix concrete (-0.2%) and concrete bricks and blocks (-0.4%), which more than offset increases in prices for building wires and cables (0.7%), plywood other than Douglas Fir (0.5%) and particleboard (0.3%).

Between September 1988 and 1989, prices for mechanical materials rose 3.3%, mainly attributable to plumbing fittings (8.3%) and elevator and escalator equipment (2.7%). Prices for electrical materials increased 2.8%, primarily due to increases for incandescent lighting fixtures (9.6%) and building wires and cables (3.4%). Architectural materials were up 2.5%, due mainly to increases for plywood (Douglas Fir 17.3% and other than Douglas Fir 27.7%), thermal insulations (10.6%) and clay bricks and blocks (8.8%). Structural materials rose 1.5%, mainy due to increases in prices for ready-mix concrete (2.6%) and particleboard (13.2%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 2).

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $17.25/$69) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

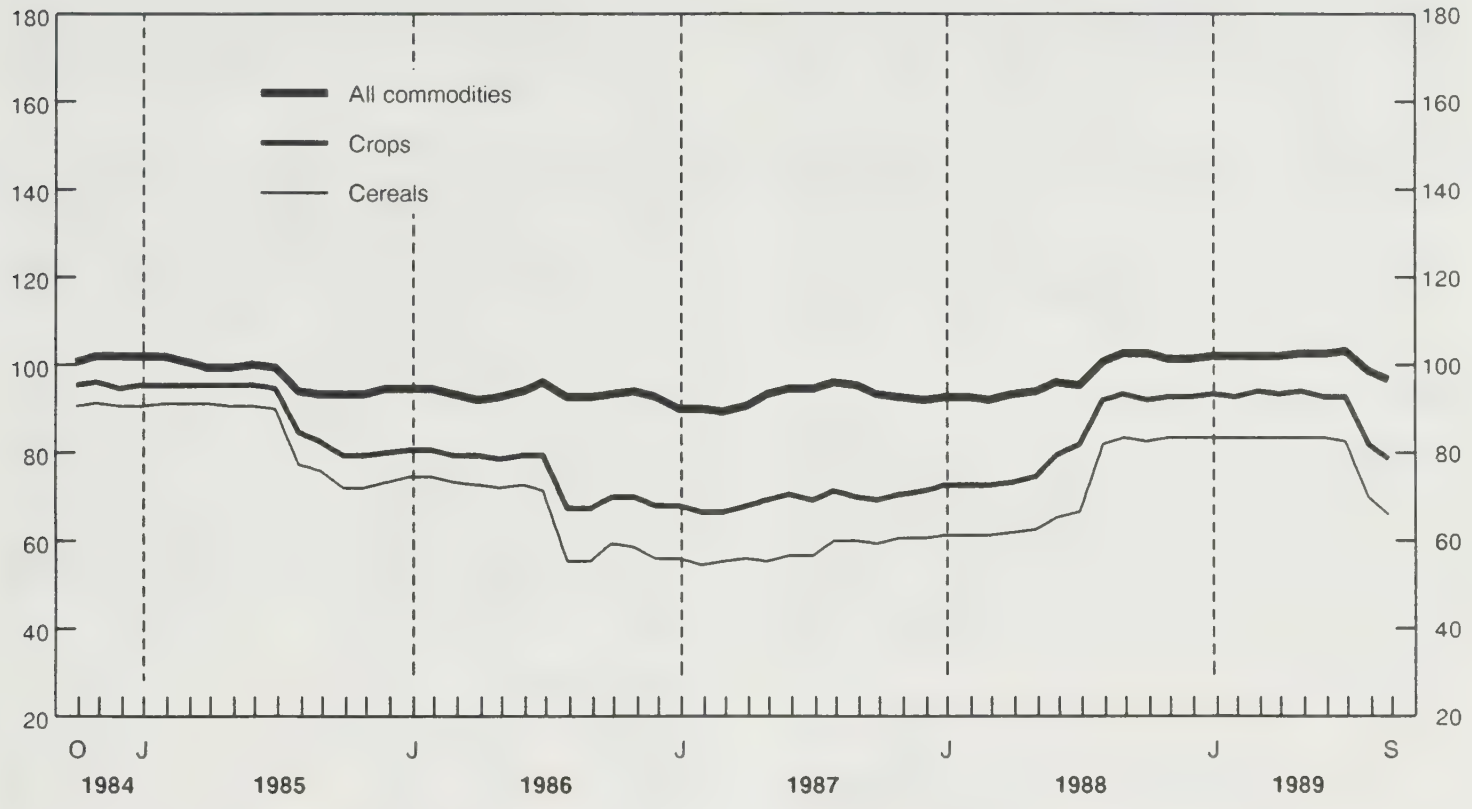
Construction Building Materials Price Indexes: Non-residential

September 1989
(1981 = 100)

	September 1989	August 1989	September 1988	September 1989/ August 1989	September 1989/ September 1988
				% Change	
Total materials	**143.2**	**143.4**	**139.8**	**-0.1**	**2.4**
Architectural materials	143.7	143.9	140.2	-0.1	2.5
Structural materials	139.9	140.3	137.8	-0.3	1.5
Mechanical materials	154.5	154.8	149.5	-0.2	3.3
Electrical materials	134.8	134.6	131.1	0.1	2.8

■

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

September 1989

The Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada fell 2.5% in September, from the revised August level of 98.6. This second consecutive sharp monthly decrease was largely as a result of lower crop prices. The crops index dropped 4.4% in September and the livestock index also declined (-1.4%). The September 1989 total index stood 6.0% below the year-earlier level of 102.2.

The percentage changes in the index between August and September 1989 by province were as follows:

- Newfoundland -0.9%
- Prince Edward Island -15.1%
- Nova Scotia -0.6%
- New Brunswick -6.0%
- Quebec -1.2%
- Ontario -2.5%
- Manitoba -2.8%
- Saskatchewan -4.7%
- Alberta -1.3%
- British Columbia no change
- Canada -2.5%

Crops

The crops index fell 4.4% in September to 78.1, as both the cereals and potatoes indexes fell sharply for the second straight month. As a result, the crops index stood 16.3% below the September 1988 level of 93.3. Prices for the 1989-90 crop year (August 1 to July 31) have returned to levels similar to those of the 1986-87 and 1987-88 crop years. Prices were at their highest levels in four years during the 1988-89 crop year as drought in North America reduced crop production.

- The cereals index stood at 65.6 in September, a 6.0% drop from the August level of 69.8 and 21.1% below the year-earlier level of 83.1. The prices received by producers for deliveries of wheat to the Canadian Wheat Board were down, reflecting the lower grades of wheat marketed

during September. Most deliveries of wheat, exluding durum, in September qualified for an initial price between $135.21 and $150.21 per tonne, while most August deliveries qualified for prices between $155.00 and $159.21 per tonne.

- The potatoes index fell 16.4% in September, following a 19.1% drop in August. Despite these decreases, the potatoes index (107.9) stood 23.0% higher than the year-earlier level of 87.7. Associated with the price declines in August and September was the availability of supplies from this year's potato harvest.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index decreased 1.4% in September to 112.5, as a sharp decline in hog prices offset a small increase in cattle prices. Poultry prices declined, while egg and dairy prices remained fairly stable. The livestock index has moved in a relatively narrow range since November 1987, despite substantial fluctuations in the prices of some of its components.

- After four consecutive monthly increases, the hog index fell 7.7% to a level of 92.7. The index has dropped between August and September in eight of the last nine years. Furthermore, the recently imposed countervailing duty placed on processed pork exported to the United States may be beginning to exert some downward influence on producer prices. Despite the price decrease in September, the hog index remained 4.2% above the year-earlier level of 89.0.

- The cattle index stood at 112.7 in September, a 0.2% increase from the August level of 112.5 and 2.0% higher than the previous year's level of 110.5. Reduced cattle slaughter in North America over the first nine months of 1989 has contributed to the slight upward trend in cattle prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The September issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $6.80/$68) is scheduled for release November 29. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

Note to Users:

This release includes revisions back to the beginning of 1987. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

September 1989

Department stores in Canada reported sales of $1,136 million in September 1989, up 2.7% over the year-earlier level of $1,106 million.

Cumulative sales for the first nine months of 1989 totalled $8,918 million, a 4.6% increase over the corresponding period in 1988.

Department store sales during September 1989 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows (with the percentage change from September 1988 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, $13.5 million (+3.3%);
- Prince Edward Island, $6.9 million (-3.1%);
- Nova Scotia, $37.2 million (+2.3%);
- New Brunswick, $25.1 million (+0.3%);
- Quebec, $215.8 million (+1.4%);
- Ontario, $473.8 million (+3.9%);
- Manitoba, $47.4 million (+0.3%);
- Saskatchewan, $31.6 million (-1.4%);
- Alberta, $126.8 million (+3.1%);
- British Columbia, $157.6 million (+2.8%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, $49.7 million (+2.3%);
- Edmonton, $55.4 million (+1.7%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, $20.5 million (-1.7%);
- Hamilton, $34.3 million (+1.2%);
- Montreal, $121.3 million (-2.0%);
- Ottawa-Hull, $55.3 million (+4.2%);
- Quebec City, $30.3 million (+0.4%);
- Toronto, $185.7 million (- -);
- Vancouver, $90.0 million (+0.2%);
- Winnipeg, $43.4 million (+0.4%).

Note to Users:

Trading days can have a significant impact on department store sales. Estimates shown in this release are not adjusted for trading day differences.

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in The Daily during the week of November 20, 1989.

The September 1989 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2/$20) will be available the first week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

September 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 21.5 million tonnes in September 1989, a marginal decrease of 0.04% from the September 1988 figure.

The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed a decrease of 7.5% from the 1988 period, while receipts from United States connections showed a decrease of 5.4%.

All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The September 1989 issue of Railway Carloadings (52-001, $7.90/$79) is to be released the last week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

September 1989

Canadian firms produced 204 158 cubic metres of waferboard in September 1989, an increase of 59.7% over the 127 839 cubic metres produced in September 1988. Particleboard production reached 114 893 cubic metres, up 21.7% over 94 387^{r} cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for September 1989 was 6 691 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (72,019 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), an increase of 84.8% over the 3 622 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (38,983 thousand square feet, basis 1/8- inch) of hardboard produced in September 1988.

Production of waferboard during the first nine months of 1989 totalled 1 591 597 cubic metres, up 25.8% over the 1 264 729[r] cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 931 987 cubic metres, up 2.1% over the 913 163[r] cubic metres in January to September 1988. Year-to-date production of hardboard reached 69 905[r] thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (752,449[r] thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), up 126.3% over the 30 889 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (332,485 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The September 1989 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Ingots

September 1989

Steel ingot production for September 1989 totalled 1 227 933 tonnes, an increase of 11.2% over 1 104 648 tonnes (revised figure) the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 11 742 926 tonnes, up 8.2% from 10 854 179 tonnes (revised figure) a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The September 1989 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001,$4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Oils and Fats

September 1989

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in September 1989 totalled 54 807 tonnes, an increase of 4.7% from the 52 325 tonnes produced in August 1989. The 1989 year-to-date production totalled 445 259 tonnes, a decrease of 2.5% from the corresponding 1988 figure of 456 599 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 564 tonnes in September 1989, up from the 10 136 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 88 346 tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 86 774 tonnes in 1988.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 5 632 tonnes in September 1989 from 5 091 tonnes in August 1989. The cumulative sales to date in 1989 were 53 959 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 58 589 tonnes in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The September 1989 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Canadian Potato Production

1988

Revisions to 1988 harvested area, production and yield for Canadian potatoes are now available, as well as first estimates of 1988 marketed production and value. For 1989, first estimates of harvested area, yield and production are available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

To order *Canadian Potato Production* ($21/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Lynda D. Kemp (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division. ■

Pre-Engineered Metal Buildings Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the pre-engineered metal buildings industry (SIC 3023) totalled $510.1 million, up 9.3% over $466.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pepin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Telecommunication Equipment Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the telecommunication equipment industry (SIC 3351) totalled $2,388 million, up 9.3% over $2,185 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Coal and Coke Statistics, August 1989.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $9.50/$95; Other Countries: $11.40/$114).

Electric Power Statistics, August 1989.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $9.50/$95; Other Countries: $11.40/$114).

Traveller Accommodation Statistics, 1984-1986.
Catalogue number 63-204
(Canada: $21; Other Countries: $25).

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of November 13 - 17

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
November		
16	**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade**	September 1989
17	**Consumer Price Index**	October 1989
17-20	**Travel Between Canada and Other Countries**	September 1989

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 14, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Financial Statistics of Community Colleges, Vocational Schools and Training in Hospitals, 1986-87 2
Education Price Index - Selected Inputs, 1987 and 1988 2
Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics, January-September 1988 2
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, September 1989 3
Dairy Review, September 1989 3
Production of Eggs, September 1989 3

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

4

RECEIVED

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Financial Statistics of Community Colleges, Vocational Schools, and Training in Hospitals

1986-87

In 1986-87, community college expenditures reached $3.5 billion, vocational schools spent $170 million and training expenses in hospitals totalled $75 million. This spending represented 0.7% of Canada's Gross Domestic Product, virtually unchanged from the previous year.

In comparison to the Consumer Price Index, which rose 4.1% in 1986-87, community college spending increased at more than twice that rate (9.8%), while vocational school expenses grew 5.5%. Hospital training costs were down slightly (-1.5%) from the previous year, as the number of hospitals offering training dropped from 297 to 273.

More than 60% of community college and vocational schools' budgets go for "salaries and benefits". However, as a proportion of total expenses, this item declined by two percentage points in 1986-87 (to 64.9%) in community colleges, and by 6.6 percentage points (to 61.9%) in vocational schools.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00590204-00590205.

The *Education Statistics Bulletin*, Vol.11, No. 5, Financial Statistics of Community Colleges, Vocational Schools and Training in Hospitals, *1986-87* (81-002, $4.70/$47) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Claudio Pagliarello (613-951-1508), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Education Price Index – Selected Inputs

1987 and 1988

The Education Price Index (EPI) for the elementary and secondary level rose 4.6% in 1988, to 144.7 (1981 = 100). This continued an increase in growth which started in 1986. Overall, this trend was somewhat similar to that of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) except for 1988, when the CPI's growth dropped slightly from the previous year. However, compared with the double-digit increases of the early 1980s, the EPI's growth has been relatively stable during the last six years (approximately 3% to 5%). Increases lagged slightly behind the CPI's in 1985, 1986 and 1987, whereas the reverse was true for 1988.

Provincially, Prince Edward Island (8.9%) and Newfoundland (6.0%) recorded the largest 1988 EPI increases. By contrast, the two smallest increases were posted in Saskatchewan (2.5%) and Alberta (2.8%).

A bulletin (81-002) detailing the *EPI* and its sub-indices, by component and by province will be released by the end of this year. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Louis Pierre (613-951-1507), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics

January-September 1988 (Preliminary Estimates)

Data reported by three major Canadian air carriers - Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Wardair - indicate that 64.0% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first three quarters of 1988, up from 54.4% for the corresponding period in 1987. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 69.1% of total volume in 1988; the comparable figure for the first three quarters of 1987 was 61.4%.

Long-haul services in the domestic southern sector showed the highest rate of discount fare utilization - 71.8% of passengers in this traffic category travelled on a discount fare during the first three quarters of 1988. (This is on city-pairs, within the "deregulated" zone as defined in the new 1984 Canadian Air Policy, involving distances of 800 kilometres or more as determined by the flight coupon origin and destination.)

The large increase in the proportion of discount fares in Canada during the first three quarters of 1988 compared to the same period in 1987 can be attributed mainly to the intense competition between the three major carriers for market shares. Canadian Airlines International Ltd. with its restructured schedule, and Wardair with its enhanced schedule on high-density intercity routes, used price discounting to

compete with each other and with Air Canada, in order to acquire a larger market share of passenger traffic. Also, on the highly competitive long-haul transcontinental routes, such as Calgary-Toronto, Edmonton-Toronto, Montreal-Vancouver, Ottawa-Vancouver and Toronto-Vancouver, the number of discount fares offered increased notably. Buoyant discount fares were also the outcome of the 'price wars' between the Level I air carriers, which stimulated the increase of seat sales on domestic scheduled markets, where competition was particularly intense.

The Vol. 21, No. 11 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $8.90/$89) will be available in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Pietro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

September 1989

In September 1989, 71 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 129,227,336 fare passengers, an increase of 19.5% over the previous month. A comparison with the same period in 1988 showed a decrease of 3.4%. Operating revenues totalled $97,233,262, up 15.7% over August 1989 and up 1.7% over September 1988.

During the same period, 24 passenger bus carriers earning $500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,444,585 fare passengers, down 19.0% from the previous month and down 14.4% from the same month last year. Earnings of these carriers totalled $20,989,309, a 21.6% decrease from the August 1989 operating revenues, but an increase of 11.0% over September 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The September 1989 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $6.80/$68) will be available the last week of November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Dairy Review

September 1989

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 464 tonnes in September, an 11.3% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 377 tonnes, a decrease of 6.5% from September 1988.

An estimated 623 571 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in August 1989, a decrease of 5.7% from August 1988. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first eight months of 1989 to 5 048 728 kilolitres, a decrease of 3.0% from the January-August 1988 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The September 1989 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $11.60/$116) is scheduled for release on December 5. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Production of Eggs

September 1989

Between September 1988 and 1989, Canadian egg production decreased 1.4% to 37.9 million dozen. The average number of layers decreased 3.3% for the same period, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,113, from 2,073.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry*, ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Product Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Livestock Report, Pigs, October 1, 1989.
Catalogue number 23-008
(Canada: $15.75/$63; Other Countries: $19/$76).

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, September 1989.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $5.80/$58; Other Countries: $7/$70).

Footwear Statistics, September 1989.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, September 1989.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, August 1989.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $13.70/$137; Other Countries: $16.40/$164).

Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 11, No. 5: **Financial Statistics of Community Colleges, Vocational Schools and Training in Hospitals**, 1986-1987.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 15, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

Trusteed Pension Funds: Financial Statistics, 1988 2

- Income of trusteed pension funds recorded the first decrease (5.3%) since the survey began in 1957.

Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes, Third Quarter 1989 4

- Prices for non-residential building construction work in Canada rose marginally to 137.3 (1981 = 100) in the third quarter of 1989.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Lamps, October 1989 5

Short-term Debt of Local Governments, September 1989 5

Selected Financial Indexes, October 1989 5

Steel Exports, October 1989 5

Motion Picture Laboratory Operations and Production and Post-production Services Survey, 1987-88 5

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

6

RECEIVED

MAJOR RELEASES

Trusteed Pension Funds: Financial Statistics

1988

Assets

- The book value of assets held by the 3,695 trusteed pension funds[1] at December 31, 1988 was estimated at $157.8 billion[2], an increase of $14.2 billion (9.9%) over the year-earlier level. The 9.9% growth was the lowest recorded since the survey began in 1957 and the result of a substantial drop in the income generated from the sale of securities.

- Assets were held on behalf of approximately 3.4 million active pension plan members, plus an undetermined number of persons who have retired or left their employment. Assets per active member increased from approximately $12,600 in 1978, to $46,400 in 1988, or from $24,500 to $46,400 in constant 1988 dollars.

- Bonds (45%), stocks (27%) and short-term holdings (including cash) (13%) continued to be the major forms of investment. Although the amount held in bonds and stocks increased only moderately in 1988 (each up by less than 10%), short-term holdings grew by over 17%. This suggests that pension fund managers were holding a larger-than-usual portion of the assets in a very liquid form, awaiting developments in the capital markets.

- At market value, assets amounted to $166.9 billion, up 11.4% over 1987. This follows an increase of just 4.9% in 1987, due primarily to the stock market adjustment in October of that year. As a result of that adjustment, the stocks portion of the asset portfolio declined 1.4% between 1986 and 1987. In 1988, the market value of the stocks held by trusteed pension funds was up again, by 16.2%.

Income and Expenditures

- Income of trusteed pension funds was estimated at $22.2 billion in 1988, down 5.3% from the previous year. The decrease in revenue, the first recorded since the survey began in 1957, is the result of a 68% drop in profits on the sale of securities. The full impact of the October 1987 stock market adjustment is reflected in these 1988 figures. Profits for 1987 remained high (1% over those of 1986) because of the amounts generated in the first nine months of the year. Income from the sale of securities constituted just 7.2% of the total revenue in 1988, down from the high of 22.4% recorded two years earlier.

- The year-to-year increase in the contributions made by employers and employees has slowed somewhat in the 1980s, as has the growth in the number of active plan members (see below). These contributions, which constituted 62% of the income of trusteed pension funds in 1978, accounted for only 37% in 1988. The importance of the income derived from investments and consequently the potential impact of changes in the capital and financial markets has therefore been heightened. This source of income (which includes profit on the sale of securities as well as interest and dividends received) accounted for 38% of the revenue in 1978 and 62% in 1988.

- Expenditures in 1988 were estimated at $9.2 billion, up 18% from 1987. Over 80% of this amount was used to make pension payments and to purchase annuities, while another 13% was withdrawn from the funds for reasons such as termination of employment, discontinuation of the pension plan or change of funding agency. In the 1970s, the average annual increase in expenditures was 15%, compared with 21% for income; in the 1980s, expenditures grew by an average of 18% each year whereas the comparable figure for income was only 10%.

---

1 *These assets represent approximately 55% of the reserves of all employer-sponsored pension plans, the remaining 45% being held by insurance companies or under the consolidated revenue arrangements used for certain public service plans.*

2 *Includes an estimated $619 million in the form of short-term debts and other payables.*

Funds and Members

- The number of active members of trusteed pension plans, 3.4 million, was up 3% over that of 1987. The growth in membership has slowed somewhat in the 1980s. From 1970 to 1980, the number of members climbed 72%; between 1980 and 1988, a 12% increase was recorded.

- Public sector funds within the trusteed pension fund universe, although they accounted for only a small proportion of the total number of funds (211 of the 3,695 in 1988), held over one-half of the assets and covered more the 40% of all active plan members.

The 1988 issue of *Trusteed Pension Funds: Financial Statistics* (74-201) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about the data, contact Karen Maser (613-951-4033) or Johanne Pineau (613-951-4038), Pensions Section, Labour Division. □

Selected Statistics on Trusteed Pension Funds
1970-1988

Year	Assets (b.v.)	Annual Increase	Assets (m.v.)	Annual Increase	Income	Annual Increase	Expenditures	Annual Increase
	$000,000	%	$000,000	%	$000,000	%	$000,000	%
1970	11,059		10,574		1,625		629	
1971	12,461	12.7	12,574	18.9	1,946	19.8	750	19.2
1972	14,050	12.8	15,098	20.1	2,340	20.2	803	7.1
1973	16,171	15.1	16,303	8.0	2,780	18.8	957	19.2
1974	18,284	13.1	16,352	0.3	3,361	20.9	1,170	22.3
1975	21,210	16.0	19,841	21.3	4,110	22.3	1,290	10.3
1976	25,234	19.0	24,716	24.6	5,104	24.2	1,454	12.7
1977	29,737	17.8	29,538	19.5	6,105	19.6	1,685	15.9
1978	35,517	19.4	36,203	22.6	7,571	24.0	1,951	15.8
1979	43,203	21.6	44,113	21.8	9,223	21.8	2,148	10.1
1980	51,685	19.6	53,958	22.3	10,983	19.1	2,495	16.2
1981	61,514	19.0	58,889	9.1	12,358	12.5	2,972	19.1
1982	71,925	16.9	75,625	28.4	13,701	10.9	3,778	27.1
1983	84,801	17.9	92,336	22.1	15,842	15.6	4,043	7.0
1984	96,311	13.6	102,732	11.3	16,030	1.2	5,171	27.9
1985	110,381	14.6	125,306	22.0	19,609	22.3	6,045	16.9
1986	127,336	15.4	142,850	14.0	22,352	14.0	6,689	10.7
1987	143,562	12.7	149,860	4.9	23,447	4.9	7,782	16.3
1988	157,767	9.9	166,912	11.4	22,206	-5.3	9,186	18.0

(b.v.): book value.
(m.v.): market value.

■

Non-Residential Building Construction Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1989

- A 0.7% marginal third quarter rise in prices for non-residential building construction work in Canada was the smallest quarterly increase since the first quarter of 1985. The increase from the same quarter one year ago was 6.5%, slightly smaller than the year-to-year advances posted in the previous five quarters.

- Of the cities surveyed, Calgary (2.1%) and Edmonton (2.4%) once again recorded the largest increases in prices over the previous quarter. However, with Calgary at 111.0 and Edmonton at 110.6, prices in these two cities have moved the least, relative to the base period (1981 = 100).

- Vancouver prices rose to an index of 127.2, an increase of 1.4% over the previous quarter and 8.6% over one year ago. Respondents report that continuing investment from the Pacific Rim, while contributing to confidence in the British Columbia economy, is also adding pressure to the Vancouver construction industry.

- In Ontario, there may be an easing of the rate of increase in prices. In Toronto (166.2), the quarterly increase of 0.6% was the smallest since the second quarter of 1984. In Ottawa (149.3), the quarterly increase of 0.2% was the smallest since the third quarter of 1984.

- Montreal (144.6, +0.3%) appears to be showing some slackening in demand and consequently there is added pressure on contractors to submit very competitive prices.

- On the eastern seaboard, Halifax continues to have a steady small increase in prices. With an index figure of 130.8, a quarterly increase of 0.6% and an annual increase of 3.8%, this consistent pattern of increases is one that is a virtual repetition of the last six years.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 414 and 415.

The second quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $17.25/$69) will be available in January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1989
(1981 = 100)

	Seven Cities and Canada Indexes							
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	**Canada**
	Quarterly Indexes							
1988 Q3	126.0	139.1	139.6	156.2	98.8	96.5	117.1	**128.9**
1988 Q4	127.1	141.2	142.0	159.1	102.3	97.0	120.2	**131.2**
1989 Q1	127.5	141.8	144.9	162.2	105.8	105.7	122.6	**133.7**
1989 Q2	130.0	144.1	149.0	165.2	108.7	108.0	125.5	**136.3**
1989 Q3	130.8	144.6	149.3	166.2	111.0	110.6	127.2	**137.3**
	Percentage Change							
Q1 '89/Q4 '88	0.3	0.4	2.0	1.9	3.4	9.0	2.0	**1.9**
Q2 '89/Q1 '89	2.0	1.6	2.8	1.8	2.7	2.2	2.4	**1.9**
Q3 '89/Q2 '89	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	2.1	2.4	1.4	**0.7**
Q3 '89/Q3 '88	3.8	4.0	6.9	6.4	12.3	14.6	8.6	**6.5**

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Lamps
October 1989

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 22,848,371 light bulbs and tubes in October 1989, a decrease of 8.8% from the 25,049,675 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1989 totalled 199,421,663 light bulbs and tubes, down 4.0% from the 207,700,202 sold during the January-to-October period in 1988.

The October 1989 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Short-term Debt of Local Governments
September 1989

At September 30, 1989, the short-term debt (treasury bills and other short term paper) of local governments totalled $324 million, up $102 million (46%) over June 1989 and up $11 million (3%) over September 30, 1988.

For further information on these data, contact M. Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes
October 1989

October 1989 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $17.25/$69) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Steel Exports
October 1989

Data on preliminary steel exports for October 1989 are now available.

The final data will be published in the October 1989 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $4.50/$45) at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

The Motion Picture Laboratory Operations and Production and Post-production Services Survey
1987-88

Total revenue for the motion picture laboratory operations and production and post-production services industry in 1987-88 was $205 million, an increase of 19% over the year before. Film production services accounted for 63% of this revenue, with an additional 37% from film printing, film processing and other sources of operating revenue.

Detailed information from this survey will be published in *Culture Statistics: Film and Video Industry, 1987-88* (87-204, $21). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Marie Lavallée-Farah (613-951-1571) or Anthony Young (613-951-1572), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, September 1989.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, 1987.
Catalogue number 53-215
(Canada: $34; Other Countries: $41).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, April 1989.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $13.70/$137; Other Countries: $16.40/$164).

Wholesale Trade, August 1989.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $5.80/$58; Other Countries: $7/$70).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, September 1989.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $5.80/$58; Other Countries: $7/$70).
Available Thursday at 7 a.m.

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 16, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), September 1989 2
- Both merchandise exports and imports posted declines in September.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Shipments of Rolled Steel, September 1989 4
Export and Import Price Indexes, September 1989 4
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, November 1, 1989 4

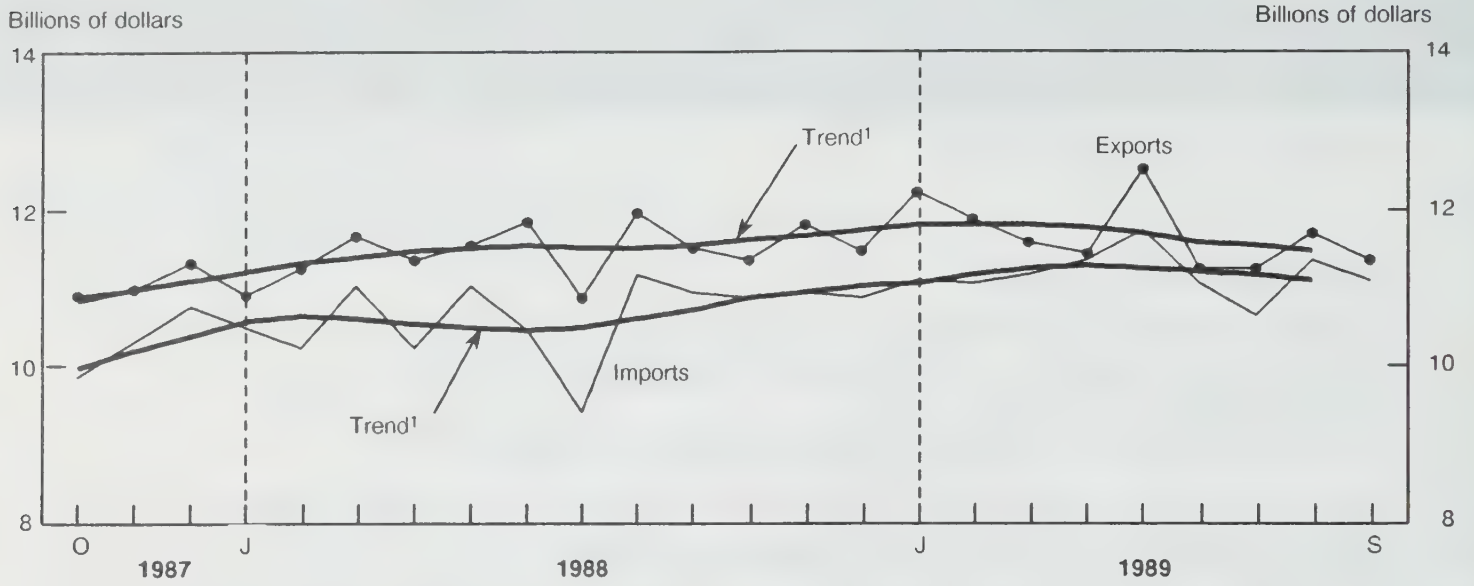
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

5

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MAJOR RELEASE

Merchandise Trade
(Seasonally Adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)

September 1989

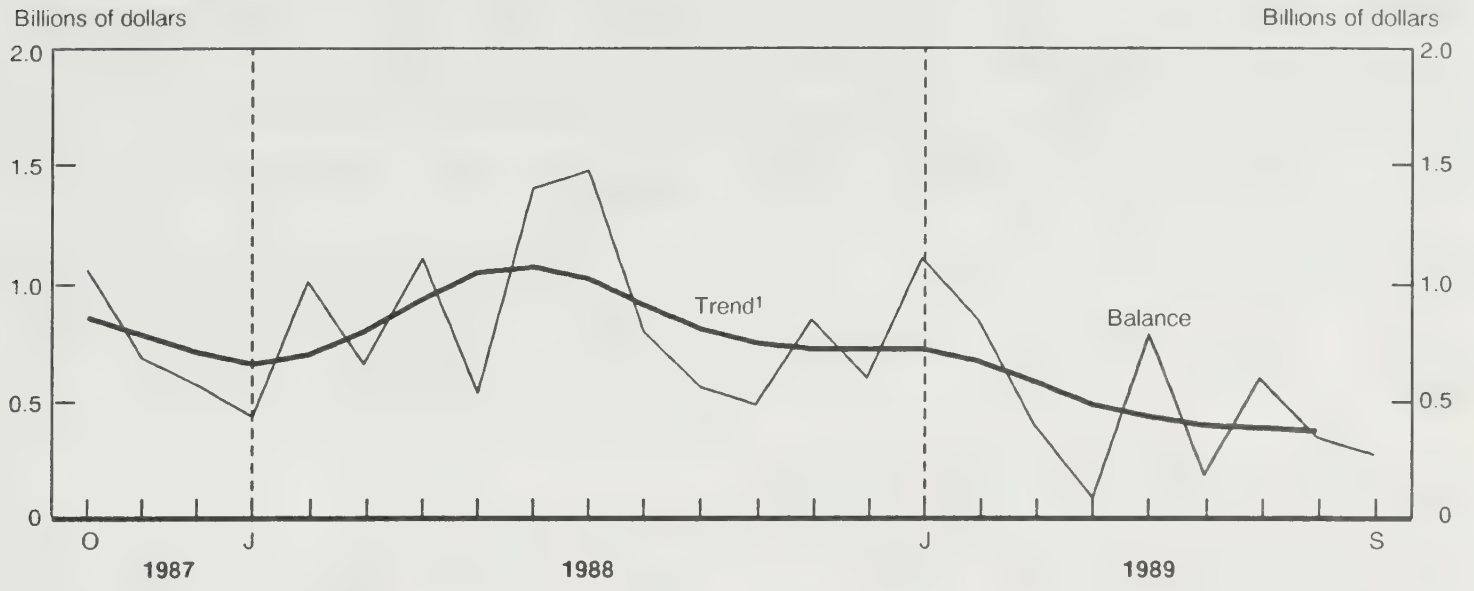
Following a 4.1% increase in August, exports fell 2.8% in September, bringing the total to $11.3 billion. Exports to the United States alone fell 4.3% in September, the sixth decline observed this year. Exports to Japan also dropped significantly in September (-10.6%), following a sharp increase in August (+24%).

Imports totalled $11.1 billion in September, down 2.2% from August. This decrease appears to be in line with the most recent statistics on production of passenger automobiles, which sustained a sharp slowdown in September after unusually large increases in August. Imports of machinery and equipment, which were particularly strong during the first half of the year, declined in September.

As a result of the more pronounced drop in exports than in imports, the trade surplus slipped to $259 million in September, $82 million less than the revised figure for the August surplus.

Exports of wheat, which accounted for $4.4 billion or 3.2% of total exports in 1988, have been down sharply in 1989, primarily due to the severe Prairie drought experienced during the summer of 1988. A paper published in this month's edition of the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* outlines the major factors at play in the international grain market today, including world production, trade and government policy.

Merchandise Trade Balance
(Seasonally Adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719 and 3887-3913.

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis), order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001P, $5.80/$58), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information) or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Shipments of Rolled Steel
September 1989

Rolled steel shipments for September 1989 totalled 1 093 794 tonnes, a decrease of 3.9% from the preceding month's total of 1 138 479 tonnes, but an increase of 0.5% over the year-earlier level of 1 087 909 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 10 196 195 tonnes, an increase of 1.4% over 10 056 607 tonnes the previous year. ■

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The September 1989 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

Export and Import Price Indexes
September 1989

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1981 = 100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to September 1989 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651 and 3685.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to September 1989 on a 1981 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

The September 1989 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, $17.30/$173) will be available the first week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products
November 1, 1989

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at November 1, 1989 and revised figures for October 1, 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, August 1989.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.10/$131; Other Countries: $15.70/$157).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, September 1989.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Railway Operating Statistics, August 1989.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10/$100; Other Countries: $12/$120).

Consumer Price Index, October 1989.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $8.90/$89; Other Countries: $10.70/$107).
Available Friday, November 17 at 7 a.m.

Employment, Earnings and Hours, August 1989.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385; Other Countries: $46.20/$462).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 17, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index, October 1989 3

- In October, the CPI year-to-year increase was 5.1%, down slightly from the 5.2% rate reported in September.

Nation – Employment Income: Individuals, 1986 Census 10

- Between 1980 and 1985, the number of male recipients of employment income increased by 1.1%, and the number of female recipients by 9.7%.

Canada's Trade With the Pacific Rim, 1980-87 11

- Between 1980 and 1987, Canada's exports to Pacific Rim countries grew by 33%, while its exports to the World (excluding the U.S.) experienced negative growth (-17%), as did its exports to the Non-Pacific Rim (-5%).

(continued on page 2)



Nation – Employment Income: Individuals
1986 Census

Between 1980 and 1985, after adjustment for inflation, the overall average employment income for individuals declined by 3%, from $19,311 in 1980 to $18,733 in 1985. The average employment income of men dropped by 3.7%, but that of women rose by nearly 2.9%.

The Nation – Employment Income: Individuals (93-115, $31) presents information from the 1986 Census for Canada, the provinces and territories, showing 1985 employment income for individuals. Individual employment income data are presented in tabular form for a variety of demographic and social variables.

Publication highlights are found on page 10 of today's *Daily*. See "How to Order Publications".

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, August 1989 12
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending November 11, 1989 12
Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending November 7, 1989 12
Grain Marketing Situation Report, October 1989 12
Soft Drinks, October 1989 13
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MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

October 1989

National Highlights

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose 0.4% in October, to a level of 153.2 (1981 = 100). This increase was greater than the 0.1% observed in September and August. Six of the seven major components of the CPI registered increases, ranging from 0.1% for clothing and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages to 0.8% for housing. The Transportation Index fell 0.2%. Most of the 0.4% increase in the All-items Index was attributable to the advance in the Housing Index, due principally to an average 6.6% annual increase in property taxes.

In seasonally adjusted terms the All-items Index rose 0.3%, up slightly compared to the 0.2% increase reported in September.

The year-over-year advance in the CPI between October 1988 and October 1989 was 5.1%, down slightly from the 5.2% increase reported for each of August and September. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (July to October) was 2.4%, down from the 4.0% for the three-month period ending in September.

Food

The Food Index advanced 0.4%, following declines of 0.4% in September and 0.6% in August. The latest change resulted from increases of 0.4% in the index for food purchased from stores and 0.5% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

A large part of the 0.4% increase in the index for food purchased from stores resulted from a 6.8% rise in the Fresh Vegetables Index. Prices of salad-type vegetables (cucumbers, lettuce, tomatoes) rose, but their overall impact was moderated by price declines for storage-type vegetables (carrots, celery, potatoes and cabbages). Price increases were also observed for beef, pork, prepared and ready cooked meat, low-fat milk (mainly in Ontario), selected bakery products and breakfast cereal. Part of this overall upward pressure on food prices was offset by lower prices for fresh fruit (largely due to seasonally increased supplies of apples), poultry, fish and soft drinks.

Over the 12-month period October 1988 to October 1989, the Food Index climbed 3.3%, up over the 2.9% increase reported for September. The latest rise resulted from increases of 2.5% in the index for food purchased from stores and 5.3% for food purchased from restaurants.

All-items Excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items Excluding Food Index advanced 0.4% in October, up over the 0.2% rise in September. The increase of 0.8% in the Housing Index was the dominant factor in the latest change. A much smaller contribution resulted from the 0.7% rise in the Recreation, Reading and Education Index. The fall of 0.2% in the Transportation Index imparted a moderate downward pressure on the latest change in the All-items Excluding Food index.

The bulk of the 0.8% rise in the Housing Index resulted from a 2.0% increase in the Owned Accommodation Index. Over two-thirds of the change in the latter was due to an average 6.6% annual increase in property taxes, which regularly affect the October CPI. Increases were also posted by all the other elements of the Owned Accommodation Index. Price increases were observed, as well, for rented accommodation, furniture, textiles and child care services. Part of the upward pressure on the Housing Index was offset by a seasonal decline of 5.4% in hotel/motel accommodation rates and by a decrease in long-distance telephone rates.

The Recreation, Reading and Education Index rose 0.7%. The Recreation Index rose 0.7%, resulting from price increases for photographic goods, selected recreational equipment and admission to hockey games and theatre performances. Fees and dues associated with the use of recreational facilities also rose. The Education Index increased 1.0%.

Increases in the Health and Personal Care Index (0.5%), in the Clothing Index (0.1%) and the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages Index (0.1%) contributed moderately to the rise in the All-items Excluding Food Index. The first index registered increases in selected non-prescribed medicines as well as in toilet preparation and cosmetics. The second index reflected offsetting price movements. Higher prices were noted for women's sportswear and footwear, as well as for men's pants and footwear. These were offset by lower prices for women's coats, dresses, and foundation garments and men's coats and suits. The marginal rise in the third major component index was due largely to higher wholesale prices for wines, partly offset by the strengthening in the exchange rate for the Canadian dollar.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change Oct. 1989 from	
	Oct. 1989	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1988
All-items	**153.2**	**152.6**	**145.7**	**0.4**	**5.1**
Food	142.0	141.5	137.5	0.4	3.3
All-items excluding food	156.3	155.6	147.9	0.4	5.7
Housing	154.4	153.1	146.8	0.8	5.2
Clothing	137.2	137.0	131.9	0.1	4.0
Transportation	151.7	152.0	142.0	-0.2	6.8
Health and personal care	153.6	152.8	147.0	0.5	4.5
Recreation, reading and education	154.2	153.2	148.4	0.7	3.9
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	222.2	221.9	200.2	0.1	11.0
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	65.3	65.5	68.6		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	362.9				

The 0.2% decline in the Transportation Index was largely the result of lower gasoline prices and a fall in passenger fares for travel by air and rail. At the same time, bus fares rose on several routes. Gasoline prices fell, as price wars were reported in several cities. The drop in air fares was due to increased seat sale activity and lower seasonal rates. Rail fares reflected winter discounts.

Over the 12-month period October 1988 to October 1989, the All-items Excluding Food Index advanced 5.7%, down slightly from the increase of 5.8% reported the month before, but matching the rates reported for each of the 12-month periods ending in June, July and August.

Goods and Services

The Goods Index rose 0.3% in October, following a decline of 0.1% in September. The Services Index advanced 0.6%, up over the increase of 0.3% noted the month before. Over the 12-month period October 1988 to October 1989, the Goods Index increased by 4.6%, slightly faster than the 4.5% observed in September and August. At the same time, the Services Index increased 5.9%, slightly slower than the 6.1% rise reported in September.

City Highlights

Between September and October, movements in the All-items Indexes for cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a fall of 0.1% in Calgary, to a rise of 0.7% in Quebec City and Ottawa. The drop in Calgary resulted largely from noticeable declines in its indexes for food, transportation and clothing. In Quebec City, higher than national increases were registered for food and clothing. The greater than national increase in Ottawa's Index was the result of an above average increase in the housing component.

Between October 1988 and October 1989, increases in the All-items Indexes for cities varied from a low of 3.9% in Charlottetown/Summerside, to a high of 6.0% in Toronto.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-Items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items index rose 0.3%, with a large part of the upward impact originating in the housing component. Advances in new house prices and mortgage interest costs were observed, as were higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. Increased clothing prices also had a notable upward impact. The Food Index advanced overall, as higher prices for soft drinks, beef, pork, fresh fruit and restaurant meals more than offset price declines for fresh vegetables, poultry, dairy products and bakery products. Fees and dues for the use of recreational facilities were up as well. Since October 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.2%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. Advances in the housing component, most notably for property taxes, fuel oil prices, electricity charges and

mortgage interest costs, were observed. Higher household operating expenses and increased costs for household furnishings and equipment had a notable upward impact as well. Charges for rented accommodation advanced, while those for traveller accommodation declined. A rise in the Clothing Index, combined with higher prices for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines, also exerted an upward influence. The Food Index declined overall, exerting a considerable downward effect, as lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks, pork, prepared meat products, poultry, coffee and tea were observed. Declines in air fares and in charges relating to recreational activities were also noted. Since October 1988, the All-items Index has risen 3.9%.

Halifax

Advances in the Housing, Food and Recreation, Reading and Education Indexes explained most of the 0.2% rise in the All-items Index. Within housing, increased charges for owned accommodation were observed, reflecting higher property taxes and increased charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs. Prices for household furnishings also rose, while charges for traveller accommodation declined. Higher prices for fresh vegetables, beef, sugar, dairy products and restaurant meals were only partly offset by lower prices for fresh fruit, resulting in an overall rise in the Food Index. Higher charges for spectator entertainment and increased fees and dues for recreational activities also had a notable upward impact. The Clothing Index was up slightly, reflecting higher prices for women's and boys' wear. Air fares declined, exerting a considerable dampening effect. From October 1988 to October 1989, the All-items Index rose 5.0%.

Saint John

Increased owned accommodation charges, most notably for property taxes, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, and mortgage interest costs, explained a large part of the 0.1% rise in the All-items Index. Higher food prices also had a considerable upward impact, particularly for fresh vegetables, restaurant meals, beef, sugar, prepared meats, pork and soft drinks. Higher prices for recreational equipment and women's wear, and increased costs relating to child care were also observed. Partially offsetting these advances were declines in the costs of gasoline, traveller accommodation, air travel, and personal care supplies. Between October 1988 and October 1989, the All-items Index rose 4.7%.

Quebec City

Advances in the housing and food components accounted for most of the 0.7% rise in the All-items Index. Higher property taxes, increased homeowners' maintenance and repair costs and higher mortgage interest charges, combined with higher prices for household furnishings and increased costs for child care explained most of the rise in the Housing Index. Partly offsetting these advances were declines in charges for traveller accommodation and lower prices for long-distance telephone calls. Within Food, increases were observed in the prices of fresh vegetables, beef, restaurant meals, bakery products, prepared meats and fish. Prices for clothing and personal care supplies advanced, as did charges relating to recreational activities. From October 1988 to October 1989, the All-items Index rose 4.5%.

Montreal

The All-items index rose 0.5%. Among the main contributors were higher food prices, most notably for fresh vegetables, beef, prepared meats, cereal and bakery products and restaurant meals. Increased clothing prices and higher fees for the use of recreational facilities were also noted. A rise in owned accommodation charges, increased prices for household furnishings and equipment, and higher child care charges resulted in a rise in the Housing index. This rise was dampened somewhat by lower charges for traveller accommodation and for long-distance telephone calls. Prices for personal care supplies advanced, while fares for rail and air travel declined. Since October 1988, the All-items index has risen 4.6%.

Ottawa

Advances in property taxes, rented accommodation charges, household furnishings prices and child care expenses explained a large part of the 0.7% rise in the All-items Index. These increases were dampened slightly by lower charges for traveller accommodation and decreased costs for long-distance telephone calls. The Food Index was up overall, as higher prices for fresh vegetables, restaurant meals, cereal and bakery products, and chicken more than offset lower prices for fresh fruit, soft drinks, prepared meats and beef. Higher prices were also observed for clothes, personal care supplies, medicinal and pharmaceutical products and alcoholic beverages. Between October 1988 and October 1989, the All-items Index advanced 5.3%.

Toronto

Increased charges relating to owned accommodation, most notably higher property taxes and, to a lesser extent, increased mortgage interest costs, accounted for a large part of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Advances in furniture prices, rented accommodation charges and child care expenses were noted as well. Increased recreational charges and higher prices for personal care supplies had a notable upward impact. The Food Index was up as well, reflecting higher prices for dairy products, fresh vegetables, cereal and bakery products, and pork. Dampening these advances were lower gasoline prices and decreased fares for air and rail travel. Lower prices for men's and women's wear and decreased charges for traveller accommodation and for long-distance telephone calls also exerted some downward influence. Since October 1988, the All-items Index has risen 6.0%.

Thunder Bay

The 0.5% rise in the All-items Index was largely due to higher housing charges, most notably for property taxes, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, and household furnishings and equipment. Moderating these advances were price declines for traveller accommodation and long-distance telephone calls. Also contributing a notable upward impact were higher clothing prices, increased charges for recreational activities, and higher overall food prices. The rise in the latter reflected higher prices for fresh vegetables, dairy products and soft drinks. Prices for personal care supplies and for medicinal and pharmaceutical products also advanced. The Transportation Index declined overall, as lower fares for air and rail travel more than offset higher prices for gasoline. Since October 1988, the All-items Index has risen 5.1%.

Winnipeg

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%, as a result of a number of offsetting movements. The Food Index advanced, reflecting higher prices for soft drinks, fresh produce, and cereal and bakery products. Higher prices for chicken, restaurant meals, tea, dairy products, sugar and cured meats were observed as well. Also exerting a notable upward impact were advances in property taxes, household operating expenses, mortgage interest costs and new house prices. Moderating these advances in housing were price declines for traveller accommodation, household furnishing and homeowners' maintenance and repairs. Prices for clothing and cigarettes advanced slightly. Largely offsetting these overall increases were lower prices for gasoline and decreased fares for air and rail travel. Since October 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.1%.

Regina

Advances in the Housing and Food Indexes, largely offset by declines in the Transportation and Recreation Indexes, explained the 0.1% rise in the All-items Index. Within housing, advances were noted in homeowners' maintenance and repair charges, as well as in property taxes, mortgage interest costs and new house prices. The rise in the Food Index mainly reflected higher prices for fresh produce, and cereal and bakery products. Prices for restaurant meals, and for cured and prepared meat products also rose. The fall in the Transportation Index, due largely to lower gasoline prices, exerted a notable downward influence. Fares for air and rail travel were down as well. Lower prices for home-entertainment equipment caused the Recreation Index to fall. Since October 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.9%.

Saskatoon

The All-items Index rose by 0.1%, caused by a number of offsetting movements. Advances in the Housing and Recreation Indexes exerted a notable upward impact. Within housing, increases in property taxes, mortgage interest costs and new house prices were observed. The rise in the Recreation Index was largely due to higher prices for recreational equipment and increased fees and dues for the use of recreational facilities. The Transportation Index declined, reflecting lower fares for air and rail travel, as well as decreased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs. The Food Index remained unchanged overall, as lower prices for beef, poultry, fish, pork, soft drinks, sugar and coffee were offset by higher prices for fresh produce, cereal products, prepared meats and restaurant meals. Since October 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.1%.

Edmonton

The All-items index rose 0.1%, as advances in four of the seven major components were virtually offset by declines in the remaining three. A rise in the Housing Index exerted the largest upward influence, as increases were observed in property taxes, homeowners' maintenance and repair charges and

mortgage interest costs. Higher recreational charges, most notably for recreational equipment, fees and dues for the use of recreational facilities, spectator entertainment, and home-entertainment equipment, had a considerable influence as well. Prices for personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines and alcoholic beverages also advanced. Declines in the Food, Transportation and Clothing Indexes largely offset these advances. Within food, lower prices were observed for soft drinks, fresh fruit, poultry, cereal and bakery products, dairy products, prepared meats and fish. The Transportation index fell as a result of lower fares for air and rail travel, while the decline in the Clothing Index mainly reflected lower prices for women's wear. Since October 1988, the All-items Index has risen 5.2%.

Calgary

The All-items index fell 0.1%, reflecting declines in four of the seven major component indexes. Lower prices for soft drinks, fresh vegetables, coffee, fish, turkey, cured meats and prepared meat products explained the decline in the Food Index. Decreased fares for air and rail travel were responsible for the fall in the Transportation index, while lower prices for women's wear caused the Clothing Index to decline. Lower charges for personal care supplies accounted for the fall in the Health and Personal Care Index. Exerting a notable offsetting effect were increased recreational expenses, particularly relating to spectator entertainment, use of recreational facilities, and prices for recreational equipment. Higher charges for owned accommodation, especially relating to property taxes, mortgage interest costs and new house prices, had a considerable upward influence, as did advances in rented accommodation charges, furniture prices and household operating expenses. Since October 1988, the All-items index has risen 5.1%.

Vancouver

The All-items Index rose 0.5%. Among the main contributors were advances in property taxes and new house prices, as well as increased rented accommodation charges and higher household operating expenses. The Food Index advanced, largely due to higher prices for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, and dairy products. Recreational charges were also up, most notably for spectator entertainment and for fees relating to the use of recreational facilities. Prices for alcoholic beverages advanced as well. The Transportation Index declined slightly, as lower fares for air and rail travel more than offset higher prices for gasoline. Between October 1988 and October 1989, the All-items Index rose 5.0%.

Victoria

A rise in the Housing Index, mainly reflecting higher property taxes, and, to a lesser extent, higher charges relating to rented accommodation, household operation and household furnishings and equipment, explained a large part of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. The Food Index rose, mainly due to higher prices for cereal and bakery products, and fresh vegetables. Advances were also noted in the prices of cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, personal care supplies and recreational equipment. Clothing prices were up as well. The Transportation Index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for gasoline were offset by lower fares for air and rail travel. Since October 1988, the All-items Index has risen 5.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

The October 1989 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $8.90/$89) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
Oct. 1989 index	145.3	128.0	142.7	144.5	145.6	149.0	151.8	207.1
% change from Sept. 1989	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0
% change from Oct. 1988	4.2	1.4	2.6	4.7	7.3	3.9	4.7	9.2
Charlottetown/Summerside								
Oct. 1989 index	143.6	132.5	138.4	130.6	138.5	157.9	158.3	230.6
% change from Sept. 1989	0.1	-0.7	0.6	0.4	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0
% change from Oct. 1988	3.9	2.4	2.7	3.2	4.8	4.6	3.3	13.7
Halifax								
Oct. 1989 index	149.9	137.3	148.2	132.3	145.7	160.7	159.9	232.4
% change from Sept. 1989	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.5	0.0
% change from Oct. 1988	5.0	3.7	4.1	4.1	5.0	4.7	3.3	16.1
Saint John								
Oct. 1989 index	149.4	137.7	150.4	132.1	142.8	148.1	157.1	248.7
% change from Sept. 1989	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	-1.0	-0.9	0.4	0.0
% change from Oct. 1988	4.7	3.1	3.7	3.9	5.5	4.0	2.7	19.4
Quebec								
Oct. 1989 index	152.6	143.4	157.1	137.4	146.6	156.0	141.2	214.6
% change from Sept. 1989	0.7	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0
% change from Oct. 1988	4.5	2.6	5.3	3.7	4.2	4.4	3.3	9.4
Montreal								
Oct 1989 index	154.2	145.8	157.7	136.4	152.2	152.5	148.0	217.5
% change from Sept. 1989	0.5	1.1	0.3	1.0	-0.1	0.6	1.0	0.0
% change from Oct. 1988	4.6	3.6	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.1	3.6	10.7
Ottawa								
Oct. 1989 index	154.2	136.4	158.6	139.7	156.8	159.6	152.8	217.8
% change from Sept. 1989	0.7	0.4	1.4	0.3	-0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2
% change from Oct. 1988	5.3	3.3	5.6	4.5	6.9	4.9	4.2	10.3
Toronto								
Oct. 1989 index	161.3	147.9	168.0	143.5	157.7	159.9	158.5	221.0
% change from Sept. 1989	0.6	0.2	1.4	-0.6	-0.3	1.3	0.8	0.2
% change from Oct. 1988	6.0	4.0	6.6	4.7	7.6	5.6	4.1	10.6
Thunder Bay								
Oct. 1989 index	151.8	139.4	150.4	135.0	155.5	153.3	154.5	215.9
% change from Sept. 1989	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.4	-0.2	0.5	0.8	-0.1
% change from Oct. 1988	5.1	3.6	5.2	2.9	5.9	3.4	4.7	11.1
Winnipeg								
Oct. 1989 index	150.5	135.7	151.0	135.3	147.0	150.9	158.4	241.1
% change from Sept. 1989	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	0.1
% change from Oct. 1988	4.1	3.7	3.3	2.9	5.4	4.4	2.9	10.5

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Regina								
Oct. 1989 index	148.3	135.7	149.3	131.1	140.8	175.2	151.8	220.0
% change from Sept. 1989	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.0	-1.5	0.1	-0.3	0.0
% change from Oct. 1988	4.9	4.4	3.5	3.5	7.8	4.8	2.0	13.1
Saskatoon								
Oct. 1989 index	148.9	134.4	148.4	134.9	142.2	182.2	155.3	208.8
% change from Sept. 1989	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0
% change from Oct. 1988	4.1	2.8	2.3	3.3	8.1	4.6	4.0	10.3
Edmonton								
Oct. 1989 index	145.2	139.4	134.2	131.8	150.3	155.0	152.8	239.9
% change from Sept. 1989	0.1	-0.7	0.4	-0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.8	0.2
% change from Oct. 1988	5.2	2.0	4.3	3.5	9.4	6.7	3.9	11.1
Calgary								
Oct. 1989 index	143.9	136.3	133.8	129.0	148.5	158.1	150.8	236.9
% change from Sept. 1989	-0.1	-0.9	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.8	0.2
% change from Oct. 1988	5.1	1.0	4.8	3.9	8.1	4.8	3.7	12.6
Vancouver								
Oct. 1989 index	146.6	139.0	139.5	133.2	154.7	141.5	160.2	204.5
% change from Sept. 1989	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.9	0.6
% change from Oct. 1988	5.0	3.0	5.3	2.1	8.6	2.3	4.0	6.7
Victoria[2]								
Oct. 1989 index	117.5	117.4	110.6	115.4	118.2	114.5	127.6	148.7
% change from Sept. 1989	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.7
% change from Oct. 1988	5.2	4.6	4.5	2.8	8.6	0.4	5.3	7.0

[1] *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1988 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010 $16.50 $66.00)*

[2] *December 1984 = 100*

The Nation – Employment Income: Individuals

1986 Census

In 1985, about 62% of male employment income recipients worked full-year, full-time (49 to 52 weeks, mostly full-time). Their average employment income was $30,504. Just over 53% of female employment income recipients worked full-year, full-time for the same period, with an average employment income of $19,995.

On average, the size of employment income was positively related to the number of weeks worked. For men, average employment income ranged from $4,102 for those who worked one to 13 weeks, to $14,599 for 27 to 39 weeks, and $29,488 for those who worked 49 to 52 weeks. For women, average employment income ranged from $2,666 for those who worked one to 13 weeks, to $8,861 for 27 to 39 weeks, and $17,859 for 49 to 52 weeks of work.

Highlights Include:

- Between 1980 and 1985, after adjustment for inflation, the average employment income for individuals increased in Nova Scotia, Ontario, and the Northwest Territories, and decreased in the remaining provinces and the Yukon.

- In 1985, average employment income for individuals was highest in the Northwest Territories ($20,229), followed by Ontario ($19,691). Average employment income for individuals was lowest in Prince Edward Island ($13,019), followed by Newfoundland ($13,832).

- Individuals with advanced (above bachelor's level) degrees had an average employment income ($36,236) of more than twice that of persons with less than Grade nine schooling ($15,555).

- The major field of study for approximately 41% of male employment income recipients was "engineering and applied science technologies and trades", with an average employment income of $24,957, followed by 16% in "commerce, management and business administration", with an average employment income of $32,910.

- The major field of study of 30% of female employment income recipients was "commerce, management and business administration", with an average employment income of $14,791, followed by 20% in "health professions, sciences and technologies", with an average employment income of $18,648.

- The average wages and salaries of all paid workers in 1985 amounted to $18,645. The average was $23,222 for men and $13,016 for women.

- Overall, 22% of all employment income recipients received a total employment income of less than $5,000 in 1985. Of these, 42.5% were males; 43.2% did not have a secondary school certificate; 49.2% were 15 to 24 years old; 57.5% were women; and 87.3% were part-time or part-year workers.

- Of all individuals, 9% received a total employment income of $40,000 or more in 1985. Of these, 26.3% were 45 to 54 years old; 38.6% were 35 to 44 years old; 40.1% had a university degree; 67.1% had post-secondary qualifications; and 76.4% were men working full-year, full-time.

The Nation – Employment Income: Individuals summarizes results of the 1986 Census taken from the one in five sample of all Canadian households. This publication presents 11 tables, for the population 15 years and over, showing 1985 employment income distributions by sex, age, highest level of schooling, major field of study, mother tongue, official language, number of weeks worked, work activity, and class of worker. One table includes 1980 employment income size distributions from the 1981 Census in constant (1985) dollars. Two tables show distributions of paid workers by wage and salary size groups, sex, age and weeks worked.

To order *The Nation – Employment Income: Individuals* (93-115, $31), or for more information on the 19 publications in the Nation series, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

For more information on today's release, call John Gartley (613-951-6906). ■

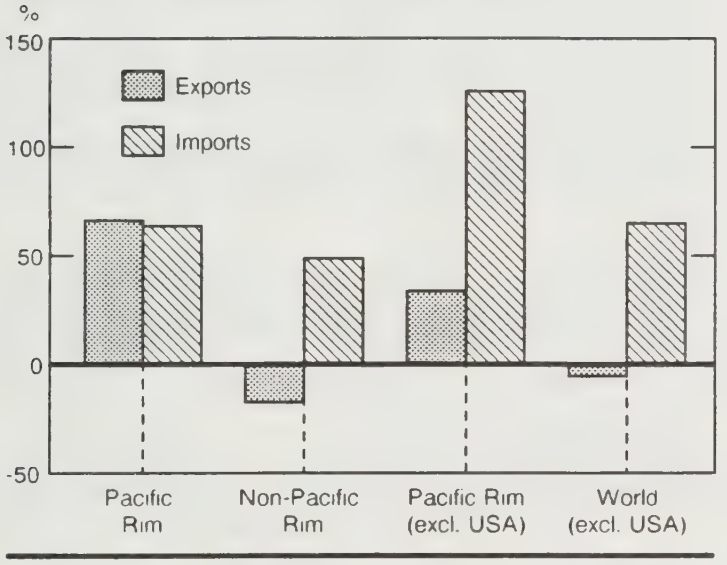
Canada's Trade With the Pacific Rim
1980-87

Last week, Canada and 11 other countries participated in an Asian-Pacific Economic Co-operation Conference in Canberra, Australia to discuss, among other topics, freer Asian-Pacific trade.

International trade data for each of these countries are now available from Statistics Canada's **World Trade Database** (WTD), which was developed to provide information for analyses of international trading patterns. The WTD contains United Nations data from 1970 for the imports and exports of 180 countries and territories, broken down by over 450 commodities and 300 industries.

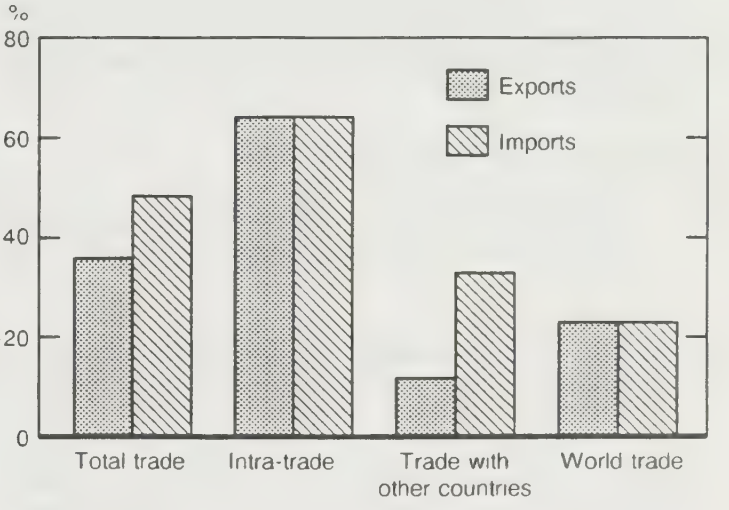
The graphs which follow show the growth rate between 1980 and 1987 of Canada's exports and imports to Pacific Rim countries[1], as well as the growth in trade of the 12 Pacific Rim countries among themselves and with the World.

Growth in Canada's Trade 1980-1987[1]



Canada's imports from Pacific Rim countries (excluding the U.S.) showed the most significant growth, at 125%. Between 1980 and 1987, Canada's exports to Pacific Rim countries grew by 33%, while its exports to the World (excluding the U.S.) experienced negative growth (-17%), as did its exports to the Non-Pacific Rim (-5%).

Growth in Trade of 12 Pacific Rim Countries, 1980-1987[1]



Data requests from the **World Trade Database** are treated as custom tabulations and are provided on tape, diskette or computer printout.

For further information on this release, contact Roger Therrien (613-951-6836), International Trade Division. ■

1 *Pacific Rim: Canada, USA, Japan, S. Korea, Australia, New Zealand and ASEAN (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Phillippines, Singapore and Thailand).*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

August 1989

Highlights

- A year-to-date comparison of the Level I figures for August 1989 and August 1988 shows that charter passenger-kilometres decreased by 21.1%. This decrease was mainly due to Wardair's transition from charter to scheduled air services.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- Total movements at the 60 Transport Canada towered airports rose by 6.4% during the first half of 1989.

- During the first quarter 1989, the number of passengers for all city-pairs travelling on domestic scheduled services totalled 3,047,130, down 3.4% compared to the first quarter 1988. Despite the overall decrease, the top 25 city-pairs recorded an increase of 3.6% for the same period.

- Preliminary data reported by three major Canadian air carriers – Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Wardair – indicate that 64.0% of the passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first three quarters of 1988, up from 54.4% for the corresponding period in 1987. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 69.1% of total volume for the first three quarters of 1988, which represents an increase of 7.7 percentage points compared to the same period a year earlier.

The Vol. 21, No. 11 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $8.90/$89) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending November 11, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending November 11, 1989 totalled 299 982 tonnes, an increase of 2.1% over the preceding week's total of 293 902 tonnes, but down 8.4% from the year-earlier level of 327 557 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 13 500 852 tonnes, an increase of 6.7% over 12 654 328 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending November 7, 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.9 million tonnes, a decrease of 7.2% from the previous year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 5.9%, while the number of cars loaded increased 1.8% over the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 6.7% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note to Users: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report

October 1989

The situation report for October is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Soft Drinks
October 1989

Data on soft drinks for October 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001,$2.60/$26) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other Rolled, Cast and Extruded Non-Ferrous Metal Products Industries
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other rolled, cast and extruded non-ferrous metal products industries (SIC 2999) totalled $1,005.3 million, up 9.0% over 2.6 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Engine and Engine Parts Industry
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the motor vehicle engine and engine parts industry (SIC 3251) totalled $3,430.5 million, up 1.4% over $3,383.5 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other petroleum and coal products industries (SIC 3699) totalled $376.2 million, up 18.0% over $318.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Plastic and Synthetic Resin Industry
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the plastic and synthetic resin industry (SIC 3731) totalled $2,961.3 million, up 24.6% over $2,376.4 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Toys and Games Industry
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the toys and games industry (SIC 3932) totalled $211.3 million, down 17.6% from $256.5 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact R. Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

A User Guide to the Canadian System of National Accounts, November 1989.
Catalogue number 13-589E
(Canada: $25; Other Countries: $30).

Fruit and Vegetable Production, October 1989.
Catalogue number 22-003
(Canada: $17.20/$69; Other Countries: $20.70/$83).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, July 1989.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $9.50/$95; Other Countries: $11.40/$114).

Oils and Fats, September 1989.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, Second Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 61-003
(Canada: $52.50/$210; Other Countries: $63/$252).

Financial Institutions - Financial Statistics, Second Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 61-006
(Canada: $42/$168; Other Countries: $50.50/$202).

International Student Participation in Canadian Education, 1988
Catalogue number 81-261
(Canada: $19; Other Countries: $23).

The Nation – Employment Income: Individuals, 1986 Census
Catalogue number 93-115
(Canada: $31; Other Countries: $33).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of November 20-24

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
November		
21	**Building Permits**	August 1989
22	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	September 1989
23	**Retail Trade**	September 1989
23	**Department Store Sales and Stocks**	September 1989
24	**Wholesale Trade**	September 1989
24	**Security Transactions with Non-residents**	September 1989
24	**International Travel Account**	Third Quarter 1989

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

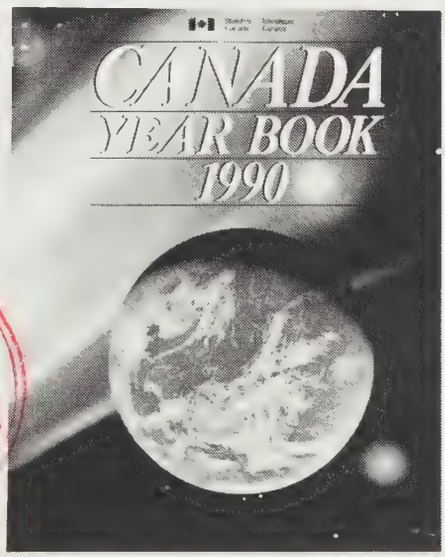
Monday, November 20, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

International Student Participation in Canadian Education, 1988 2
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, November 1, 1989 2

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

3



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University of Toronto

Canada Year Book
1990

Statistics Canada enters a new decade with the release today of the 1990 *Canada Year Book*.

The new edition reviews, in over 850 pages of text, tables and charts, the key social, economic and political developments of Canada in the 1980s. The *Canada Year Book* provides all the latest facts and figures on 23 subjects and continues, as it has for over 120 years, to look at where we have been and where we are going.

The 1990 edition includes a revised and expanded index with additional cross-references and key words. New computer-generated maps present various social and economic themes and complement the trend-depicting charts. The "Further Reading" section at the end of each chapter is a useful addition which directs readers to other helpful Statistics Canada publications.

This quality-bound hardcover reference book, with full-colour dust jacket, is an ideal research tool for home, educational and corporate use and for everyone wishing to take a retrospective look at Canada of the 80s.

To order the *1990 Canada Year Book* (11-402E) $49.95 in Canada (plus $5.05 for postage and handling), $70.00 other countries (shipping and handling included), write: Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6, or call toll-free 1-800-267-6677.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

International Student Participation in Canadian Education

1988

The 1988 issue of *International Student Participation in Canadian Education* (81-261, $19), the second edition of a new annual publication, provides summary data on students from other countries studying in Canada. The 70-page report highlights their country of origin, where they study, their level of studies, the geographic and economic regions of the world they represent and the number receiving Official Development Assistance from Canada. The report also compares characteristics of international university students with those of their Canadian counterparts.

International Student Participation in Canadian Education, 1988 (81-261, $19) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information concerning the data in this release, contact Doug Lynd (613-951-1524) or Mongi Mouelhi (613-951-1537), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

November 1, 1989

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of November 1, 1989 totalled 29 144 tonnes, up over 29 088 tonnes last month, but down from 32 417 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canada Year Book, 1990.
Catalogue number 11-402E
(Canada: $55; Other Countries: $70).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, September 1989.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, September 1989.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.30/$53; Other Countries: $6.40/$64).

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 21, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Building Permits**, August 1989 2
  The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada totalled $3,572.8 million, a 9.1% gain over $3,275.7 million in July. The non-residential sector was entirely responsible for this increase.
- **Trusteed Pension Funds**, Second Quarter 1989 3
  The quarter-to-quarter rate of growth in trusteed pension fund assets edged up, to 2.4%.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Consolidated Government Finance: Revenue and Expenditure (FMS Basis), 1985 5
Plastic Film and Bags, Third Quarter 1989 5

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 6

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MAJOR RELEASES

Building Permits

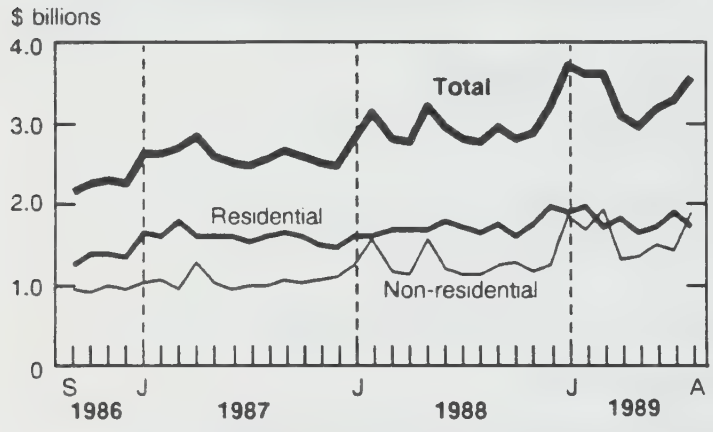
August 1989

Seasonally Adjusted and Construction Short-term Trend Index

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada totalled $3,572.8 million, a 9.1% gain over $3,275.7 million in July. The non-residential sector was entirely responsible for this increase.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

(Seasonally Adjusted)



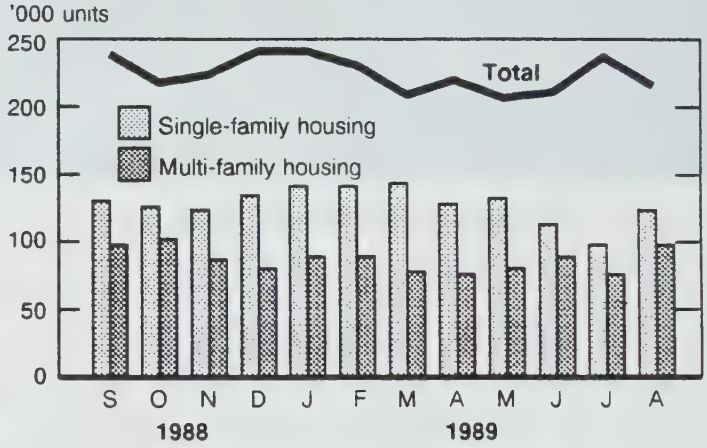
Note: Revised data for July, preliminary data for August.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits decreased 9.4% to $1,695.2 million in August, from $1,870.5 million in July.
- This drop was attributable to both the single-family dwelling sector, which decreased 8.8% to $1,191.8 million, and the multi-family dwelling sector, which fell 10.7% to $503.4 million.
- The Atlantic region was the only region to register an increase in the value of residential building permits in August.
- The number of dwelling units authorized fell 8.0% from July to 211,212 at an annual rate in August: 119,544 single detached and 91,668 multiple dwellings.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)



Note: Revised data for July, preliminary data for August.

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits jumped 33.6% in August to $1,877.6 million, from $1,405.2 million in July.
- All components of the non-residential sector increased in August. The commercial component showed the strongest increase (+38.9%), to $1,074.4 million; the industrial component also reported a substantial gain (+35.9%), to $538.3 million, and the institutional component increased 12.3%, to $264.8 million.
- On a regional basis, Ontario, the Prairies and British Columbia registered gains in the value of non-residential building permits in August, while the rest of the country reported decreases.

Note to Users:

The short-term trend is based on the value of the building permits issued and comprises the following statistical transformations: deflating (1981 = 100), seasonal adjustment and filtering (using the 23-month Henderson moving average method) in order to smooth out irregular fluctuations to produce a trend-cycle.

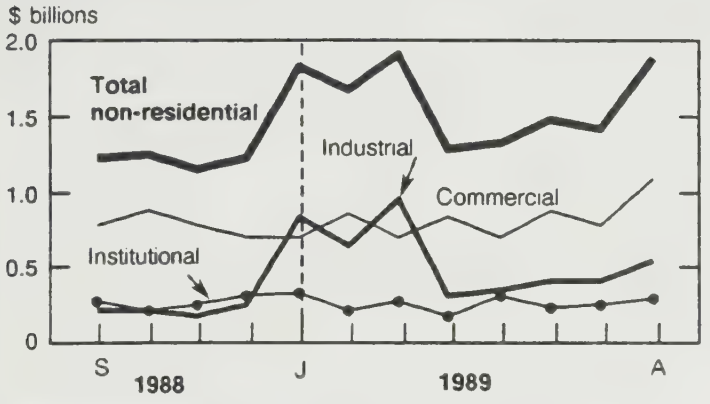
Given the preliminary nature of the data of the last two months and in order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, this leading indicator is lagging two months behind the month of reference.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend of construction (excluding engineering projects) increased slightly (+0.3%), to 144.1 in June.

- The trend index of residential permits slipped 0.5% to 155.6 and the non-residential trend index gained 1.5% to 132.0 in June.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
(Seasonally Adjusted)



Note: Revised data for July, preliminary data for August.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 9-15), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The July 1989 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $20/$200) is scheduled for release the first week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francine Monette (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division. ■

Trusteed Pension Funds

Second Quarter 1989[1]

Assets

- The book value of assets held in trusteed pension funds at the end of the second quarter of 1989 was estimated at $164.2 billion, up 2.4% over the previous quarter and 9.9% over the amount held a year earlier. Although the year-to-year increase, at June 30, is the lowest recorded since the survey began in 1970, the quarter-to-quarter increase is up somewhat from the low of 2.0% recorded in two of the quarters following the stock market adjustment.

- Bonds (46%) and stocks (28%) continued to be the two major forms of investment. Cash, deposits, short-term securities plus some accruals and receivables represented 14% of the total; mortgage holdings accounted for another 5%. The remaining assets were divided between such investment vehicles as real estate and pooled, mutual and segregated funds.

- From the first to the second quarter of 1989, the amount invested in stocks grew by 3.2%. The rate of increase had been rising consistently from the low of 0.6%, recorded immediately after the stock market adjustment, to the 3.3% posted in the first quarter of 1989.

Income and Expenditures

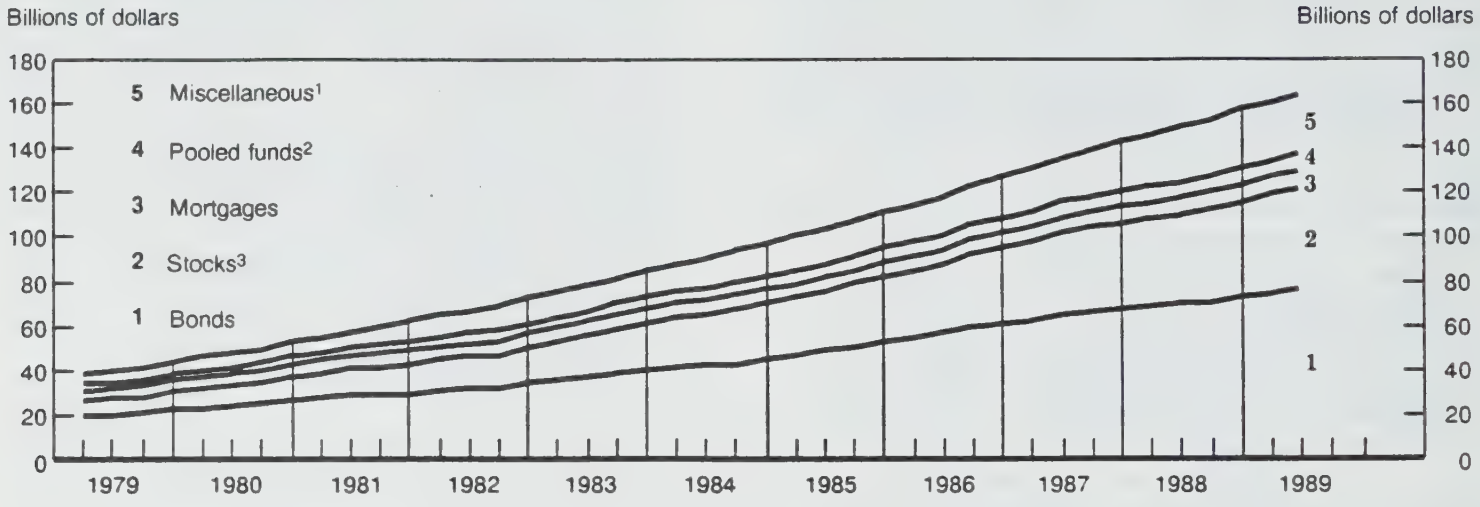
- The total income of trusteed pension funds in the second quarter of 1989 was estimated to be $5.9 billion, 13% higher than in the same quarter of 1988. Expenditures, estimated at $2.3 billion, were 12% higher than for the same period of the previous year.

- The net cash flow or new money entering the funds in the second quarter (calculated by deducting expenditures from income) amounted to $3.6 billion, up 9.7% over 1988. This follows decreases of 14% in 1988 and 30% in 1987. Despite the increase in net cash flow in 1989, the $3.6 billion is still well below the second quarter peak of $5.5 billion recorded in 1986.

- Investment income, which constituted 55% of the total income in the second quarter of 1989, grew 10% over the same quarter of 1988. Income from profit on the sale of securities, which dropped 52% from the second quarter of 1987 to 1988 (due to the adjustment in the stock market), rose 26% in 1989. These profits currently account for 14% of the total income.

[1] *Based on a survey of 206 funds, which constitute approximately 6% of all trusteed pension funds and hold over 85% of the total assets.*

Quarterly Estimates of Assets Held by Trusteed Pension Funds, 1979-1989



[1] *Includes cash, deposits, short-term securities, some accruals and receivables, real estate and lease-backs.*
[2] *Includes pooled funds of trust companies and of investment counsellors, mutual and investment funds, segregated and deposit administration funds.*
[3] *Includes venture capital investments since the third quarter of 1986.*

- Contributions by the employer increased 18% over the second quarter of 1988, while those of the employee increased 6.2%, the other main sources of income for the funds. Together, they represented 32% of total income. The increase in employer contributions for the second quarter of the year was the largest recorded since 1978.

- Payments to retired employees or their survivors continued to be the major component of expenditures, constituting 77% of the total. These payments rose by 11% over the second quarter of 1988, to $1.7 billion.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The second quarter 1989 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds* (74-001, $10.50/$42) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about the data, contact Jessica Dunn (613-951-4034) or Johanne Pineau (613-951-4038), Pensions Section, Labour Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Consolidated Government Finance: Revenue and Expenditure (FMS Basis)

1985

Revised actual consolidated gross revenue for general government at the federal, provincial and local levels for 1985 totalled $185,331.7 million, while gross expenditures were $226,246.7 million, resulting in a deficit of $40,915.0 million. General government includes departments, agencies, boards and commissions but excludes government enterprises. These series consolidate data for the fiscal years ending nearest to December 31. Hence, for 1985, local data for 1985 are consolidated with provincial and federal data for 1985/86.

Note to Users:

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because they each reflect the policies and structures of the applicable government. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, Public Accounts and other records to provide detailed, inter-governmentally comparable data as well as consistent national aggregates.

Hence, FMS data will not accord precisely with figures released from the governments' Public Accounts and Budgets.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3146-3160.

Data are also available through special tabulation. For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767).

For more information on this release contact G. Huneault (613-951-1820) or I. Mohapel (613-951-1819), Public Institutions Division. ■

Plastic Film and Bags

Third Quarter 1989

Figures for the third quarter 1989 for plastic film and bags are now available.

The publication Shipments of *Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin* (47-007,$6.50/$26) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

System of National Accounts – Gross Domestic Product by Industry, August 1989.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.10/$121; Other Countries: $14.50/$145).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, October 1989.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.60/$26; Other Countries: $3.10/$31).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

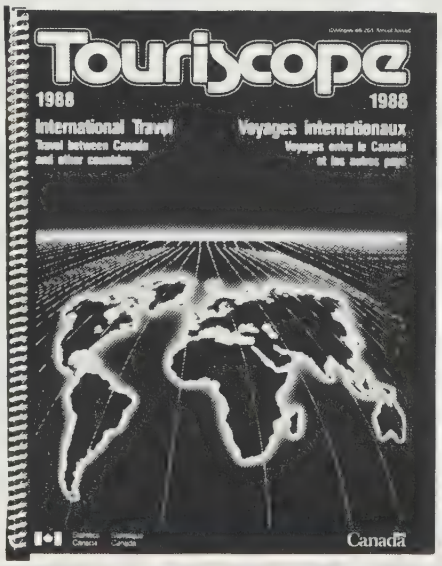
Wednesday, November 22, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**, September 1989 — 3
  Canadian manufacturers continued to hold a tight rein on inventories and to utilize their backlog of orders to sustain shipments, which increased by 1.0% in September.
- **International Travel – Travel Between Canada and Other Countries**, 1988 — 7
  More Canadians travelling abroad increased the travel deficit for 1988.
- **Travel Between Canada and Other Countries**, September 1989 — 7
  Travel by Canadian residents to the United States continued to show exceptional growth.
- **Sales of Natural Gas**, September 1989 — 10
  Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada totalled 3 019.3 million cubic metres, a 4.3% drop from the level recorded the previous year.

(Continued on next page)

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International Travel

1988

It has been said that tourism is the largest worldwide industry. At $6.9 billion in 1988, international travel receipts ranked second to motor vehicles, engines and parts among Canada's exports.

International Travel offers a look into the lucrative international tourism markets to and from Canada. This publication provides essential information to help tourism-related decision-makers analyze the performance of the international travel market and understand its latest developments.

Highlights from the report are on page 7 of today's *Daily*.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tobacco Products, October 1989	11
Deliveries of Major Grains, September 1989	11
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, September 1989	11
Sawmills in British Columbia, September 1989	11
Construction Type Plywood, September 1989	12
Local Government Long-term Debt, October 1989	12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

13

MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

September 1989

Seasonally Adjusted

While shipments increased 1.0% in September, Canadian manufacturers continued to hold a tight rein on inventories, which were unchanged from the previous month. The rate of growth in the short-term trend for inventories continued to parallel that of shipments. Both trends increased a minimal 0.1% for the third month in a row.

Manufacturers also continued to utilize their backlog of orders to sustain shipments as unfilled orders declined for the fifth time in the last six months. The trend is still falling, but at a slower rate than during the second quarter. However, the trend for current demand, as measured by new orders, has started to recover in recent months, after bottoming out in May 1989.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** were $25.1 billion in September, an increase of 1.0% over the previous month. Of the 22 major groups, 14 recorded increased shipments. The largest increases occurred in transportation equipment (+$156 million) and electrical and electronic products (+$71 million) industries. The largest decreases occurred in the primary metals (-$69 million) and chemical products industries (-$59 million).

  The rate of growth in the **trend** remained at a minimal 0.1% for the third consecutive month.

- September **inventories** remained unchanged at $38.6 billion. Increases in transportation equipment and electrical and electronic products industries were offset by decreases in the tobacco and chemical products industries. For the last three months, the rate of growth in the trend remained stable at 0.1%, down from an increase of 0.4% in February 1989.

- The **inventories-to-shipments ratio** decreased slightly, from 1.55:1 in August to 1.54:1 in September. The trend for the ratio remained stable at 1.55:1, reflecting the close relationship in the rate of growth between inventories and shipments over the last 11 months.

- **Unfilled orders** decreased by 1.2% to $30.3 billion, the fifth decline in the last six months. The transportation equipment and fabricated metal products industries accounted for most of the decrease in September. The trend is still falling, but at a slower rate than in previous months: 0.6% in August compared to an average of about 1.0% a month between April and June 1989. The trend for transportation equipment industries has been falling at a slower rate than the remaining manufacturing industries in the last three months.

  Unfilled orders are a backlog or stock of orders, which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

  New orders, on the other hand, represent current demand for manufactured products. They are defined to include shipments for the current month (i.e. orders received this month and shipped within the same month) and the change in unfilled orders.

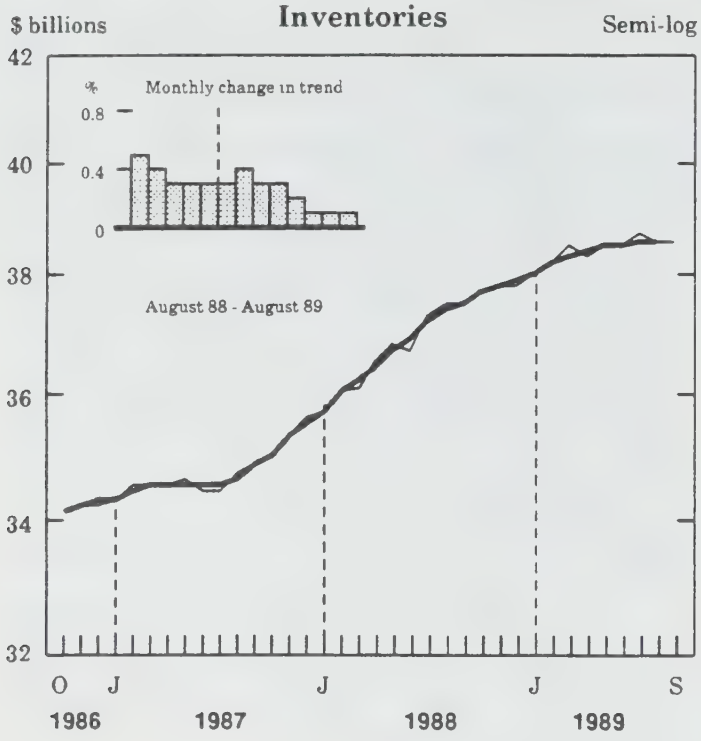
  Monthly changes in new orders tend to be more irregular than changes in unfilled orders and should therefore be interpreted with caution. However, the trend for new orders is relatively stable and changes in it show the direction of growth in current demand.

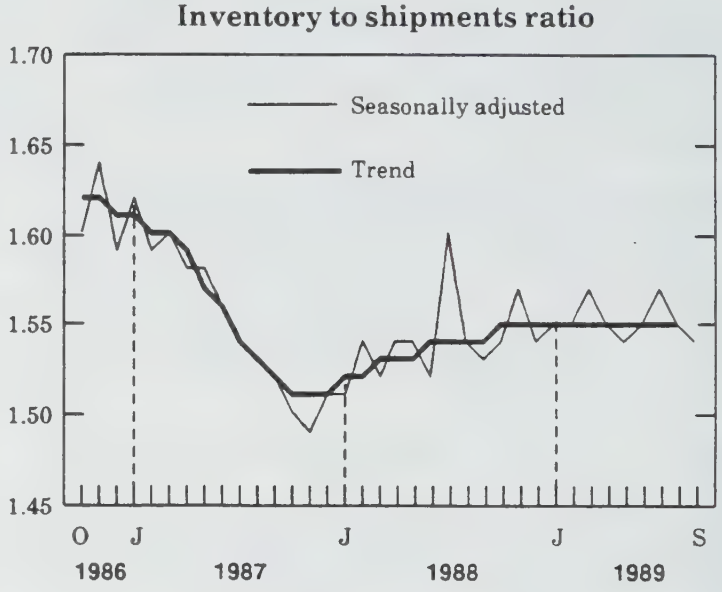
- **New orders** have shown large fluctuations over the past year. The short term trend fell in the early part of this year, bottomed out in May and increased at a rate of 0.3% a month in June, July and August.

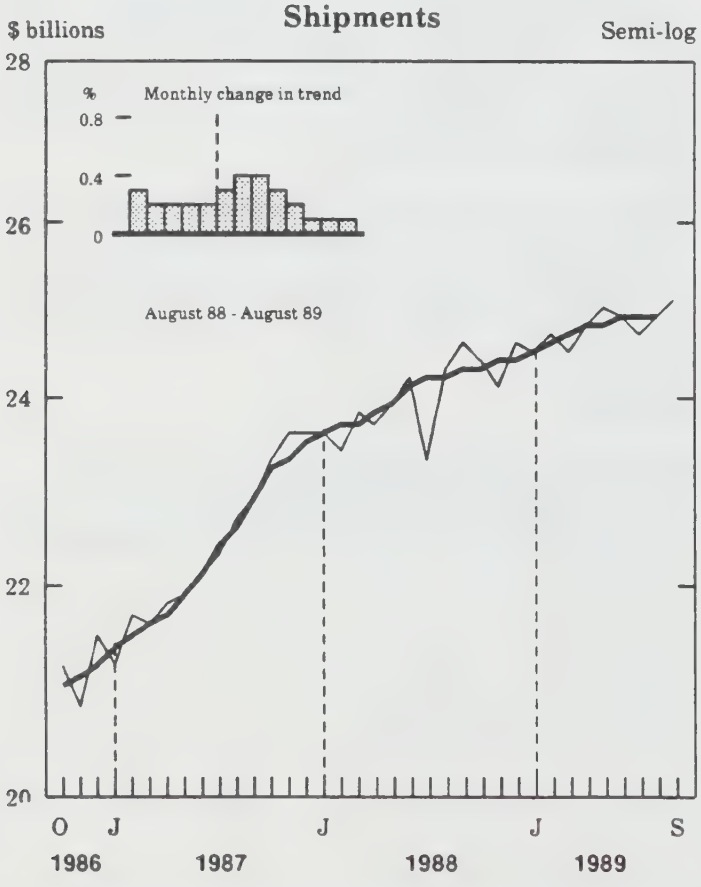
Year-to-date

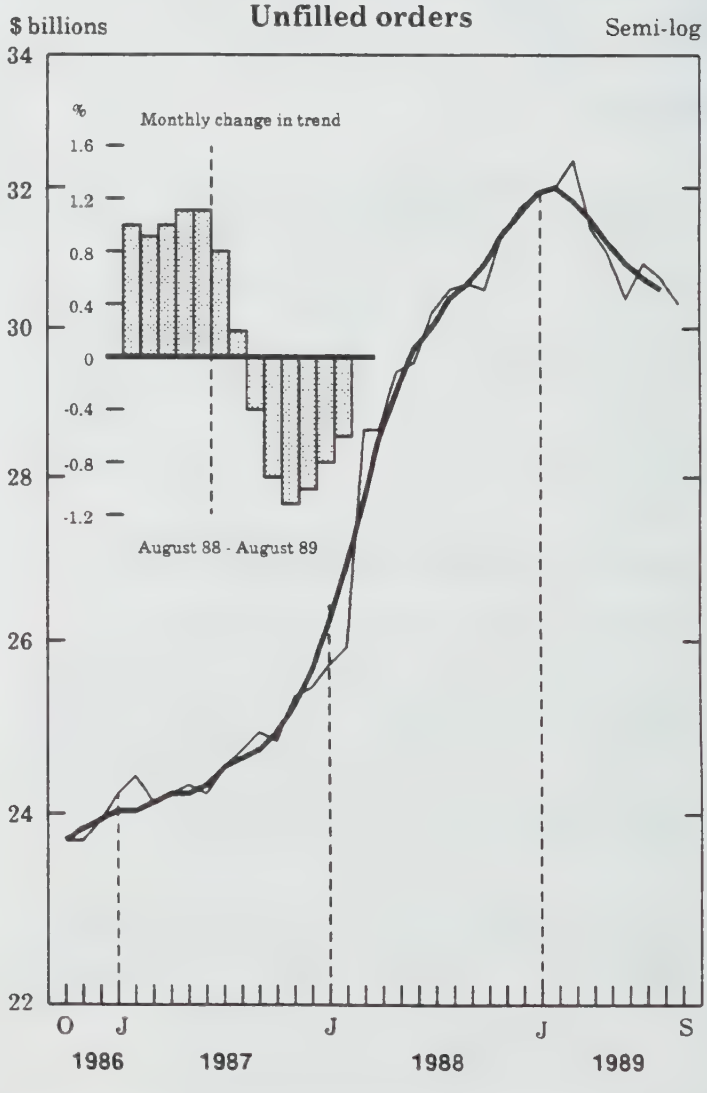
- Cumulative shipments for the first nine months of 1989 were estimated at $223.1 billion, 3.8% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1988.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, September 1989









The appendices in the March 1989 and April 1989 issues of catalogue 31-001 contain estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders revised back to January 1985.

Inventories referred to in the text above are inventories owned, which exclude inventories for which manufacturers have received payment, but which they are still holding. This occurs for industries where long-term projects are arranged and progress payments are received according to the work done. In these cases, shipments data reflect progress payments rather than deliveries. At the all-industry level, inventory owned accounts for the largest part of inventory held.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

The September 1989 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

Trend. A seasonally adjusted series may contain the effects of irregular influences and special circumstances and these can mask the trend. The short term trend shows the underlying direction in the seasonally adjusted series by averaging across months, thus balancing out the effects of irregular influences. The result is a smoother and more stable series. The trend for the last month is not shown since it is subject to substantial change with the inclusion of data for subsequent months.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request.

For further information, contact Cathy Read (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries,

September, 1989

Period		Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted			
		Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
		$ millions							
September	1988	25,658	37,200	30,692	25,807	24,594	37,509	30,609	24,750
October	1988	25,130	37,364	30,360	24,798	24,414	37,666	30,550	24,355
November	1988	24,959	37,529	30,911	25,510	24,127	37,780	31,276	24,852
December	1988	22,675	37,241	31,150	22,914	24,582	37,758	31,720	25,027
January	1989	22,885	38,177	31,624	23,358	24,482	38,042	31,944	24,706
February	1989	23,440	38,677	32,022	23,838	24,695	38,168	32,012	24,763
March	1989	25,746	38,873	32,552	26,276	24,544	38,483	32,397	24,929
April	1989	24,775	38,772	31,749	23,972	24,790	38,309	31,434	23,826
May	1989	26,733	38,638	31,382	26,366	25,029	38,454	30,968	24,563
June	1989	26,642	38,378	30,683	25,944	24,873	38,476	30,413	24,318
July	1989	22,161	38,372	30,926	22,404	24,680	38,695	30,907	25,174
August	1989	24,704	38,562	30,769	24,547	24,860	38,587	30,665	24,618
September	1989	25,714	38,257	30,414	25,358	25,108	38,572	30,312	24,755

Period		Seasonally Adjusted									
		Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
		Seas. Adj.	Trend	Seas. Adj.	Trend	Seas. Adj.	Trend	Seas. Adj.	Trend	Seas. Adj.	Trend
		Month to month % change				Ratio		Month to month % change			
September	1988	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.53	1.54	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.2
October	1988	-0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.54	1.55	-0.2	1.0	-1.6	0.3
November	1988	-1.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.57	1.55	2.4	1.1	2.0	0.2
December	1988	1.9	0.2	-0.1	0.3	1.54	1.55	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.1
January	1989	-0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.55	1.55	0.7	0.8	-1.3	-0.2
February	1989	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.55	1.55	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.4
March	1989	-0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.57	1.55	1.2	-0.4	0.7	-0.4
April	1989	1.0	0.3	-0.5	0.3	1.55	1.55	-3.0	-0.9	-4.4	-0.3
May	1989	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.54	1.55	-1.5	-1.1	3.1	0.0
June	1989	-0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.55	1.55	-1.8	-1.0	-1.0	0.3
July	1989	-0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.57	1.55	1.6	-0.8	3.5	0.3
August	1989	0.7	0.1	-0.3	0.1	1.55	1.55	-0.8	-0.6	-2.2	0.3
September	1989	1.0	*	0.0	*	1.54	*	-1.2	*	0.6	*

* *See note on the trend*

International Travel – Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

1988

Highlights

- Canada's international travel account registered a record deficit in 1988.
- A levelling off in the number of U.S. overnight trips to Canada has been evident since 1987.
- Between 1985 and 1988, Canada experienced an impressive 70% expansion in overnight trips by residents of countries other than the United States.
- Japan is the second largest overseas market for Canada (12%) after the United Kingdom (19%).
- Overnight visits by Canadian residents to the United States, which had averaged 11.1 million between 1977 and 1986, broke the 12 million mark in 1987 and surged upwards to 13.7 million in 1988, the highest level since 1972.
- The year 1988 marked the first time that Canadian trips to overseas countries, lasting two weeks or more, accounted for less than 60% all overseas trips.

This annual report on the travel characteristics of travellers to and from Canada (destination, origin, spending, purpose of trip, length of stay and others), features maps, graphs and an overview text along with 33 informative tables, some of which cover a period of 10 years. The appendix provides a description of the methodology of the survey, as well as definitions of the terms used.

The 1988 edition of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-201, $32) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

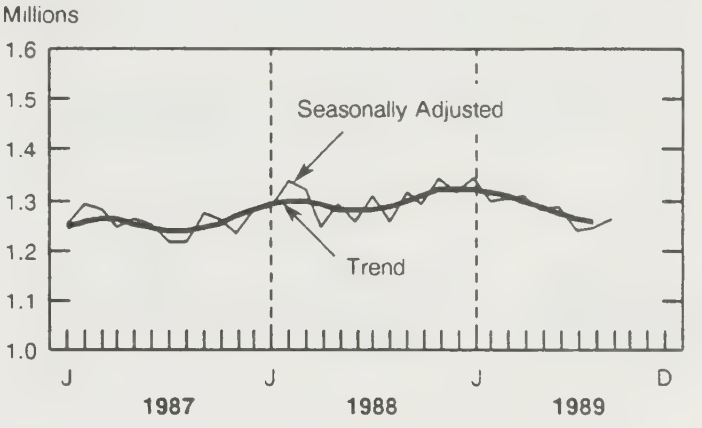
September 1989

Highlights

Unadjusted

- Preliminary estimates for September 1989 indicate that the number of non-resident trips of one or more nights to Canada was down 4.8% from September 1988. A major factor in this drop was a decline of 8.3% in overnight entries from the United States.

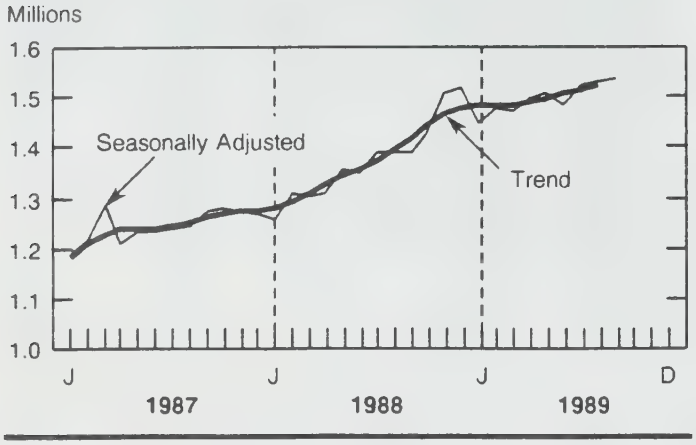
Trips of One or More Nights to Canada by Non-residents



- On a year-to-date basis, 1989 overnight entries from the United States decreased 5.3% below the level recorded for the first nine months of 1988.
- September entries by residents of countries other than the United States increased 10.4%. On a nine-month cumulative basis (January to September), overseas arrivals have increased 7.8% from last year, down from the 19% growth witnessed in 1988.
- September also saw an 11.9% increase over last year in overnight visits abroad by Canadians. Data for the first nine months show travel to the United States increasing at a faster rate (11.4%) than travel to other countries (7.1%).

- Same-day travel to the United States in September increased 18.5% from the previous year. The first nine months of 1989 have witnessed a 19.1% increase over 1988 in travel of less than 24 hours to the United States.

Trips of One or More Nights Abroad by Canadian Residents



Seasonally Adjusted

The short-term trend, derived from seasonally adjusted figures, provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in international travel to and from Canada.

- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the September volume of travel to Canada by residents of the United States, both total and overnight, continued on a downward trend. The number of residents from countries other than the United States, on an overnight and total basis, rose for the third month in a row, reversing the downward trend earlier in the year.

- The seasonally adjusted number of overnight trips by Canadian residents abroad continued to increase in September.

Note to Users:

The seasonally adjusted series are smoothed by means of a 13-month Henderson moving average. The trend of the last month is not shown in the charts, since it can change significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The September 1989 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $5.80/$58) will be available later in November. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

September 1989

	September 1989[p]	% Change 1989/1988	January-September 1989[p]	% Change 1989/1988
			Unadjusted	
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	1,661,474	-4.8%	12,675,835	-3.0%
United States	1,305,931	-8.3%	10,208,768	-5.3%
Other Countries	355,543	10.4%	2,467,067	7.8%
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,565,823	11.9%	14,516,136	10.6%
United States	1,323,913	12.4%	12,112,904	11.4%
Other Countries	241,910	9.2%	2,403,232	7.1%
Total Number of Trips[2]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	3,781,300	-1.5%	31,007,023	-3.1%
United States	3,390,755	-2.3%	28,289,257	-3.9%
Other Countries	390,545	5.7%	2,717,766	5.7%
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	5,497,184	16.6%	48,210,759	16.4%
United States	5,255,274	16.9%	45,807,527	17.0%
Other Countries	241,910	9.2%	2,403,232	7.1%

	1989			
	September[p]	August[r]	July	June
	Seasonally Adjusted[3]			
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,258,500	1,240,000	1,235,900	1,285,100
United States	1,000,400	992,700	994,700	1,042,600
Other Countries	258,100	247,300	241,200	242,500
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,535,200	1,527,200	1,522,500	1,480,500
United States	1,287,400	1,283,300	1,273,500	1,229,900
Other Countries	247,800	244,000	249,000	250,700
Total Number of Trips[2]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	3,169,200	3,155,300	3,132,000	3,156,200
United States	2,889,100	2,885,600	2,866,200	2,892,000
Other Countries	280,200	269,700	265,800	264,200
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	5,371,600	5,253,800	5,171,400	5,162,000
United States	5,123,800	5,009,800	4,922,400	4,911,400
Other Countries	247,800	244,000	249,000	250,700

1 *Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated one or more nights numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same day entries, by land only, via the United States.*

2 *Includes same day travel.*

3 *Totals may not add up due to rounding.*

p *Preliminary*

r *Revised*

■

Sales of Natural Gas

September 1989 (Preliminary Data)

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during September 1989 totalled 3 019.3 million cubic metres, a 4.3% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in September 1989 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes over September 1988 in brackets: residential sales, 406.7 million cubic metres (-4.5%); commercial sales, 381.9 million cubic metres (-3.9%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2 230.6 million cubic metres (-4.4%).

Year-to-date figures for the first nine months of 1989 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 40 917.8 million cubic metres, an 8.6% increase over the level recorded during the same period of 1988.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes over 1988 in brackets: residential sales, 9 746.9 million cubic metres (+8.4%); commercial sales, 8 078.6 million cubic metres (+6.8%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 23 092.3 million cubic metres (+9.3%).

The September 1989 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.10/$121) will be available the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas
September 1989

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	8 679	39 608	224 554	4 350	277 191
Ontario	164 621	142 107	543 715	153 262	1 003 705
Manitoba	16 238	14 949	27 917	546	59 650
Saskatchewan	36 000	25 000	2 500	83 000	146 500
Alberta	129 292	110 751	838 074	–	1 078 117
British Columbia	51 841	49 533	275 566	77 151	454 091
September 1989 – Canada	**406 671**	**381 948**	**1 912 326**	**318 309**	**3 019 254**
September 1988 – Canada	425 751	397 568	1 977 943	355 075	3 156 337
% change	-4.5	-3.9	-4.4		-4.3
Year to date Canada 89	**9 746 898**	**8 078 643**	**20 023 697**	**3 068 569**	**40 917 807**
Year to date Canada 88	8 989 425	7 563 003	18 506 862	2 622 898	37 682 188
% change	+8.4	+6.8	+9.3		+8.6

Note: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue # 55-002) as well as on CANSIM.
– Nil or zero.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tobacco Products

October 1989

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4.40 billion cigarettes in October 1989, a 1.1% decrease from the 4.45 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1988. Production for January to October 1989 totalled 41.07 billion cigarettes, down 8.6% from 44.93 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1988.

Domestic sales in October 1989 totalled 4.90 billion cigarettes, an increase of 5.7% over the 4.64 billion cigarettes sold in 1988. Year-to-date sales for 1989 totalled 40.62 billion cigarettes, down 4.9% from the 1988 cumulative amount of 42.69 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The October 1989 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

September 1989

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed an increase from September 1988, except in the case of oats and canola, where marketings decreased slightly.

Deliveries for September 1988 and September 1989 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1988	1989
• Wheat (excluding durum)	1 724.0	1 848.1
• Durum wheat	242.4	370.7
• **Total wheat**	**1 966.4**	**2 218.8**
• Oats	86.3	80.9
• Barley	389.3	489.9
• Rye	17.1	32.8
• Flaxseed	43.9	105.7
• Canola	474.4	445.0
• **Total**	**2 977.4**	**3 373.1**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The September 1989 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.10/131) is scheduled for release in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

September 1989

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for September 1989 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 64 810 tonnes in September 1989, an increase of 1.9% over the 63 606 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The September 1989 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

September 1989

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 990 400 cubic metres of lumber and ties in September 1989, a decrease of 3.1% from the 3 086 100 cubic metres produced in September 1988.

January to September 1989 production was 27 156 000 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.7% from the 27 903 900 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The September 1989 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $6.80/$68) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604) 666-2671, Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Construction Type Plywood

September 1989

Canadian firms produced 173 074 cubic metres of construction type plywood during September 1989, a decrease of 7.9% from the 187 953 cubic metres produced during September 1988.

January to September 1989 production totalled 1 612 429 cubic metres, a decrease of 0.6% from the 1 622 292 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The September 1989 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

October 1989

Data on the accumulated long term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, as at October 1989 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact M. Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**, September 1989.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; Other Countries: $20.80/$208).

✓**Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes)**, October 1989.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: 5.60/$56).

✓**Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin**, Vol. 5, No.7: **Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Trucking Survey**, Quarter 1, 1989.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $8.90/$71; Other Countries: $10.60/$85).

✓**Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin**, Vol. 21, No. 11: **Aviation**, August 1989.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $8.90/$89; Other Countries: $10.70/$107).

✓**Oil Pipe Line Transport**, August 1989.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $9.50/$95; Other Countries: $11.40/$114).

✓**Touriscope - International Travel**, 1988.
Catalogue number 66-201
(Canada: $32; Other Countries: $35).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 23, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Retail Trade**, September 1989 2
  Seasonally adjusted retail sales totalled $14.7 billion in September, an increase of 1.7% over August 1989.
- **Department Store Sales and Stocks**, September 1989 5
  Seasonally adjusted department store sales decreased 1.4% in September.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending November 18, 1989 7
Mineral Wool, October 1989 7
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, September 1989 7
Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), September 1989 7

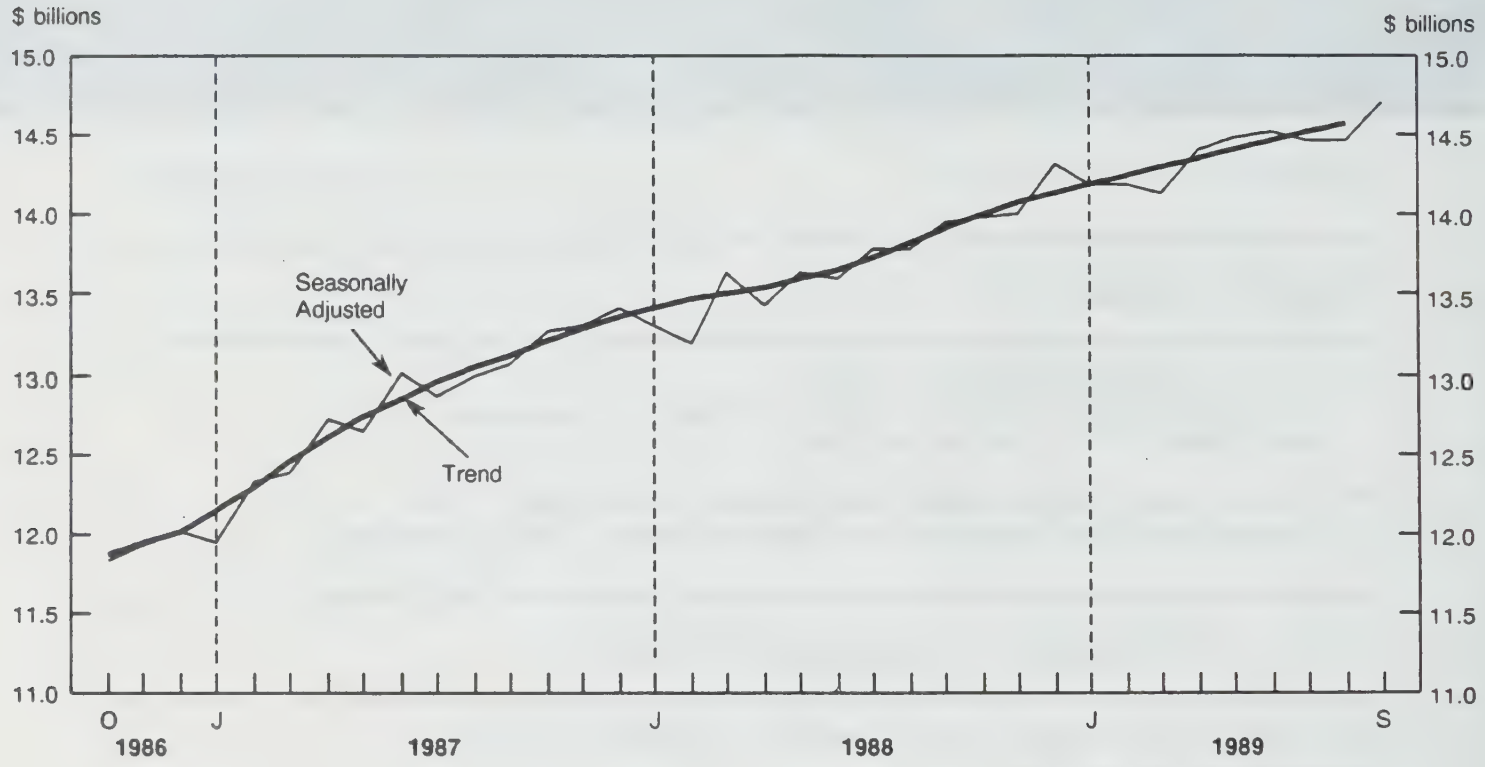
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly Retail Trade Sales, Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1986-1989



Retail Trade

September 1989

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales increased 1.7% in September 1989, to $14.7 billion. Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade rose 0.4% in September 1989, following a 0.2% decline in August.

- The 1.7% gain in September represents the largest monthly increase in retail sales since the 1.9% rise in April 1989. In spite of this strong increase, retail sales rose 0.5% in the third quarter of 1989, compared to an advance of 2.1% in the second quarter.

- The overall gain in September was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to increases reported by motor vehicle dealers (+6.6%), combination stores (+1.4%) and service stations (+0.9%). Partly offsetting these increases were declines by department stores (-1.4%), family shoe stores (-9.0%) and furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores (-6.2%).

- Motor vehicle dealers' sales increased for the second consecutive month, whereas the decline reported by department stores followed a 1.4% gain in August 1989. The 0.9% increase by service stations constitutes the third consecutive monthly increase.

- With the exception of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, which recorded a decline of 1.5%, all provinces posted increases in September. The gains ranged from 6.2% in Saskatchewan, to 0.1% in British Columbia.

- Cumulative retail sales for the first nine months of 1989 totalled $129.2 billion, up 6.0% over the corresponding period in 1988.

Note to Users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in retail trade sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a weighted moving average, which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is, however, not shown in the chart since it often changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320, 2321.

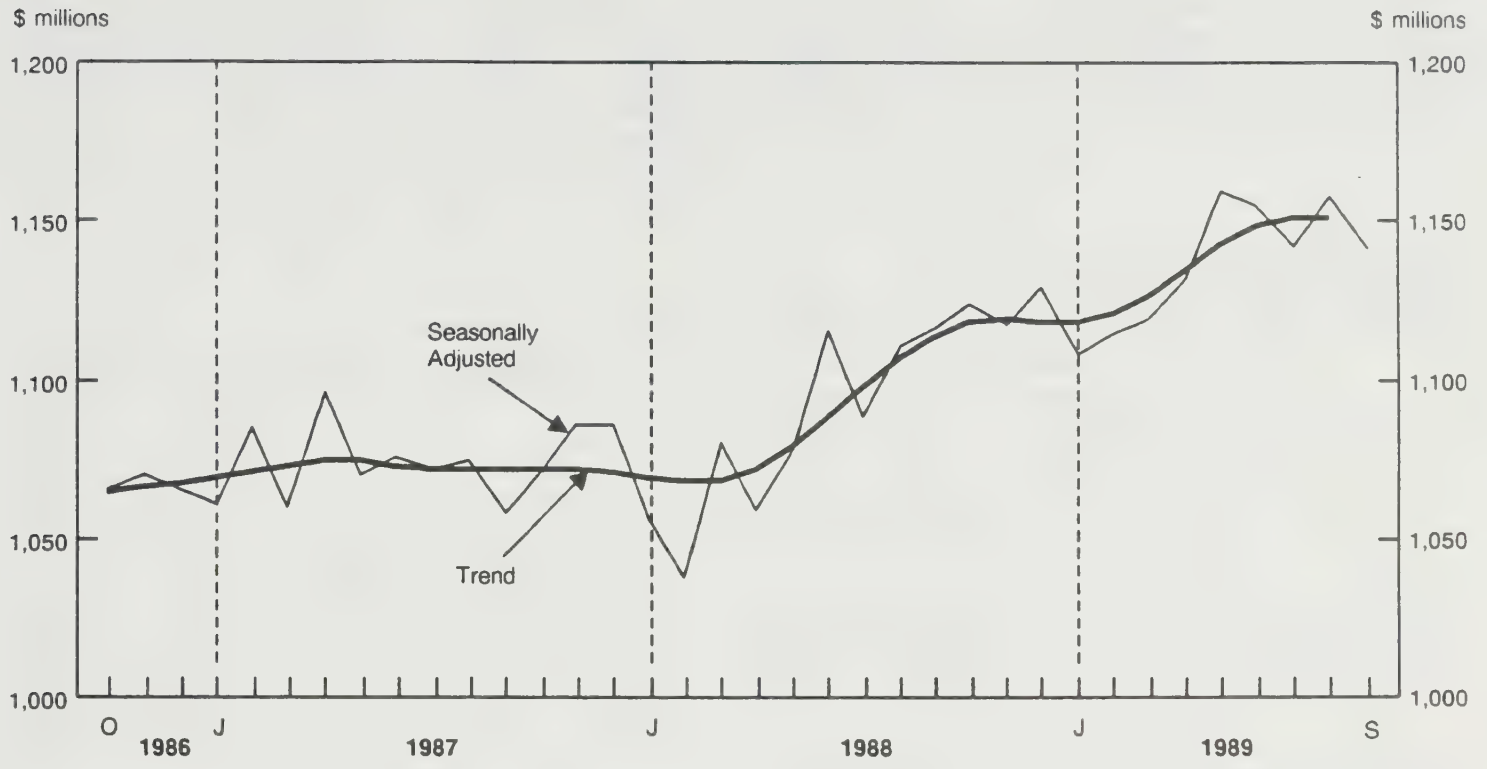
The September 1989 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $16/$160) will be available the third week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of Business	Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores						
	September 1988	June 1989r	July 1989r	August 1989r	September 1989p	September 1989/ August 1989	September 1989/ September 1988
	millions of $					%	%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	2,326.1	2,455.7	2,469.5	2,437.1	2,471.2	+1.4	+6.2
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	698.7	699.8	704.1	706.8	713.7	+1.0	+2.1
All other food stores	253.7	263.8	266.8	266.7	269.0	+0.9	+6.1
Department stores	1,116.5	1,154.8	1,141.9	1,157.4	1,140.7	-1.4	+2.2
General merchandise stores	260.5	275.5	292.0	278.2	282.2	+1.4	+8.3
General stores	204.7	209.4	211.6	209.7	206.5	-1.5	+0.9
Variety stores	86.3	84.3	82.8	85.8	84.7	-1.3	-1.9
Motor vehicle dealers	3,088.2	3,031.0	2,971.6	2,989.7	3,185.6	+6.6	+3.2
Used car dealers	105.1	105.8	101.2	103.1	101.7	-1.3	-3.2
Service stations	1,052.4	1,129.5	1,137.0	1,138.1	1,148.1	+0.9	+9.1
Garages	158.5	163.7	161.7	160.9	162.3	+0.9	+2.4
Automotive parts and accessories stores	322.4	348.8	348.2	345.9	345.2	-0.2	+7.1
Men's clothing stores	147.1	154.8	145.6	147.2	150.7	+2.4	+2.5
Women's clothing stores	281.6	295.7	294.4	291.7	293.4	+0.6	+4.2
Family clothing stores	201.6	217.6	213.0	211.3	216.7	+2.5	+7.5
Specialty shoe stores	26.7	28.8	27.6	27.6	27.2	-1.7	+1.7
Family shoe stores	108.3	115.1	116.1	114.1	103.8	-9.0	-4.1
Hardware stores	152.2	169.7	166.7	171.7	168.7	-1.8	+10.8
Household furniture stores	170.3	177.2	176.9	180.6	184.8	+2.3	+8.5
Household appliance stores	58.0	60.7	59.8	60.7	62.9	+3.6	+8.5
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	145.4	162.1	149.7	155.0	145.4	-6.2	--
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	635.0	675.7	677.5	683.1	675.4	-1.1	+6.4
Book and stationery stores	86.2	92.1	90.3	91.9	90.0	-2.0	+4.4
Florists	53.7	57.3	55.8	58.0	56.7	-2.3	+5.6
Jewellery stores	102.1	103.6	101.9	102.1	103.1	+1.0	+0.9
Sporting goods and accessories stores	228.8	236.9	241.2	240.8	248.2	+3.1	+8.5
Personal accessories stores	216.4	238.7	238.5	240.2	237.8	-1.0	+9.9
All other stores	1,655.7	1,767.8	1,782.7	1,764.8	1,786.3	+1.2	+7.9
All stores – Total	**13,942.2**	**14,476.0**	**14,426.4**	**14,420.1**	**14,662.1**	**+1.7**	**+5.2**

Department Store Sales, by Month, Seasonally Adjusted, Canada, 1986-1989



Department Store Sales and Stocks

September 1989

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in September 1989 totalled $1,141 million, a decrease of 1.4% from the previous month's revised total of $1,157 million.
- During the last three months, department store sales have fluctuated markedly, with an overall quarterly decline of 0.2%, compared to an increase of 3.2% in the second quarter.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $4,766 million at the end of September, an increase of 2.2% over the August 1989 revised value of $4,661 million. This gain followed a decline of 0.9% in August and an increase of 1.5% in July.
- The ratio of stocks to sales stood at 4.18:1 in September, a sharp increase over the average ratio of 4.05:1 observed in the three previous months.
- Cumulative sales for the first nine months of 1989 totalled $10,226 million, an increase of 5.0% over the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

The September 1989 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $13/$130) will be available the third week of January 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-9236), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Note to Users:

The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change in department store sales. It is calculated by the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment program. Essentially, the calculation involves a weighted moving average which smooths irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data. The trend for the last month is however, not shown in the chart since often it changes appreciably with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Department Store Sales, Canada

	Seasonally Adjusted						
	September 1988	June 1989r	July 1989r	August 1989r	September 1989p	September 1989/ August 1989	September 1989/ September 1988
	millions of $					%	%
Total Sales	1,115,008	1,154,841	1,141,948	1,157,385	1,140,730	-1.4	+2.3
Total Stocks	4,653,700	4,634,180	4,702,343	4,661,353	4,766,185	+2.2	+2.4
Stock-to-Sales Ratio	4.17	4.01	4.12	4.03	4.18		

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending November 18, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending November 18, 1989 totalled 274 460 tonnes, a decrease of 8.5% from the preceding week's total of 299 982 tonnes and down 16.9% from the year-earlier level of 330 410 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 13 775 312 tonnes, an increase of 6.3% over 12 963 637 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Mineral Wool

October 1989

Manufacturers shipped 4 658 938 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in October 1989, down 2.2% from the 4 763 477 square metres shipped a year earlier, but up 17.5% over the 3 965 468 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of October 1989 totalled 34 579 889 square metres, an increase of 4.0% over the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The October issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004,$4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

September 1989

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,509.4 million for September 1989, an increase of 9.4% over the $1,379.7 million reported for the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The September 1989 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $5.80/$58) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Service Division. ■

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

September 1989

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for September 1989 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

The September 1989 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, $52.50/$525) will be available the second week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Primary Iron and Steel, September 1989.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Railway Carloadings, September 1989.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $7.90/$79; Other Countries: $9.50/$95).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, September 1989.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $6.80/$68; Other Countries: $8.20/$82).

Gas Utilities, August 1989.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.10/$121; Other Countries: $14.50/$145).

Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), September 1989.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; Other Countries: $20.80/$208).

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 24, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Security Transactions with Non-residents**, September 1989 3
  In September, non-residents continued to invest heavily in Canadian bonds, with a net investment of $1.5 billion.
- **International Travel Account**, Third Quarter 1989 5
  Unadjusted for seasonal variation, Canada's travel account posted a surplus of $299 million during the July-September period of 1989.
- **Wholesale Trade**, September 1989 7
  Wholesale merchants' sales decreased 0.3% from September 1988.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Telephone Statistics, September 1989 9
Sawmills East of the Rockies, September 1989 9
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, October 1989 9
Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), September 1989 9
Processed Fruits and Vegetables, September 1989 10
1987 Census of Manufactures:
- Coffin and Casket Industry 10
- Folding Carton and Set-up Box Industry 10
- Stationery Paper Products Industry 10
- Agricultural Implement Industry 10

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(Continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

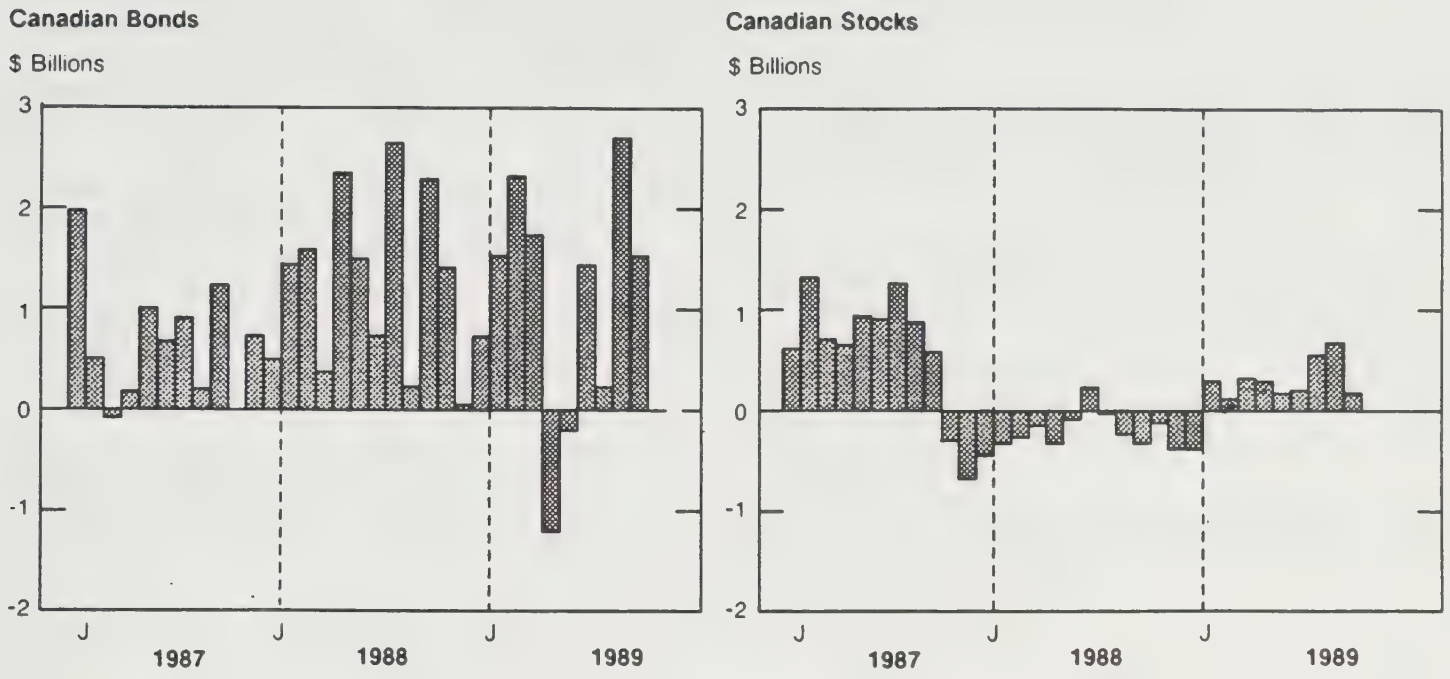
Compressor, Pump and Industrial Fan Industry 10
Motor Vehicle Steering and Suspension Parts Industry 10
Other Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries n.e.s. 11
Clock and Watch Industry 11

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 12

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: November 27 – December 1 13

MAJOR RELEASES

Security Transactions with Non-residents
(Net sales + / net purchases -)



Security Transactions with Non-residents

September 1989

Canadian Securities

In September, non-residents continued to invest heavily in Canadian bonds, with a net investment of $1.5 billion. Most of these funds were invested in domestic issues, both in the secondary and primary markets in Canada. In the secondary market, the net investment totalled $1 billion, down from the record $1.9 billion in August. This largely reflected lower investment from Japan. There was, however, a sharp rise in sales of domestic new issues to non-residents, which increased to $1.0 billion from $0.4 billion. Investment in the current month was widely distributed geographically. The gross value of bonds traded (sales and purchases) with non-residents fell by a third.

Net foreign investment in Canadian stocks amounted to less than $200 million, compared to some $600 million in each of the previous two months. This decline resulted from the tendering of Canadian shares by non-residents under a takeover offer. This brought the net investment from the United States to its lowest level this year.

Foreign Securities

Residents acquired, on a net basis, nearly $500 million of foreign stocks in September, bringing to $1.2 billion the net investment in the last four months. Three-quarters of the net investment in the current month was channelled into United States equities. Net investment in foreign bonds was also strong, at $462 million, and included sizeable investments in overseas bonds. This followed a record net investment of $1.4 billion in August.

The September 1989 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, $15/$150) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Motala (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division. □

Security Transactions with Non-residents

(Net sales + / net purchases -)

Type of Security	1989					
	April	May	June	July	August	September
				$ millions		
Canadian Securities						
Bonds	-1,193	-220	1,443	233	2,718	1,533
of which: outstanding issues (net)	-881	-337	119	1,051	1,893	1,046
new issues (net of retirements)	-312	117	1,324	-818	825	487
Stocks	303	182	198	549	677	179
Total	**-890**	**-38**	**1,641**	**782**	**3,395**	**1,712**
Foreign Securities						
Bonds	240	-150	348	526	-1,441	-462
Stocks	-141	274	-403	-336	-17	-485
Total	**99**	**124**	**-55**	**190**	**-1,458**	**-947**

■

International Travel Account

Third quarter 1989 (Preliminary Estimates)

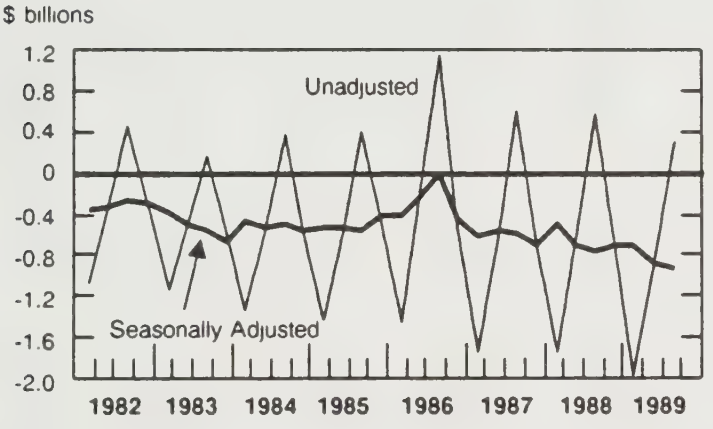
Unadjusted

- Unadjusted for seasonal variations, Canada's travel account registered a surplus of $299 million during the summer quarter of the year, down by almost half from the same quarter last year. It also represented the smallest third quarter surplus in six years.

- With less American travel to Canada, receipts from the United States were lower than in the third quarters of the previous three years.

- Receipts from countries other than the United States rose 6.5% over the third quarter of 1988, setting a record level for the period.

Travel Account Balance by Quarter, 1982-1989



- International travel payments by Canadian residents increased 9.4% during the third quarter of the year, reaching a record level for the period. Travel expenditures to the United States were up 11.9% over the third quarter of 1988, while payments to all other countries rose 6.2%.

Seasonally Adjusted

- Canada's third quarter travel deficit, on a seasonally adjusted basis, rose over the revised second quarter of 1989 to a record level. This was brought about by both growth in Canadian travel expenditures abroad and lower receipts from non-resident travellers.

- Geographically, receipts from the United States dropped for the third consecutive quarter, while those from all other countries declined for the second quarter in a row.

- Payments to the United States and all other countries increased over the previous quarter, to record levels in the third quarter of 1989.

The July-September issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001,$36.75/$147) will be available in January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Receipts and Payments

(Millions of $)

	1988					1989p		
	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	1988	QI	QII	QIII
					Unadjusted			
United States								
Receipts	527	1,044	1,971	725	4,267	517	1,054	1,892
Payments	1,515	1,568	1,466	1,161	5,710	1,783	1,798	1,640
Balance	-988	-524	505	-436	-1,443	-1,266	-744	252
All other countries								
Receipts	296	706	1,150	475	2,627	356	797	1,225
Payments	1,086	903	1,109	823	3,921	1,074	976	1,178
Balance	-790	-197	41	-348	-1,294	-718	-179	47
Total, all countries								
Receipts	823	1,750	3,121	1,200	6,894	873	1,851	3,117
Payments	2,601	2,471	2,575	1,984	9,631	2,857	2,774	2,818
Balance	-1,778	-721	546	-784	-2,737	-1,984	-923	299

	1988p					1989p		
	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	1988	QI	QII	QIII
					Seasonally Adjusted*			
United States								
Receipts	1,121	1,030	1,020	1,095	4,267	1,088	1,052	1,018
Payments	1,285	1,418	1,465	1,542	5,710	1,561	1,627	1,648
Balance	-164	-388	-445	-447	-1,443	-473	-575	-630
All other countries								
Receipts	630	628	653	715	2,627	729	715	707
Payments	985	964	974	998	3,921	979	1,037	1,038
Balance	-355	-336	-321	-283	-1,294	-250	-322	-331
Total, all countries								
Receipts	1,751	1,659	1,673	1,810	6,894	1,817	1,767	1,725
Payments	2,270	2,382	2,439	2,540	9,631	2,540	2,664	2,686
Balance	-519	-723	-766	-730	-2,737	-723	-897	-961

* *Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.*

p *Preliminary figures.*

■

Wholesale Trade

September 1989

Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for September 1989 were $16.8 billion, a decrease of 0.3% from September 1988. In the first nine months of 1989, cumulative sales were up 3.2% compared to the corresponding period in 1988.

- In September 1989, five of the nine trade groups within wholesale trade registered decreased sales from a year earlier: wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies (-24.4%), wholesalers of apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise (-13.8%), wholesalers of lumber and building materials (-8.7%), wholesalers of motor vehicles and accessories (-6.8%) and wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (-5.3%). The three largest trade groups recorded increases over September 1988: other wholesalers (+9.2%), wholesalers of food (+4.5%) and wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+1.8%).

- Wholesale trade decreases between September 1988 and September 1989 were posted in two of the five regions. The province of Quebec registered the strongest decrease at 6.0%, followed by British Columbia, Yukon and the Northwest Territories with a 3.8% decrease. The sharpest increase was registered in the Atlantic provinces with a gain of 8.0%.

Inventories

- Inventory levels in September 1989 were 1.8% higher than those reported in September 1988. The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of September 1989 stood at 1.38:1, up over 1.35:1 recorded in the corresponding month of 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 44 and 50.

The September 1989 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $5.80/$58) will be available the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for September 1989/1988

Major Trade Groups – Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	August 1989/88[r]	September 1989/88[p]	January-September 1989/88[p]	August 1989/88[r]	September 1989/88[p]	September 1988	September 1989[p]
Total all trades	**+2.2**	**-0.3**	**+3.2**	**+1.3**	**+1.8**	**1.35**	**1.38**
Food	+5.7	+4.5	+6.6	+7.2	+3.8	.64	.64
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	+2.4	+4.6	-3.1	+5.6	+4.7	.80	.80
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	-5.4	-13.8	-1.8	-1.5	-1.6	1.62	1.85
Motor vehicles and accessories	-0.4	-6.8	-0.6	+5.3	+4.1	1.78	1.99
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	-19.6	-24.4	-25.5	+4.2	+5.0	3.18	4.41
Other machinery, equipment and supplies[1]	+1.4	+1.8	+4.4	+1.9	+4.2	1.36	1.40
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	-1.1	-5.3	+8.3	+0.7	+3.1	1.61	1.75
Lumber and building materials	-3.2	-8.7	-2.8	-2.1	-2.6	1.35	1.44
Other wholesalers[2]	+12.6	+9.2	+9.8	-4.0	-3.8	1.38	1.22
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	+9.4	+8.0	+2.8	+5.7	+4.6	1.36	1.32
Quebec	-2.1	-6.0	-0.3	-3.9	-1.9	1.29	1.35
Ontario	+3.8	+2.3	+5.7	+5.3	+5.1	1.33	1.36
Prairie provinces	+3.3	+3.9	+1.6	-2.2	-1.7	1.74	1.65
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	+3.1	-3.8	+4.6	+4.2	+3.9	1.12	1.21

r *Revised estimates*
p *Preliminary estimates*
– *Amount too small to be expressed*
1 *Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.*
2 *Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Telephone Statistics
September 1989

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,063.3 million in September 1989, up 10.3% over September 1988.

Operating expenses were $792.4 million, an increase of 12.5% over September 1988. Net operating revenue was $271.0 million, an increase of 4.4% over September 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The September 1989 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $7.90/$79) is scheduled for release the week of November 27. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies
September 1989

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 2.5% to 2 048 158 cubic metres in September 1989, from 2 101 429[r] cubic metres in September 1988.

Stocks on hand at the end of September 1989 totalled 2 371 585 cubic metres, a decrease of 0.9% from 2 393 636 cubic metres in September 1988.

Year-to-date production in 1989 amounted to 17 530 312 cubic metres, a decrease of 3.0% from 18 077 041[r] cubic metres for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2)

The September 1989 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $9/$90) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers
October 1989

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 181 807 thousand square metres in October 1989, a decrease of 1.8% from the 185 091 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to October 1989 domestic shipments totalled 1 874 554 thousand square metres, down 1.7% from the 1 907 787 thousand square metres for the same period in 1988.

The October 1989 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)
September 1989

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for September 1989 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3887-3913 and 3718.

The September 1989 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, $52.50/$525) will be available the second week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables
September 1989

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for September 1989 are now available.

The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables-Monthly* (32-011,$4.70/$47) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Coffin and Casket Industry
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the coffin and casket industry (SIC 2581) totalled $44.3 million, down 2.1% from $45.2 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Folding Carton and Set-up Box Industry
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the folding carton and set-up box industry (SIC 2731) totalled $790.7 million, down 0.4% from $793.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohalyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Stationery Paper Products Industry
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the stationery paper products industry (SIC 2792) totalled $503.6 million, up 13.2% over $444.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Agricultural Implement Industry
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the agricultural implement industry (SIC 3111) totalled $900.0 million, up 8.1% over $832.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Compressor, Pump and Industrial Fan Industry
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the compressor, pump and industrial fan industry (SIC 3191) totalled $542.5 million, up 9.4% over $496.1 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Steering and Suspension Parts Industry
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the motor vehicle steering and suspension parts industry (SIC 3254) totalled $720.5 million, up 2.1% over $705.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries n.e.s.

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other non-metallic mineral products industries n.e.s. (SIC 3599) totalled $249.2 million, up 18.3% over $210.6 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Clock and Watch Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the clock and watch industry (SIC 3913) totalled $30.9 million, down 64.9% from $88.1 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact R. Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, October 1989.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Construction Type Plywood, September 1989.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: 4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, October 1989.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin, Quarter Ended September 30, 1989.
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: $6.50/$26; Other Countries: $7.75/$31).

Retail Trade, July 1989.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $16.80/$168; Other Countries: $20.20/$202).

Touriscope - International Travel – Advance Information, September 1989.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $5.80/$58; Other Countries: $6.40/$64).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of November 27 – December 1

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
November		
27	**Employment, Earnings and Hours**	September 1989
28	**Farm Cash Receipts**	January-September 1989
28	**Farm Net Income**	1988
29	**Unemployment Insurance Statistics**	September 1989
29	**Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics**	Third Quarter 1989
30	**National Income and Expenditure Accounts (GDP)**	Third Quarter 1989
30	**Balance of International Payments**	Third Quarter 1989
30	**Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry**	September 1989
30	**Financial Flow Accounts**	Third Quarter 1989
30	**Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 8, Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada**	November 1989
30	**Industrial Product Price Index**	October 1989
30	**Raw Materials Price Index**	October 1989
30	**Sales of Refined Petroleum Products**	October 1989
30	**Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas**	August 1989

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 28, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Net Farm Income**, 1988 2
  Total net farm income declined 16% as a result of the 1988 drought.
- **Farm Debt Outstanding**, December 31, 1988 4
  Canadian farm debt fell 2% during 1988, confirming a downturn from the trend towards higher levels of agricultural debt and reflecting increased caution on the part of both farmers and lenders in relation to agricultural debt.
- **Farm Cash Receipts**, January-September 1989 5
  Farm cash receipts for January to September 1989 were unchanged from 1988 at $16.5 billion.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Direct Program Payments in Agriculture, 1988 7
Pack of Processed Cherries, 1989 7
Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, October 1989 7

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

8

RECEIVED

MAJOR RELEASES

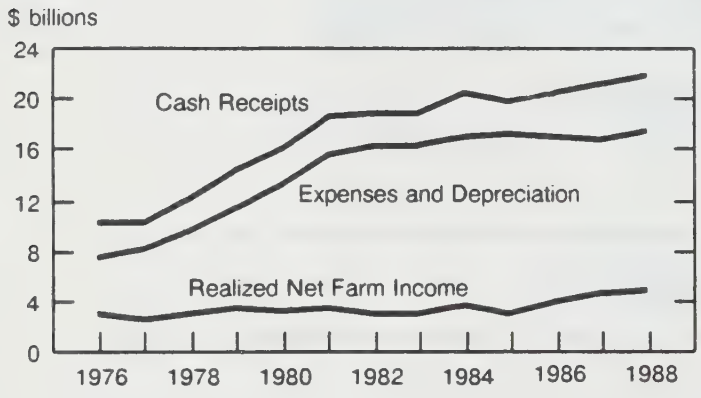
Net Farm Income

1988

Total net farm income decreased 16% from the 1987 level, to $3.5 billion. This decrease was attributable to the 1988 drought, which significantly reduced crop production in Saskatchewan, Ontario and Manitoba.

Canadian realized net farm income (measured in current dollars) totalled $4.7 billion in 1988, up 6% over the previous year. A 5% rise in farm cash receipts more than offset the 4% increase in farm expenses. Realized net farm income rose for the third consecutive year. Much of this year's increase was in Alberta, where crop production was relatively unaffected by the drought.

Cash Receipts, Expenses and Depreciation, Realized Net Farm Income, 1976-1988



Farm Cash Receipts

- In 1988, farm cash receipts totalled $22 billion, up 5% over the previous year.
- Crop receipts climbed $887 million (12%), as cereal and oilseed prices escalated in the second half of 1988.
- Receipts from livestock operations and direct program payments remained stable.

Most of the 5% increase in farm cash receipts can be attributed to higher cereal and oilseed receipts, which resulted from price increases. Drought-reduced production in much of North America resulted in tighter supplies internationally and higher export prices. Rising export prices enabled the Canadian Wheat Board to increase initial prices and to make adjustment payments for both the 1987-88 and 1988-89 crops. Oilseed receipts rose $394 million on the strength of a 46% increase over year-earlier prices.

Livestock and animal product receipts rose marginally, to $10.6 billion. A sharp drop in hog receipts (-16%) was offset by higher receipts for other livestock items. The decline in hog receipts was due to a 22% drop in prices. Hog prices trended down during 1988, in response to higher slaughter levels in both Canada and the United States.

Direct program payments remained unchanged at $3.3 billion. The payments have been at record levels, in part due to the Special Canadian Grains program. This program was established to offset the effects of lower international grain prices caused by burdensome grain supplies. The oversupply resulted from subsidies in the European Economic Community and the United States.

Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Changes

- Farm expenses reached $17.5 billion, up 4% over the 1987 level.
- Feed costs were responsible for half of the increase in 1988 expenses.
- Total rebates, which reduce expenses, dropped 15%, while most of the major farm expenses increased.

Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges rose for the first time since 1985, to reach $17.5 billion. The 4% increase over the $16.9 billion level established in 1987 compares with a 4.2% rise in the prices of Canadian goods and services (Gross Domestic Product Implicit Price Index).

Feed expenses climbed 16% to $2.4 billion, reflecting grain price increases across Canada. Most of the price increase can be attributed to the 1988 drought, which reduced feed supplies throughout much of North America. Coarse grain supplies in the United States fell 23% in 1988, while Canadian supplies were down 15%.

Total rebates, which reduce expenses, dropped $73 million or 15% from the previous year's total expenses. This decline was primarily due to drops in interest ($34 million) and feed rebates ($23 million).

Most major farm expenses rose in 1988. Feed expenses accounted for half of the $674 million increase. Higher expenditures for interest, stabilization premiums and wages were responsible for a further 23% of the increase.

Interest expenses rose 3% despite a fall in debt outstanding, as average interest rates paid by farmers for non-mortgage loans increased from 10.5% to 11.5%. Stabilization premiums escalated 35% over 1987 levels, to reach $230 million. All four Western provinces posted significant increases in premiums, primarily as a result of amendments to the Western Grain Stabilization Act, which increased producer premiums from 1% to 4% of the value of eligible grain receipts.

Value of Inventory Change

- The value of inventory change was -$1.3 billion in 1988, down from the year-earlier level of -$303 million.

The value of inventory change for crops was -$1.4 billion, as inventories were reduced for all major cereals and oilseeds except canola. Wheat stocks fell by 53% during the year and resulted in a value of inventory change of -$1.3 billion. The 1988 drought in Western Canada and Ontario was responsible for the low December 31st wheat stocks.

The value of inventory change for livestock and poultry was +$114 million, due to an increase in cattle, calf and hog inventories. This marked the second consecutive year that cattle and calf inventories have increased.

Note to Users:

Realized net farm income is equal to farm cash receipts plus income-in-kind less operating expenses and depreciation charges. A 1% change in either cash receipts or expenses results in a 4% to 5% change in realized net income.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 171-172, 208-215, 225, 244, 263-272, 3571-3581 and 3593-3603.

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement II (21-603E, series 89-002, $20/$40) is scheduled for release in January 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline Leblanc-Cooke (613-951-8707) or Mark Elward (613-951-2445), Agriculture Division.

Net Farm Income

	NFLD	PEI	NS	NB	QUE	ONT	MAN	SASK	ALTA	BC	Canada
						(millions of dollars)					
1987											
Total Cash Receipts	47	214	296	243	3,281	5,465	2,092	4,370	4,013	1,081	**21,100**
Operating Expenses After Rebates	39	146	198	174	2,216	3,769	1,388	2,763	2,729	801	**14,223**
Net Cash Income	9	67	98	69	1,064	1,696	704	1,607	1,284	279	**6,877**
Income in Kind	0	2	4	4	64	61	15	26	22	11	**208**
Depreciation Charges	2	18	24	20	269	570	265	708	666	93	**2,635**
Realized Net Income	7	51	78	53	858	1,187	453	925	639	197	**4,450**
Value of Inventory Change	1	-8	-2	14	1	-30	-78	-182	-28	10	**-303**
Total Net Income	8	43	76	66	860	1,157	376	743	611	207	**4,147**
1988											
Total Cash Receipts	55	207	311	252	3,469	5,679	2,055	4,438	4,441	1,153	**22,061**
Operating Expenses After Rebates	42	155	211	181	2,395	3,990	1,433	2,753	2,873	855	**14,889**
Net Cash Income	13	52	100	71	1,074	1,689	622	1,685	1,567	299	**7,172**
Income in Kind	0	2	4	4	63	58	14	26	21	10	**204**
Depreciation Charges	2	18	24	20	276	586	272	688	667	90	**2,644**
Realized Net Income	11	36	80	56	861	1,161	364	1,022	922	218	**4,732**
Value of Inventory Change	0	9	1	-10	9	-269	-220	-815	14	13	**-1,268**
Total Net Income	11	45	81	46	871	892	144	208	936	231	**3,464**

■

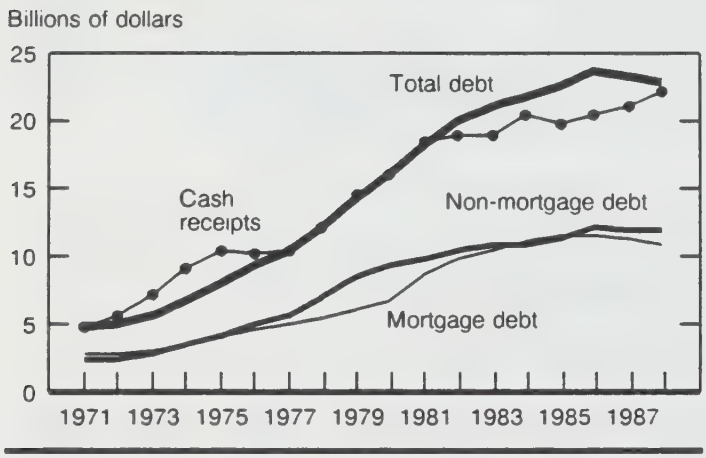
Farm Debt Outstanding

December 31, 1988

Canadian farm debt outstanding fell for the second consecutive year to reach $22.7 billion at December 31, 1988.

- Canadian farm debt fell 2% during 1988, confirming a downturn from the trend towards higher levels of agricultural debt.
- An 8% drop in the level of Saskatchewan's farm debt, along with a decrease in most provinces' mortgage debt, contributed substantially to the decrease at the Canada level.
- During the 1980s, debt outstanding trended above farm cash receipts. In 1988 the gap between the two closed substantially.

Farm Debt Outstanding at December 31
Canada



At $22.7 billion, Canadian farm debt outstanding at December 31, 1988 was 4% below the 1986 record high of $23.6 billion. The 2% decline from 1987 confirms a turnaround in the trend towards higher levels of farm debt seen throughout the 1970s and the first half of the 1980s. The turnaround from rising levels of debt is partially the result of increased caution on the part of both farmers and lenders in relation to agricultural debt.

Note to Users:

With the May 1988 release of net farm income, a set of revisions covering the period from 1971 to 1987 were released. At this time a conceptual change to the treatment of advance payments for crops was made. After extensive review of the advance payments programs, it was determined that producers retain ownership of the grain as no transaction occurs at the time of the advance. The advance is a type of loan. Accordingly, advance payments have been removed from cash receipts and are now treated as farm debt outstanding.

The $462 million fall in total Canadian farm debt outstanding in 1988 was principally driven by two factors: a $480 million drop in Saskatchewan's debt (a major reason for the fall in that province's debt was the 21% decrease in amounts outstanding to the Agriculture Credit Corporation of Saskatchewan's Production Loan Program) and the general decrease in levels of mortgage debt in all Canadian regions, except in Atlantic Canada.

The overall decrease in debt followed a year in which Canadian net cash farm income increased and the rate of decline in farm capital values slowed.

When compared to farm cash receipts over time (see graph) it can be seen that debt outstanding trended below total cash receipts during the early 1970s; was at a comparable level in the late 1970s; and, was much higher up until 1988. For the past two years, as a result of increasing cash receipts and falling debt, the gap between these two indicators has narrowed considerably.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5678.

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement II (21-603E, series 89-002, $20/$40) is scheduled for release in January 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mark Elward (613-951-2445), Agriculture Division. □

Farm Debt Outstanding at December 31

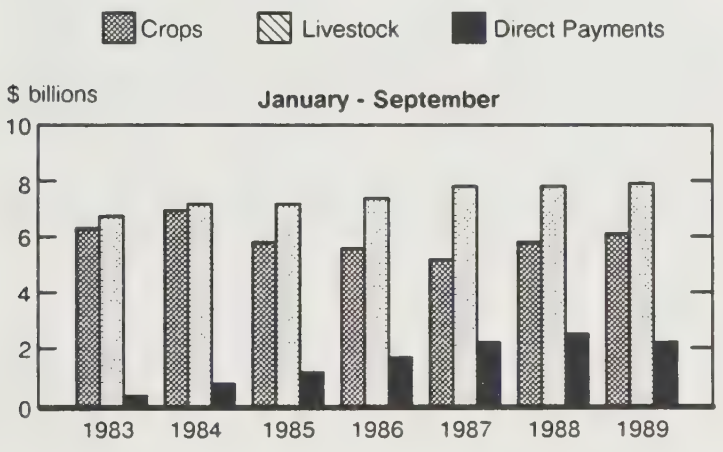
Lender	Canada			
	1986	1987	1988	1988/1987
		($ millions)		%
Chartered Banks	9,018	8,680	8,665	-0.2
Federal Government Agencies	4,645	4,552	4,148	-8.9
Provincial Government Agencies	3,883	3,865	3,691	-4.5
Credit Unions	2,505	2,537	2,656	4.7
Insurance, Trust and Loan Companies	95	95	129	35.8
Private Individuals and Others	2,950	2,986	3,027	1.4
Advance Payment Programs	496	473	411	-13.1
Total	**23,592**	**23,188**	**22,726**	**-2.0**

Farm Cash Receipts

January - September 1989

Farm cash receipts for January to September 1989 were unchanged from the same period in 1988, at $16.5 billion. A 6% increase in crop receipts more than compensated for a $287 million decline in direct program payments. Livestock receipts were virtually unchanged at $8.0 billion.

Farm Cash Receipts, Canada



Crop Receipts

Crop receipts rose $333 million to reach $6.3 billion. Higher Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments and liquidations of deferred grain receipts were mainly responsible for the increase. Cereal and oilseed receipts dropped to $3.5 billion, an 8% decline from the same period in 1988.

- CWB payments totalled $473 million, compared to the previous year's level of $232 million. The increase in payments mainly reflected higher export prices received for grain marketed during the 1987-88 crop year.

- Grain receipts deferred from 1988 and cashed in 1989 reached $615 million, 42% higher than year-earlier levels.

- Cereal receipts dropped 8% from last year, primarily because of a 20% decline in wheat receipts. The drought during the summer of 1988 reduced wheat supplies and resulted in a 38% drop in marketings, which was not offset by a 28% increase in prices. Higher receipts for barley and oats, which were less affected by the 1988 drought, did not compensate for the drop in wheat receipts.

- Oilseed receipts declined 7%, due to a drop in soybean marketings and lower canola prices. Despite these declines, oilseed receipts were at their second highest level ever.

Direct Payments

Direct program payments dropped to $2.3 billion, from their 1988 peak of $2.6 billion. Lower payments under the Western Grain Stabilization Act (WGSA)and the termination of payments under the Special Canadian Grains Program (SCGP) were responsible for the decline. Higher crop insurance payments and payments under programs established as a result of the 1988 drought failed to offset the declines.

- For the first time in five years there was no interim payment made under WGSA. Determination of whether or not a final payment will be made on the 1988-1989 crop will be made in late Fall. In 1988 the interim payment amounted to $693 million.

- The last of the SCGP payments was made during the first quarter of 1989 and amounted to less than $1 million. The rest of the $1.1 billion program was paid during the first three quarters of 1988. The SCGP was established to offset the effects of lower grain prices brought on by burdensome international grain supplies.

- Payments under crop insurance increased by $289 million, as producers were still receiving payments, due to the 1988 drought, in the first half of 1989. Payments under programs established as a result of the drought reached $700 million during the January to September 1989 period.

Livestock

Livestock and animal product receipts in the January-September 1989 period totalled $8.0 billion, unchanged from the same period in 1988. Receipts for poultry and dairy products continued their upward trend, while receipts for cattle and hogs declined.

- Cattle receipts were $2.6 billion, down 2% from January-September 1988, as a result of lower year-to-date prices associated with an increase in North American marketings for the same period.

User Notes

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in Agriculture Economic Statistics (21-603).

- Receipts for hogs in the first three quarters of 1989 totalled $1.3 billion, a decrease of 3% from the same period in 1988. A 6% drop in prices was responsible for the decline. Average prices for hogs for the first three quarters fell to their lowest levels since 1980.

- The increase in cash receipts for poultry was the result of price increases exceeding 8% for turkeys and 12% for chickens and eggs. Prices for these commodities are set using a cost of production formula and higher input prices have led to higher product prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582 - 3592.

The January-September 1989 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, $10/40) is scheduled for release December 11, 1989. See "How to Order Publications". This publication is also available immediately on ENVOY 100, an electronic messaging system.

For further information, contact Jacqueline Leblanc-Cooke or Gail-Ann Breese (613-951-8706), Agriculture Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations January-September

	1988	1989	1989/1988
	millions of dollars		% change
Newfoundland	39.7	42.7	7.6
Prince Edward Island	144.3	184.8	28.1
Nova Scotia	226.8	232.4	2.5
New Brunswick	184.5	196.8	6.7
Quebec	2,559.0	2,689.2	5.1
Ontario	4,150.6	4,158.4	0.2
Manitoba	1,536.0	1,519.2	-1.1
Saskatchewan	3,437.8	3,440.7	0.1
Alberta	3,311.5	3,251.9	-1.8
British Columbia	837.6	801.5	-4.3
Canada	**16,427.8**	**16,517.6**	**0.5**

Note: *Totals may not add due to rounding.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Direct Program Payments in Agriculture
1988

Net direct payments received by producers in 1988 were $3.3 billion, a 4% decline from 1987. The decrease mainly reflected a decline of $755 million in Western Grain Stabilization Act (WGSA) payments.

The direct program payments series includes data on gross payments, gross premiums, rebates and net payments by program and by province.

Order *Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement II* (21-603E, series 89-002, $20/$40), scheduled for release in January 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline Leblanc-Cooke or Gail-Ann Breese (613-951-8706), Agriculture Division. ■

Park of Processed Cherries
1989

Data on processed cherries for 1989 are now available.

The Fruit Vegetable Preservation publication *Pack of Processed Cherries* (32-023, Vol.18, No.5,$7.40/$121) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder
October 1989

Production of process cheese in October 1989 totalled 5 812 417 kilograms, a decrease of 32.6% from September 1989 and a decrease of 9.4% from October 1988. The 1989 year-to-date production totalled 65 473 689 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1988 amount of 64 080 827 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 286 703 kilograms, a decrease of 11.3% from September 1989 and a decrease of 34.1% from October 1988. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 3 798 067 kilograms, compared to the 4 125 319 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The October 1989 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, September 1989.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $6.80/$68; Other Countries: $8.20/$82).

Refined Petroleum Products, August 1989.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $17.30/$173; Other Countries: $20.80/$208).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, November 27, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Employment, Earnings and Hours**, September 1989 2
  Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at $494.42, up 5.6% over a year earlier.
- **Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes**, Third Quarter 1989 6
  With an increase of 3.3%, the year-over-year rate of change in the composite machinery and equipment price index accelerated for the third consecutive quarter.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Motor Carrier Freight – Quarterly Survey, Second Quarter 1989 7

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

8

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MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, Earnings and Hours

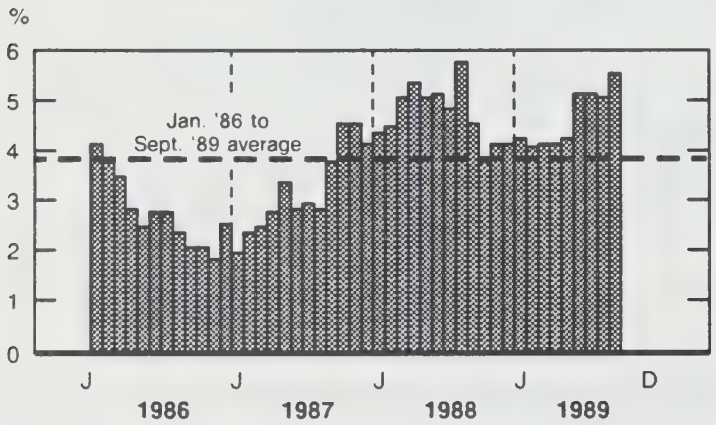
September 1989 (Unadjusted data)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary September 1989 estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $494.42, an increase of 1.0% over August. Average weekly earnings increased 5.6%[2] ($26.22) over September 1988. This compares to an average year-over-year increase of 4.7% for the first nine months of 1989 and 4.8% for all of 1988.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,508,000 – 85,000 (0.8%) more than in August. This is a smaller than usual increase for this time of year. Compared to September 1988, employment increased by 2.1%.

Year over-year Percent Change in Average Weekly Earnings
Industrial Aggregate – Canada



1 The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries, with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

2 Not adjusted for inflation.

National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- In September, forestry, mines, quarries and oil wells, construction and trade had higher year-to-year increases than the industrial aggregate.
- Year-to-year growth of average weekly earnings in trade has accelerated during the past two months, reaching 6.9% in September. This is the highest year-to-year growth since the inception of the survey in 1983.
- For the first nine months of 1989, the year-to-year growth of average weekly earnings in the goods-producing industries outpaced the service-producing industries. During 1988, both recorded growth rates close to 5%.

Number of Employees

- The year-over-year rates of change in employment in construction and transportation, communication and other utilities were higher than the industrial aggregate.
- Manufacturing (+0.7%) registered its lowest year-over-year growth since December 1988. The year-to-year growth rate was 1.4% for the first nine months of 1989 and 1.0% for all of 1988.
- For the last four months, community, business and personal services (+1.9%) has shown a steady deceleration in year-to- year growth.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In September 1989, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[3] were estimated at 32.3, unchanged from a year ago.
- Average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 39.2 in the goods-producing industries and 28.5 in the service-producing industries.

3 Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.

- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $12.37: $14.55 in the goods-producing industries and $10.74 in the service-producing industries.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- The growth rate of average weekly earnings in British Columbia (+5.8%) has decelerated steadily since June 1989, but is still above the national industrial aggregate growth (+5.6%).

- Earnings growth in Quebec (+5.2%) has accelerated since April 1989. The average year-to-year growth for the first nine months of 1989 was 3.9%.

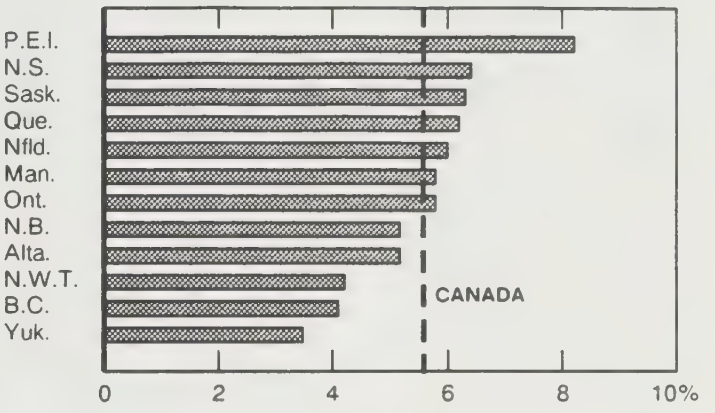
- Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba have registered employment growth rates lower than the national industrial aggregate average of 2.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The September 1989 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $38.50/$385) will be available at the end of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact P. Prud'homme (613-951-4090), Labour Division. □

Percent Change in Average Weekly Earnings September 1988 – September 1989



Employment, Earnings and

September 1989
(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Number of employees*					
	September 1989[p]	August 1989[r]	September 1988	September 1989/88	January-September 1989/88	January-December 1988/87
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**10,507.6**	**10,423.2**	**10,293.2**	**2.1**	**2.6**	**1.6**
Goods-producing industries	**2,779.1**	**2,809.0**	**2,722.3**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**1.7**
Forestry	71.3	69.6	70.9	0.5	2.0	2.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	153.7	155.3	161.0	-4.5	-2.7	2.1
Manufacturing	1,953.7	1,981.6	1,939.7	0.7	1.4	1.0
Construction	600.5	602.4	550.7	9.0	7.3	4.0
Service-producing industries	**7,728.5**	**7,614.2**	**7,570.9**	**2.1**	**2.7**	**1.6**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	874.1	857.8	823.4	6.2	3.3	0.9
Trade	1,870.4	1,879.5	1,862.4	0.4	1.5	2.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	646.4	651.1	649.3	-0.5	0.5	5.2
Community, business and personal services	3,620.7	3,507.4	3,552.2	1.9	3.6	0.7
Public administration	717.0	718.5	683.6	4.9	2.8	1.3
Newfoundland	155.2	159.8	147.2	5.4	3.5	4.9
Prince Edward Island	38.7	40.3	38.6	0.4	2.2	5.6
Nova Scotia	306.7	307.4	295.0	4.0	5.5	2.4
New Brunswick	235.9	236.7	227.9	3.5	3.6	3.0
Quebec	2,582.2	2,580.5	2,569.8	0.5	1.4	1.6
Ontario	4,307.7	4,281.4	4,221.6	2.0	2.6	0.6
Manitoba	394.3	388.0	396.6	-0.6	0.5	1.3
Saskatchewan	308.2	297.9	302.0	2.1	0.6	2.0
Alberta	989.7	981.1	958.9	3.2	3.8	3.4
British Columbia	1,155.7	1,116.1	1,104.3	4.7	4.3	3.1
Yukon	12.0	12.4	10.6	12.5	8.5	6.6
Northwest Territories	21.2	21.7	20.7	2.4	3.3	7.1

[p] *preliminary estimates*
[r] *revised estimates*
* *all employees*

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded

September 1989
(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings*					
	September 1989[p]	August 1989[r]	September 1988	September 1989/88	January-September 1989/88	January-December 1988/87
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**494.42**	**489.56**	**468.20**	**5.6**	**4.7**	**4.8**
Goods-producing industries	**605.24**	**592.52**	**572.82**	**5.7**	**5.3**	**4.8**
Forestry	615.55	618.30	581.18	5.9	6.3	0.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	835.84	820.43	776.64	7.6	6.7	6.2
Manufacturing	582.10	569.93	553.38	5.2	5.0	4.9
Construction	620.28	605.08	580.66	6.8	6.4	4.3
Service-producing industries	**454.56**	**451.57**	**430.58**	**5.6**	**4.4**	**4.7**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	623.55	631.48	595.92	4.6	4.4	4.1
Trade	363.30	361.39	339.84	6.9	5.3	4.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	533.35	533.70	514.42	3.7	4.0	5.0
Community, business and personal services	414.02	406.58	392.79	5.4	4.2	5.2
Public administration	620.34	617.92	595.33	4.2	4.2	4.6
Newfoundland	471.60	461.67	443.54	6.3	5.3	4.8
Prince Edward Island	409.80	400.90	378.84	8.2	4.8	4.7
Nova Scotia	436.23	437.09	421.67	3.5	3.4	4.5
New Brunswick	447.31	445.16	420.53	6.4	4.8	3.4
Quebec	478.82	472.70	455.12	5.2	3.9	5.4
Ontario	517.65	513.70	489.09	5.8	5.1	5.8
Manitoba	450.63	449.43	428.21	5.2	5.5	3.5
Saskatchewan	434.15	426.29	417.10	4.1	3.1	1.3
Alberta	495.18	490.74	467.27	6.0	4.3	2.8
British Columbia	499.49	492.04	472.21	5.8	5.2	2.9
Yukon	603.18	595.44	568.20	6.2	4.7	8.4
Northwest Territories	677.91	671.25	650.34	4.2	7.8	1.8

[p] *preliminary estimates*
[r] *revised estimates*
* *for all employees*

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1989

- The Machinery and Equipment Price Index by industry of purchase (1971 = 100, MEPI) reached a preliminary level of 317.7 in the third quarter of 1989, up 0.5% over the revised second quarter level of 316.0.

- The domestic price index rose 0.6%, while the component for imported machinery and equipment increased 0.5%, despite the effects of a generally stronger Canadian dollar compared with the U.S. dollar during the quarter.

- On a year-over-year basis, the MEPI composite index rose 3.3%, based on an increase in the domestic prices component of 4.5% and the imported component increase of 2.1%. This represents the third consecutive increase in the year-over-year rate of change.

- Among the industry divisions, community, business and personal services showed the largest quarterly increase of 1.3%, followed by the finance, insurance and real estate and fishing divisions at 1.1%. On a year-over-year basis, the agriculture division continued to exhibit the largest increase at 4.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4000, 4002 and 4027.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $17.25/$69) will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes
(1971 = 100)

	Relative Importance[1]	3rd Q. 1989*	2nd Q. 1989*	3rd Q. 1988	Percent Change: 3rd Q. 1989/ 2nd Q. 1989	Percent Change: 3rd Q. 1989/ 3rd Q. 1988
Machinery and Equipment Price Index:	100.0	317.7	316.0	307.6	0.5	3.3
SIC Divisions:						
1. Agriculture	10.3	317.4	317.3	303.5	0.0	4.6
2. Forestry	0.7	334.2	331.7	325.4	0.8	2.7
3. Fishing	0.6	346.2	342.5	336.9	1.1	2.8
4. Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	6.5	361.6	359.5	352.4	0.6	2.6
5. Manufacturing	30.4	353.4	351.2	341.0	0.6	3.6
6. Construction	4.1	297.3	295.4	289.4	0.6	2.7
7. Transportation, Communication, Storage and Utilities	25.5	303.1	302.2	296.9	0.3	2.1
8. Trade	4.8	291.8	290.1	280.2	0.6	4.1
9. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.5	258.0	255.1	248.2	1.1	3.9
10. Community, Business and Personal Services	9.4	249.2	245.9	239.2	1.3	4.2
11. Public Administration	6.2	304.5	302.1	295.0	0.8	3.2

* *These indexes are preliminary*

1 *Division weights are based on 1971 value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment by industry (Survey of Private and Public Investment in Canada, 1971.)*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Motor Carrier Freight – Quarterly Survey

Second Quarter 1989

The results of the Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Trucking Survey, covering the activities of the for-hire trucking industry in the second quarter of 1989, are now available.

The *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin*, Vol. 5, No 8 (50-002, $8.90/$70) will be available in the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information, contact Yasmin Shiekh (613-951- 2518), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, November 1989.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $21/$210; Other Countries: $25.20/$252).

The Sugar Situation, October 1989.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, October 1989.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Farm Product Price Index, September 1989.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $6.80/$68; Other Countries: $8.20/$82).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, June 1989.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $13.70/$137; Other Countries: $16.40/$164).

Building Permits, July 1989.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $21/$210; Other Countries: $25.20/$252).

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The Daily

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, November 29, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics**, Third Quarter 1989 3
  Seasonally adjusted operating profits fell 9.8%, marking the second consecutive quarter in which a sharp decline was recorded.

- **Unemployment Insurance Statistics**, September 1989 5
  The number of claims received during the first three quarters of 1989 totalled 2.2 million, down 1.7% from the same period a year ago.

(continued on page 2)

Public Use Microdata Files

1986 Census

Statistics Canada has been producing Public Use Microdata Files using Census data since 1971. These unique products are extremely useful research tools.

The 1986 **Census Public Use Microdata Files Program** consists of three files: one providing data on individuals, a second providing data on households and housing, and the third providing data on families.

The *Individual File* is now available at a price of $4,000. It is a 2% sample of the population of Canada and contains approximately 500,000 records. The sample includes data from each province and from selected census metropolitan areas. It provides extensive demographic, social, and economic data.

The *Household and Housing File* has been available since April 1989, at a price of $2,000. The *Family File* will be released in January 1990.

To obtain further information on these files or place an order, contact Electronic Data Dissemination Division (613-951-8200).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

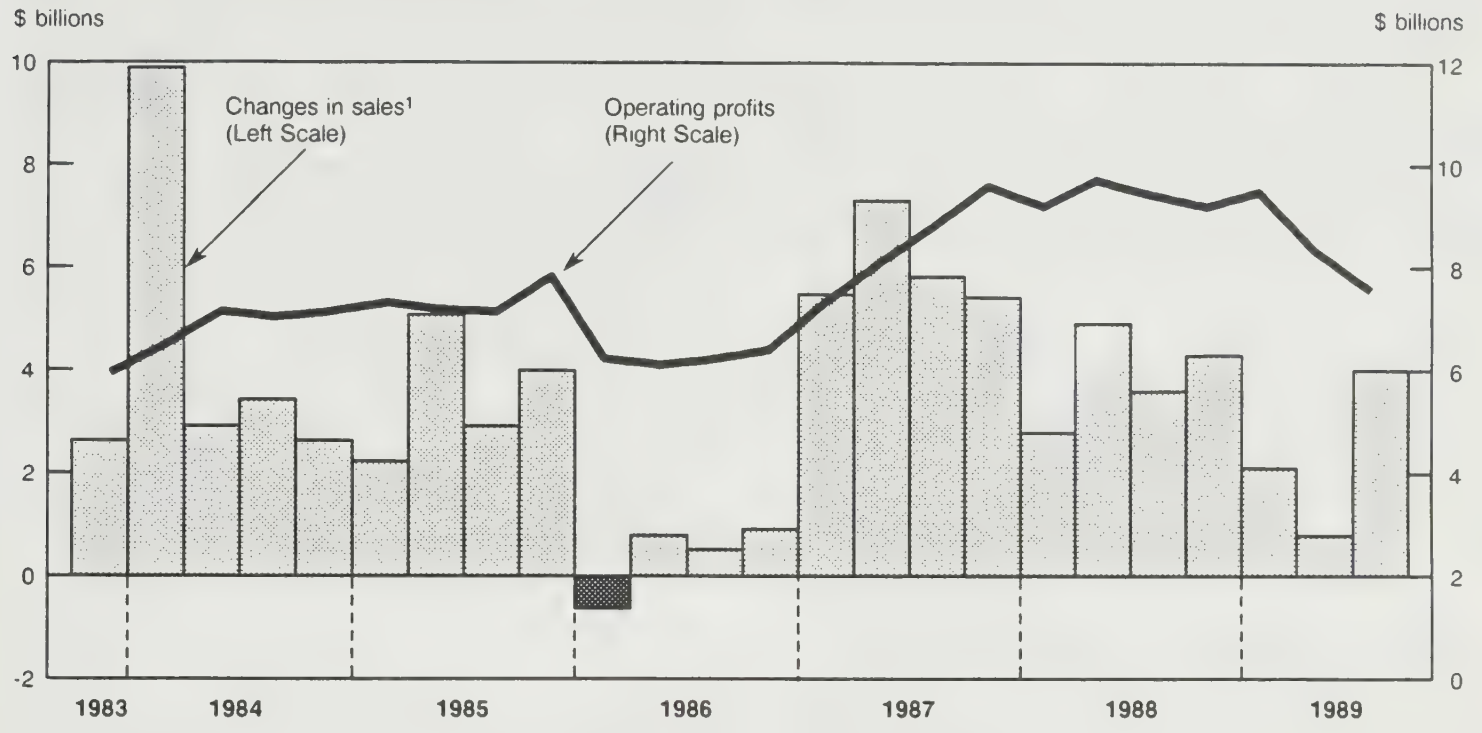
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MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial Corporations – All Industries
Quarterly Operating Profits and Changes in Sales (Seasonally Adjusted)



[1] Changes are measured as quarter-to-quarter differences in level of sales.

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

Third Quarter 1989 (Preliminary Data)

Seasonally Adjusted

Operating profits of Canadian industrial corporations fell 9.8% ($0.8 billion) in the third quarter of 1989, to $7.5 billion. This decline was somewhat less than the one recorded in the second quarter (12.0%), but stood in marked contrast with the 3.1% increase in profits in the first quarter of 1989. The third quarter level of profits was the lowest since the first quarter of 1987.

Sales rose 1.7% to $240.8 billion in the third quarter, following advances of less than 1% in the two previous quarters. The third quarter change in sales, however, was less than the average quarterly change recorded in 1988.

Of the 47 industry classes of industrial corporations, 25 recorded operating profit declines, 19 posted increases and three remained unchanged. The mining industries' profits fell $193 million and manufacturing industries' profits were down $843 million, while the other industries (including wholesale, retail and services) registered a $217 million increase in operating profits.

Over half of the total fall in profits originated in several of the resource and resource-based industries. The most notable declines were in primary metals ($180 million), metal mining ($132 million), petroleum and coal ($145 million), and paper ($109 million). The declines reflected weakness in selling prices.

Pre-tax profits (which, unlike operating profits, include investment income and other gains) fell 8.9% to $11.6 billion, following decreases of 7.3% in the second quarter and 4.3% in the first quarter. Pre-tax profits averaged $14.0 billion in 1988.

Industry Highlights

Primary Metals: Operating profits fell 40% to $273 million in the third quarter, from $453 million in the second quarter and $538 million in the first quarter of 1989. Sales were down 8.8% to $4.3 billion. Weakening demand and lower prices for primary metal products contributed to the decline.

Metal Mining: Lower base metal prices also contributed to a $132 million drop in operating profits, to $506 million. Profits had peaked in the first quarter of 1989 at $986 million, following an average profit of $680 million in 1988. Sales declined 2.6%, to $4.1 billion.

Petroleum and Coal: Operating profits tumbled $145 million, to $179 million in the third quarter. Profits averaged $356 million in the first two quarters of 1989 and $403 million in 1988. Lower petrochemical prices were a major factor in the profit slide.

Note

Reclassifications from the government to the business sector affected the increase of sales and profits in the transportation industry in the third quarter.

The information in this release covers all corporations in Canada except government-owned corporations and those in agriculture, fishing and finance industries.

Chemicals: Operating profits slumped to $527 million in the third quarter, from $658 million in the second quarter and $783 million in the first quarter. In 1988, profits averaged $778 million. Sales fell $169 million to $6.5 billion, also reflecting weaker prices.

More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4791, 4796-4921 and 4928-4942.

Order *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, $52.50/$210), available the first week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics

Third Quarter 1989

	Seasonally Adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1st Q 1989	2nd Q 1989	3rd Q 1989	3rd Q 1987	3rd Q 1988	3rd Q 1989
	(Billions of dollars)					
Sales:						
All Industries	236.0	236.8	240.8	212.4	229.2	240.5
Mining	10.2	10.3	10.0	8.3	9.0	9.5
Manufacturing	85.2	86.0	85.4	73.7	80.5	82.8
Other	140.6	140.5	145.4	130.4	139.7	148.2
Operating Profit:						
All Industries	9.5	8.3	7.5	8.4	9.0	7.1
Mining	1.0	.7	.5	.6	.5	.4
Manufacturing	5.1	4.7	3.8	4.4	5.1	3.5
Other	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.2
Profit before Taxes:						
All Industries	13.7	12.7	11.6	12.2	14.0	11.2
Mining	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0
Manufacturing	6.4	6.1	5.0	5.7	6.6	4.6
Other	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.4	6.2	5.6
Net Profit after Taxes (excluding extraordinary items):						
All Industries	8.9	8.3	7.4	7.8	9.3	7.2
Mining	1.0	.8	.7	.7	.8	.6
Manufacturing	4.2	4.0	3.3	3.6	4.3	3.0
Other	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.2	3.6

■

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

September 1989

Seasonally Adjusted

- For the week ending September 16, 1989, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries[1] receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 874,000, down 1.2% from the preceding month.

- Between August and September 1989, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits decreased 6.0% in New Brunswick, 5.2% in Saskatchewan, 3.0% in British Columbia, and 2.2% in Manitoba. Increases were observed in Prince Edward Island (1.7%) and the Yukon (1.1%). There were only minor changes in the other provinces and territory.

- In September 1989, total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, decreased 1.8% from the preceding month, to $948 million. The number of benefit weeks declined 3.1%, to 4.4 million.

Unadjusted

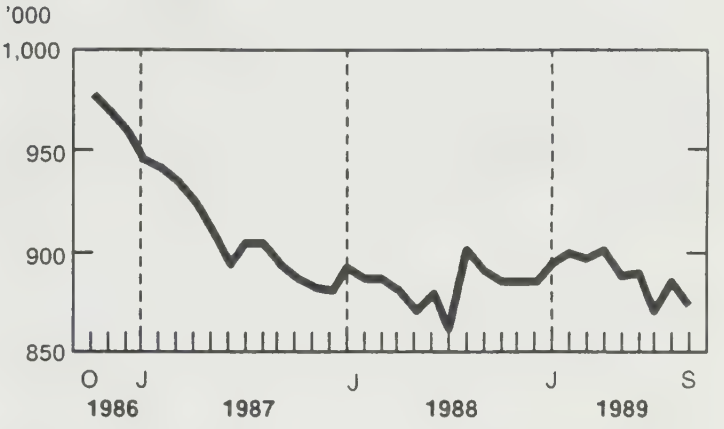
- In September 1989, the total number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 800,000, down 2.8% from the same month a year earlier. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 3.8%, to 372,000 and the number of female beneficiaries decreased 1.9%, to 428,000.

- Benefits paid during September 1989 totalled $736 million[2], up 1.9% over September 1988. For the first nine months of 1989, payments to beneficiaries totalled $8,827 million, up 6.5% over the same period a year ago. The increase in the year-to-date benefits is attributable to a 6.5% rise in the average weekly payment, to $214.47. The number of benefit weeks remained unchanged at 41.2 million.

[1] *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

(Seasonally Adjusted)



- A total of 245,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in September 1989, down 7.6% from the same month a year earlier. Since the start of 1989, the number of claims received totalled 2,204,000, a 1.7% decrease from the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735, and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

The September 1989 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $13.70/$137), containing data for July, August and September, will be available in December. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are also available on request.

For special tabulations or further information, contact Andre Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

[2] *Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.* □

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	September 1989	August 1989	July 1989	September 1988	September/ August 1989	August/ July 1989
					% change	
			Seasonally Adjusted			
Benefits						
Amount paid ($000)	947,573	965,302	937,237	884,306	-1.8	3.0
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,374	4,512	4,398	4,470	-3.1	2.6
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	**874**[p]	**885**[p]	**870**[r]	**891**[r]	**-1.2**	**1.6**

					September 1989/1988
					% change
			Unadjusted		
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	735,651	927,187	763,610	722,190	1.9
Weeks of benefit (000)	3,462	4,372	3,650	3,621	-4.4
Average weekly benefit ($)	212.50	212.07	209.23	199.43	6.6
Claims received (000)	**245**	**227**	**272**	**265**	**-7.6**
Beneficiaries[1] (000)					
Total	800[p]	905[p]	883[r]	823[r]	-2.8
Regular benefits	683[p]	793[p]	767[r]	710[r]	-3.9

	January to September		1989/1988
	1989	1988	% change
Benefits			
Amount paid ($000)	8,827,372	8,287,368	6.5
Weeks of benefit (000)	41,158	41,161	0.0
Average weekly benefit ($)	214.47	201.34	6.5
Claims received (000)	**2,204**	**2,242**	**-1.7**
Beneficiaries			
Year-to-date average[1] (000)	**1,042**[p]	**1,033**[r]	**1.0**

[1] *The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.*

[p] *Preliminary figures*

[r] *Revised figures*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1989

The Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Index (1981 = 100) reached a preliminary level of 144.4 in the third quarter of 1989, up 0.8% over the revised second quarter level of 143.3.

- The largest quarterly increase was in the buildings component (1.9%), the only component whose quarterly rate of change was not decreasing. Other components contributing to the quarterly rise were construction labour (1.5%), construction indirects (1.4%) and the engineering, design and administration component (1.0%).

- Offsetting these increases was the moderate rise of only 0.2% posted in the heavily-weighted machinery and equipment component (the smallest quarterly increase since the fourth quarter of 1983).

- Within the machinery and equipment component, the largest increases were posted by structural support, paint and insulation (1.3%) and process machinery (1.4%). Both the piping, valves and fittings and electrical equipment components posted quarterly decreases of 1.0%: the first decline since the second quarter 1983 for piping, valves and fittings and the first since third quarter 1984 for electrical equipment.

- Comparing the third quarters of 1989 and 1988, the total index rose 5.3%, down slightly from the year-over-year rate posted in the revised second quarter of 5.8%. This is attributable to the machinery and equipment component, which posted a decline in the year-over-year rate to 5.6%. The buildings component stands 7.9% higher than a year ago, the highest annual rate of increase since the second quarter of 1982.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 294.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $17.25/$69) will be available in January 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1989

The Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Index (1981 = 100) reached a preliminary level of 147.1 in the third quarter of 1989, up 1.0% over the revised second quarter level of 145.6.

- The largest increase was in the buildings component, which rose 1.9%, closely followed by a 1.8% increase in the field erection component, which was rising due to construction union wage rate increases during the quarter.

- The heavily-weighted machinery and equipment component rose 0.6% in the third quarter, a more moderate pace than the revised second quarter increase of 2.5%. Within the machinery and equipment component, larger than average increases in the quarter were posted again by process machinery at 1.8% and structural support, paint and insulation at 1.3%. Two components posted decreases in the quarterly rate of change, piping, valves and fittings were down by 0.6%, the first decrease since the second quarter of 1983, and electrical equipment declined by 0.7%, the first drop since the second quarter of 1985.

- Comparing the third quarters of 1989 and 1988, the total index rose 6.1%, with all but one component series showing a moderation in the annual rate of increase from the revised second quarter. The buildings component was the exception, as the year-over-year rate of change increased to 7.9%, the highest since the second quarter of 1982.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 291.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $17.25/$69) will be available in January 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

September 1989

Canadian production of coal totalled 5 964 kilotonnes in September 1989, up 6.2% over the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stands at 52 235 kilotonnes, down 0.1%.

Exports in September rose 1.9% over September 1988 to 2 867 kilotonnes, while imports fell 26.2% to 1 600 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 24 690 kilotonnes, 2.1% above last year's level.

Coke production decreased to 366 kilotonnes, a difference of 2.1% from September 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The September 1989 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $9/$90) will be available the second week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Office Furniture Products

Third Quarter 1989

For the quarter ending September 30, 1989, shipments of office furniture products totalled $198.9 million, an increase of 19.5% over 166.4 million shipped during the same quarter of the previous year.

Manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the third quarter of 1989 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as exports are also available.

The September 1989 issue of *Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, $6.25/$25) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Strawberries

1989

Data on processed strawberries for 1989 are now available.

The Fruit and Vegetable Preservation publication Pack of *Processed Strawberries* (32-023, Vol.17, No.3, $7.40/$121) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Housing Starts and Completions, September 1989.
Catalogue number 64-002
(Canada: $13.70/$137; Other Countries: $16.40/$164).

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Thursday, November 30, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **National Income and Expenditure Accounts (GDP)**, Third Quarter 1989 3
  Real GDP at market prices grew 0.6% in the third quarter and the overall inflation rate declined substantially.
- **Canada's Balance of International Payments**, Third Quarter 1989 9
  The current account deficit remained large at $4.7 billion, though it was less than the previous quarter's record deficit of $5.4 billion.
- **Financial Flow Accounts**, Third Quarter 1989 12
  Borrowing by non-financial sectors decreased 9% from the previous quarter.
- **Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry**, September 1989 14
  GDP increased 0.5% in September, following a 0.3% increase in August and a 0.2% gain in July.
- **Industrial Product Price Index**, October 1989 17
  For the fourth consecutive month, the IPPI posted a month-to-month decline (0.1%) and an annual rate of change of less than 2.0%.
- **Raw Materials Price Index**, October 1989 19
  The RMPI rose 1.2% in October, primarily as a result of higher prices for crude mineral oil.
- **Sales of Refined Petroleum Products**, October 1989 20
  Seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products increased 5.7% over September 1989.
- **Crude Oil and Natural Gas**, August 1989 21
  Sales of natural gas posted an eighth consecutive gain, rising 9.3% over August 1988.

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RECEIVED

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Electric Power Statistics, September 1989 22
Major Appliances, October 1989 22
November Estimate of Canadian Production of Principal Field Crops, 1989 22
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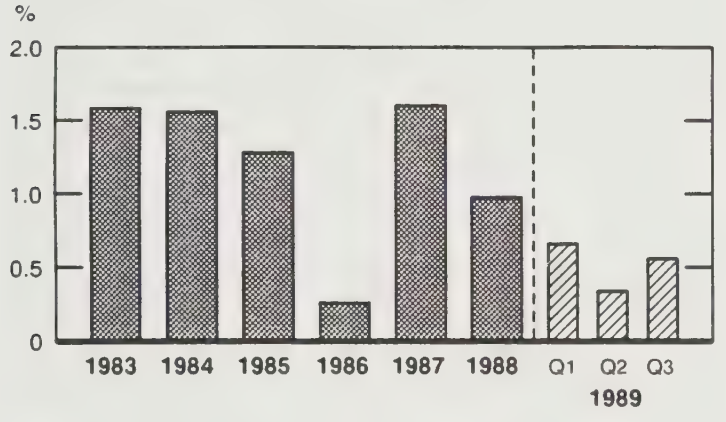
MAJOR RELEASES

National Income and Expenditure Accounts

Third Quarter 1989

Gross domestic product at market prices grew 1.1% in the third quarter of 1989, reaching a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $650.5 billion. Expressed at 1981 prices the advance was 0.6%, continuing the pattern of more moderate output growth seen in the first half of the year (see Chart 1). The GDP implicit price index slowed considerably, rising just 0.5% from the second quarter (see Chart 2) and 4.5% on a year-over-year basis.

Chart1
GDP at 1981 Prices,
Average Quarterly Growth Rates

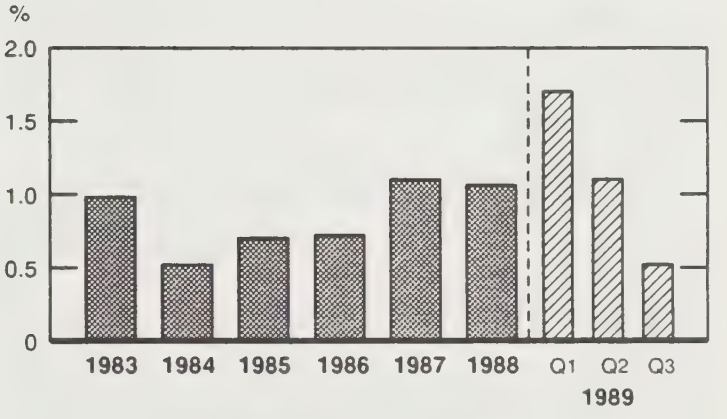


Real final domestic demand growth slowed substantially to 0.3%, the smallest quarterly increase in seven years. Consumer demand was particularly weak and there were indications that the investment boom, which has been a major source of strength for the last four years of the current economic expansion, is slowing (see Chart 3 on the next page). Export demand also fell, for the second consecutive quarter. Reflecting this weaker overall demand picture, imports dropped and inventories accumulated, although high interest rates, improved inventory control techniques and still-fresh memories of the severe inventory cycle in the early 1980s helped moderate the rate of stockbuilding. Falling raw material and intermediate goods prices, related to abundant supplies in North American markets and the appreciation of the Canadian and United States currencies, have also permitted economy-wide measures of inflation to moderate, although significantly lower rates of price increase are not yet evident at the consumer level.

Components of Demand

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services, after allowance for price increases, remained unchanged during the third quarter, after rising 1.3% in the second. Personal disposable income, which was temporarily buoyed by large tax refunds in the first half of the year, rose 1.6% in current dollar terms during the third quarter and the implicit price index for consumer expenditure rose 1.2%.

Chart 2
GDP Implicit Price Index,
Average Quarterly Growth Rates

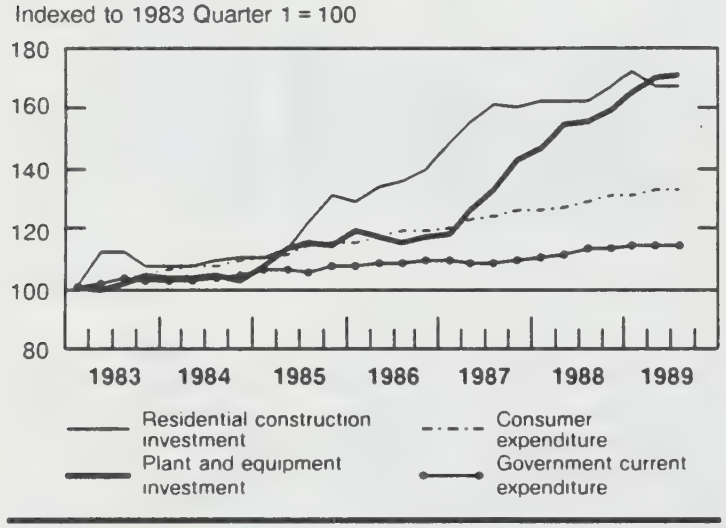


Real spending cutbacks by consumers were concentrated in the goods component, which recorded a 0.7% decrease. Purchases of motor vehicles, furniture and appliances, clothing and footwear, and fuels all declined. New car purchases had been stimulated when manufacturers' special incentive programs were introduced in the second quarter, but automobile expenditures fell back in the third. Expenditures on services rose 0.8% as gross paid and imputed rents increased 1.1% and net travel outside Canada also picked up. Spending on restaurant meals and hotel accommodation in Canada declined 1.0%, while increasing 3.3% on a year-over-year basis.

Components of Final Demand at 1981 Prices
First, Second and Third Quarters of 1989
(Percentage change)

	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3
Personal expenditure	0.4	1.3	0.0
Durable goods	0.0	1.6	-1.4
Semi-durable goods	-1.1	2.8	-0.6
Non-durable goods	0.4	0.6	-0.2
Services	0.8	1.3	0.8
Final government expenditure	0.9	0.2	0.8
Wages and salaries	0.0	0.9	0.2
Other current goods and services	1.8	-1.3	0.9
Investment	2.7	0.5	3.1
Business investment	3.4	1.0	0.6
Residential	3.2	-3.1	0.3
Plant and equipment	3.5	2.8	0.7
Non-residential	1.1	1.0	2.5
Machinery and equipment	4.8	3.7	-0.3
Final domestic demand	1.1	1.1	0.3
Exports of goods and services	0.3	-0.9	-0.4
Merchandise	0.7	-0.7	-0.4
Non-merchandise	-4.2	-2.4	-1.1

Chart 3
Components of Final Domestic Demand at 1981 Prices

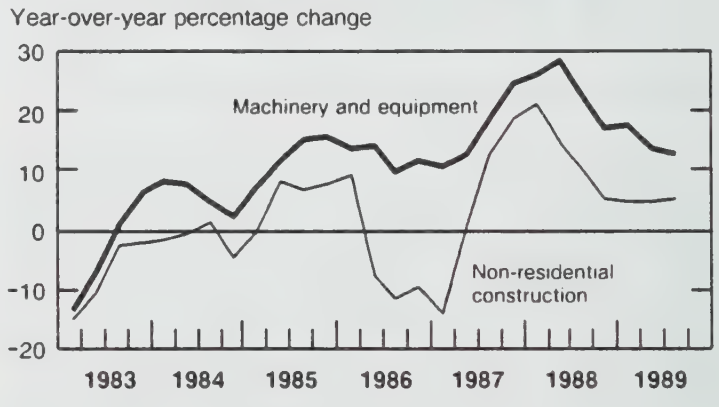


Final government spending was an important contributor to demand growth in the third quarter, rising 0.8% overall. Total real government investment rose 3.1%, as non-residential construction increased strongly and purchases of machinery and equipment declined. Wages and salaries rose 0.2% (also in real terms) and purchases of other goods and services increased 0.9%.

Business residential investment edged up 0.3% in volume terms during the third quarter. The increase originated in the real estate commissions component, up 14.5%, as housing resale markets rebounded in Central and Western Canada. Housing starts were somewhat higher in the quarter (and in October), but new construction work-put-in-place declined 3.3% due to lower starts earlier in the year. Spending on alterations and improvements to existing dwellings was essentially unchanged.

Business plant and equipment spending rose 0.7% in real terms during the third quarter, a significant weakening of growth after almost three years of steady expansion. Non-residential construction activity increased a substantial 2.5% while machinery and equipment outlays dropped 0.3%. The latter decrease was the first on a quarterly basis in five years. The decline was attributable to lower purchases of industrial equipment, motor vehicles and other transportation equipment. It suggests that the revised investment intentions estimate for 1989 from the Survey of Private and Public Investment in Canada (catalogue 61-206) conducted in April and May, might not be realized. On a year-over-year basis the increases were 4.9% for non-residential construction and 12.5% for machinery and equipment (see Chart 4).

Chart 4
Business Plant and Equipment Investment at 1981 Prices



The value of physical change in non-farm business inventories, at 1981 prices, was similar to the second quarter change. Most of the buildup was in durable goods manufacturing industries, and reflected the dropoff in consumer goods and business

machinery and equipment spending. Stocks accumulated less rapidly at the wholesale and retail levels.

Farm inventories, on a seasonally adjusted basis, continued to recover from the effects of last year's drought as the crop yield in 1989 was much improved. However, the increase in stocks was somewhat less than in the second quarter, because of higher sales. Farm-held grain inventories accumulated less rapidly, as exports and grain in commercial channels both increased.

Real merchandise exports and imports both dropped in the third quarter. For exports, the decrease was 0.4% and followed a 0.7% drop in the second quarter. Foreign sales of metal ores, crude petroleum, aluminum and alloys, aircraft equipment, office machinery, motor vehicle parts and trucks fell substantially, while exports of wheat, barley, natural gas, coal, lumber, precious metals and passenger cars were higher. The rebound in wheat exports occurred after four sharp quarterly declines caused by the drought in 1988. For imports, the volume drop was 1.1%, the first decrease on a quarterly basis in three years. The largest import declines were in the crude petroleum, passenger cars, trucks, auto parts and aircraft categories. Non-merchandise exports and imports also declined.

Prices were lower for both exports and imports, across a broad range of commodities. The two implicit price indexes fell by like amounts: 1.7% for exports and 1.6% for imports. The price drops were partly the result of the strong Canadian dollar, as Canadian exporters acted to offset some of the impact on their competitiveness. Although export and import price movements were similar, the greater volume decline for imports meant that the balance of trade in goods and services (at current prices, seasonally adjusted at annual rates) moved from a deficit of $3.6 billion in the second quarter to one of $2.7 billion in the third. The deficit on current account as per the balance of international payments, which also takes into account net investment income flows, net transfers and net inheritances and migrants' funds, declined from $21.6 billion to $18.8 billion (seasonally adjusted at annual rates).

Price Indexes

The rate of inflation, as indicated by the GDP implicit price index, eased for the second consecutive quarter. The index rose just 0.5%, following increases of 1.1% in the second quarter and 1.8% in the first. Compositional changes in expenditures were not an important factor as the chain price index, which measures the price change element holding expenditure composition fixed, also rose less rapidly. It increased 0.7% in the quarter, following a 1.4% rise in the second quarter. A 1.3% drop in export prices was the major element accounting for the moderation in the GDP chain price index. The chain index for final domestic demand, which includes the effects of import prices while excluding those of export prices, rose more rapidly than the overall GDP chain index for the second consecutive quarter.

Price Indexes

First, Second and Third Quarters of 1989
(Percentage change)

	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3
Implicit Price Index			
Gross domestic product	1.8	1.1	0.5
Chain Price Indexes			
Personal expenditure	1.2	1.6	1.1
Final government expenditure*	1.6	1.6	0.4
Residential investment	2.0	0.5	1.1
Non-residential investment	2.0	1.4	0.6
Machinery and equipment investment	-0.4	1.0	0.0
Final domestic demand	1.3	1.5	0.9
Exports	1.9	0.5	-1.3
Less: imports	0.2	0.9	-0.7
Gross domestic product*	1.7	1.4	0.7

* *Excludes value of physical change in inventories.*

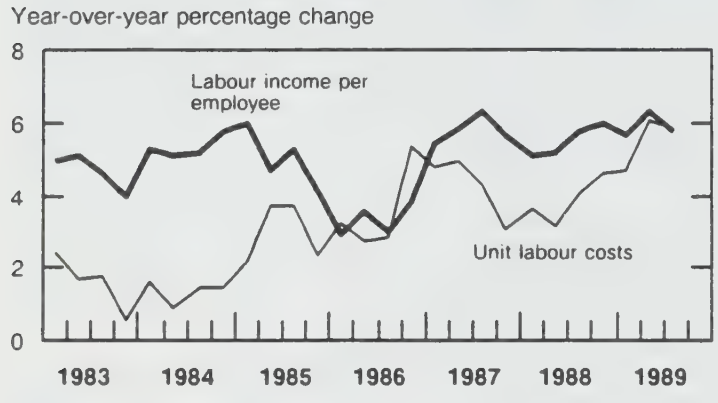
Components of Income

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income grew 1.6% in current dollar terms during the third quarter. The largest increases occurred in commercial services, transportation and local government administration. Strikes in provincial government administration in the third quarter and large retroactive wage payments by the federal government in the second quarter both reduced the overall rate of increase in the third quarter. On a year-over-year basis, labour income rose 8.3% and paid worker employment 2.4%, implying an increase of 5.7% in average compensation per employee. Unit labour costs rose 5.8% on this same basis (see Chart 5 on next page).

Corporation profits before taxes fell 1.4%. The decrease followed a 4.9% drop in the second quarter and brought profits to their lowest level in two years. Declines were widespread among industrial corporations, which recorded an overall decline of 5.8%. The mining and primary metals manufacturing industries suffered particularly large profit declines,

reflecting slumping product prices and the strength of the Canadian dollar on foreign exchange markets. Bank profits also declined. Profits of other financial institutions, particularly security dealers, sales finance companies and insurance companies, rose substantially in the quarter, offsetting part of the decrease in other industries.

Chart 5
Labour Income Per Employee and Unit Labour Costs



Interest and miscellaneous investment income also declined in the quarter, by 2.9%. Personal investment income increased modestly and government sector income decreased, while interest on the public debt, a transfer item which is deducted in arriving at total interest and miscellaneous investment income, rose 2.0%. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business increased a slight 0.3%, held back by higher expenses in the net rents component and lower net income in construction. The accrued net income of farm operators from farm production rose 20%, the second consecutive substantial increase following three quarters of decline. As in the second quarter, much of the growth in farm income was due to subsidy payments under the Canadian Crop Drought Assistance Program and to the improved crop in 1989 after the drought of 1988. Canadian Wheat Board profits rose as wheat and barley exports jumped substantially.

Personal income advanced only 1.4%, a rate well below the 2.1% average quarterly increase of the previous two years. Personal income tax collections declined slightly and, as a result, personal disposable income grew a more substantial 1.6%. Since consumer spending was comparatively weak, rising only 1.1% in current dollar terms during the quarter, the personal saving rate increased from 9.4% to 9.7%.

Output by Industry

The industry-based measure of real GDP at factor cost rose 0.6% in the third quarter, following increases of 0.3% in the second and 0.7% in the first. Output of services producing industries advanced 0.7% compared to a gain of 0.2% in the second quarter. Goods production rose 0.5% in the third quarter following a gain of 0.6% in the second.

Finance, insurance, and real estate services, and transportation and storage industries were the major sources of the pickup in the services sector. Retail trade declined 0.8% to its lowest level since the second quarter of 1988.

The resurgence in the resale housing market and increased activity by stock exchanges and security brokers were the main contributors to the advance in finance, insurance, and real estate. Increased carloadings of grain, coal, sulpher, lumber, and iron ore accounted for much of the growth in transportation. The higher movement of grain also boosted activity in the grain elevator system, accounting for a 22% gain in the storage industry. Export demand for natural gas rose, resulting in an increase in pipeline transport for the second consecutive quarter.

The third quarter advance in goods production was mainly in agriculture and construction. Excluding these industries, goods output fell 0.2% in the third quarter. Forestry, mining, public utilities and fishing industries all declined, while manufacturing output increased marginally.

Government Sector

In the government sector accounts, total revenue remained unchanged and total expenditure rose 0.9%. On a year-over-year basis revenues were up 6.1% and expenditures were up 8.5% (see Chart 6 on next page). The result was a substantial increase in the overall government sector deficit (on a national accounts basis) to $24.1 billion, compared to $23.0 billion in the first half of 1989 and $15.9 billion in 1988.

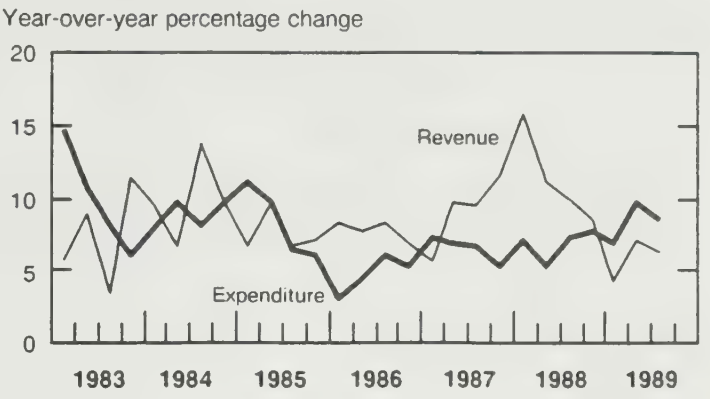
At the federal level, the deficit on a national accounts basis rose from $24.0 billion to $25.0 billion. Total current expenditure rose 0.5%, capital outlays rose 5.1% and total revenue declined 0.2%. Indirect taxes revenues were higher, partly because of the 1.5" increase in the manufacturers sales tax that took effect on June 1, 1989. As in the second quarter, current expenditure was affected by rising interest on the public debt, higher transfer payments to provincial governments and special farm subsidy payments.

The consolidated provincial government balance moved from a slight deficit of $0.5 billion in the second quarter to a larger $2.5 billion deficit in the third. Revenue growth slowed considerably, while expenditure growth picked up. The aggregate surplus in the remainder of the government sector, which includes local governments, hospitals and the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans, increased from $2.9 billion to $3.4 billion.

Available in CANSIM matrices 6701-6741, 6641-6642 and 6826-6827.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001, $18/$72) is scheduled for release in January. A computer printout containing 44 tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted NIEA data plus supplementary analytical tables is also available on the day of release from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division at a price of $35 per quarter or $140 for an annual subscription. Users can purchase the complete quarterly national accounts dataset on microcomputer diskettes for $25 per quarter or $100 for an annual subscription.

Chart 6
Total Government Revenue and Expenditure



For further information, contact Karen Wilson (613-951-9155) or Michel Pascal (613-951-3797), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. □

Gross Domestic Product, Income Based
Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

	1988		1989				
	III	IV	I	II	III	II 1989/ I 1989	III 1989/ II 1989
	($ millions)					% Change	
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income[1]	329,228	335,276	343,276	350,868	356,320	2.2	1.6
Corporation profits before taxes	63,968	62,148	64,316	61,152	60,316	-4.9	-1.4
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	46,212	49,524	51,036	51,464	49,980	0.8	-2.9
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	4,828	4,568	4,116	4,336	5,204	5.3	20.0
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	33,696	34,920	35,536	35,928	36,036	1.1	0.3
Inventory valuation adjustment	-2,524	-1,816	-3,576	-3,200	-192	376.0[2]	3,008.0[2]
Net domestic income at factor cost	**475,408**	**484,620**	**494,704**	**500,548**	**507,664**	**1.2**	1.4
Indirect taxes less subsidies	66,304	68,380	69,976	71,312	71,712	1.9	0.6
Capital consumption allowances	68,804	69,820	71,896	72,708	73,372	1.1	0.9
Statistical discrepancy	-2,280	-3,100	-2,184	-940	-2,272		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**608,236**	**619,720**	**634,392**	**643,628**	**650,476**	**1.5**	1.1

[1] *Includes military pay and allowances*
[2] *Actual change in millions of dollars*

Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure Based

Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

	1988		1989				
	III	IV	I	II	III	II 1989/ I 1989	III 1989/ II 1989
	At current prices ($millions)					% Change	
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	353,588	362,204	367,340	378,076	382,420	2.9	1.1
Durable goods	55,320	56,360	56,936	58,628	58,192	3.0	-0.7
Semi-durable goods	36,072	36,824	36,856	38,124	38,324	3.4	0.5
Non-durable goods	96,008	97,344	98,396	101,260	102,560	2.9	1.3
Services	166,188	171,676	175,152	180,064	183,344	2.8	1.8
Government current expenditure on goods and services	113,596	115,160	117,544	119,732	120,700	1.9	0.8
Government investment in fixed capital	13,900	14,064	14,456	15,156	15,640	4.8	3.2
Government investment in inventories	-48	28	284	-104	-12	-388.0[1]	92.0[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	118,804	123,204	128,112	129,952	129,592	1.4	-0.3
Residential	43,656	46,020	48,668	47,052	47,588	-3.3	1.1
Plant and equipment	75,148	77,184	79,444	82,900	82,004	4.4	-1.1
Business investment in inventories	1,440	536	1,988	3,524	2,588	1,536.0[1]	-936.0[1]
Exports of goods and services	156,776	158,640	162,324	160,384	157,028	-1.2	-2.1
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	152,096	157,220	159,840	164,028	159,752	2.6	-2.6
Statistical discrepancy	2,276	3,104	2,184	936	2,272		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**608,236**	**619,720**	**634,392**	**643,628**	**650,476**	**1.5**	**1.1**
Final Domestic Demand	599,888	614,632	627,452	642,916	648,352	2.5	0.8
	At 1981 prices ($millions)						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	248,984	252,528	253,452	256,832	256,816	1.3	0.0
Durable goods	44,120	44,472	44,492	45,224	44,580	1.6	-1.4
Semi-durable goods	26,412	26,640	26,336	27,072	26,904	2.8	-0.6
Non-durable goods	65,420	66,304	66,572	66,944	66,828	0.6	-0.2
Services	113,032	115,112	116,052	117,592	118,504	1.3	0.8
Government current expenditure on goods and services	79,548	79,532	80,072	80,144	80,508	0.1	0.5
Government investment in fixed capital	12,048	12,128	12,260	12,616	12,932	2.9	2.5
Government investment in inventories	-36	20	212	-76	-8	-288.0[1]	68.0[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	102,260	104,960	108,528	109,620	110,228	1.0	0.6
Residential	30,452	31,324	32,328	31,324	31,408	-3.1	0.3
Plant and equipment	71,808	73,636	76,200	78,296	78,820	2.8	0.7
Business investment in inventories	-1,028	8	1,248	4,008	3,336	2,760.0[1]	-672.0[1]
Exports of goods and services	151,892	152,168	152,552	151,232	150,588	-0.9	-0.4
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	145,048	150,124	153,372	156,928	155,336	2.3	-1.0
Statistical discrepancy	1,708	2,296	1,572	668	1,608		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**450,328**	**453,516**	**456,524**	**458,116**	**460,672**	**0.3**	**0.6**
Final Domestic Demand	442,840	449,148	454,312	459,212	460,484	1.1	0.3
	Implicit Price Indexes						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	142.0	143.4	144.9	147.2	148.9	1.6	1.2
Durable goods	125.4	126.7	128.0	129.6	130.5	1.3	0.7
Semi-durable goods	136.6	138.2	139.9	140.8	142.4	0.6	1.1
Non-durable goods	146.8	146.8	147.8	151.3	153.5	2.4	1.5
Services	147.0	149.1	150.9	153.1	154.7	1.5	1.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	142.8	144.8	146.8	149.4	149.9	1.8	0.3
Government investment in fixed capital	115.4	116.0	117.9	120.1	120.9	1.9	0.7
Business investment in fixed capital	116.2	117.4	118.0	118.5	117.6	0.4	-0.8
Residential	143.4	146.9	150.5	150.2	151.5	-0.2	0.9
Plant and equipment	104.7	104.8	104.3	105.9	104.0	1.5	-1.8
Exports of goods and services	103.2	104.3	106.4	106.1	104.3	-0.3	-1.7
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	104.9	104.7	104.2	104.5	102.8	0.3	-1.6
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**135.1**	**136.6**	**139.0**	**140.5**	**141.2**	**1.1**	**0.5**
Final Domestic Demand	135.5	136.8	138.1	140.0	140.8	1.4	0.6

[1] *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

Canada's Balance of International Payments

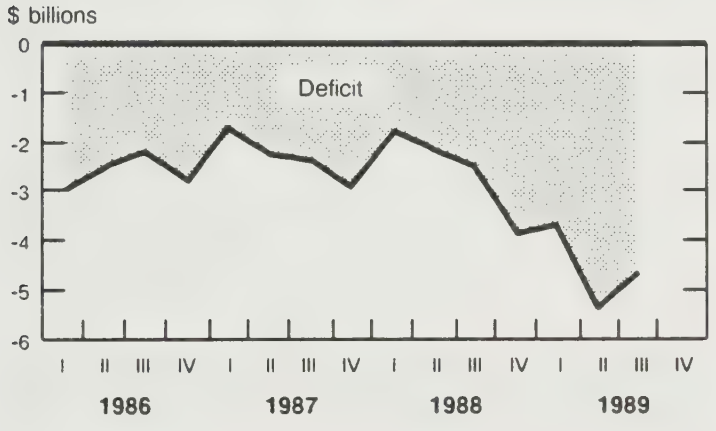
Third Quarter 1989

Highlights

The current account deficit, on a seasonally adjusted basis, remained large, though less than the record deficit of the previous quarter. The merchandise trade surplus continued to be relatively low. Both merchandise exports and imports declined markedly, especially aircraft and automotive products. In non-merchandise transactions, higher receipts of funds from immigrants more than offset an increase in the travel deficit, which reached a new high for the second consecutive quarter.

In the capital account, which is not seasonally adjusted, there was a surge in trading in portfolio securities with large foreign investments in Canadian bonds and stocks. Canadian investment in United States securities was also large. Direct investment flows, both into Canada and abroad, were more moderate as takeover activities slackened. Over the quarter, the Canadian dollar appreciated against the United States dollar and other major currencies.

Current Account Balance (Seasonally Adjusted)

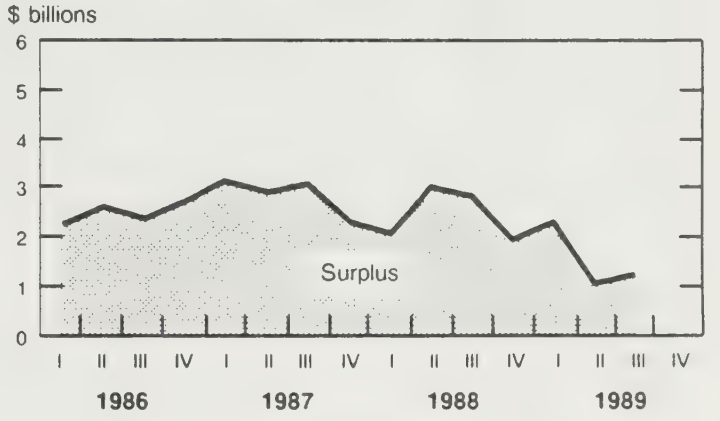


Current Account – Seasonally Adjusted

- The current account deficit totalled $4.7 billion, down from the record deficit of $5.4 billion in the previous quarter. The surplus on merchandise trade, which increased from $1.0 billion to $1.2 billion, was very low when compared with the high surpluses recorded earlier in the 1980s. The deficit on non-merchandise transactions declined by $0.5 billion, to $5.9 billion.

- Merchandise imports declined $1.0 billion (3.0%) to $33.1 billion, marking the first quarterly decrease since the third quarter 1988. The decline was led by lower imports of aircraft and parts, cars, auto parts and crude petroleum.

Merchandise Trade Balance (Seasonally Adjusted)



- Merchandise exports decreased $0.9 billion (2.5%) to $34.2 billion, nearly double the decline in the previous quarter. Lower sales were recorded for aircraft and parts and auto parts, as well as for metal ores and alloys. These were partly offset by higher exports of wheat, precious metals, lumber and coal.

- International travel transactions produced a record deficit ($1.0 billion) for the second consecutive quarter, as receipts from foreign travellers to Canada declined again and payments by Canadians travelling abroad continued to advance, especially with the United States.

- The deficit on investment income of $5.5 billion remained virtually unchanged. A lower deficit on dividends was partly offset by higher net interest payments.

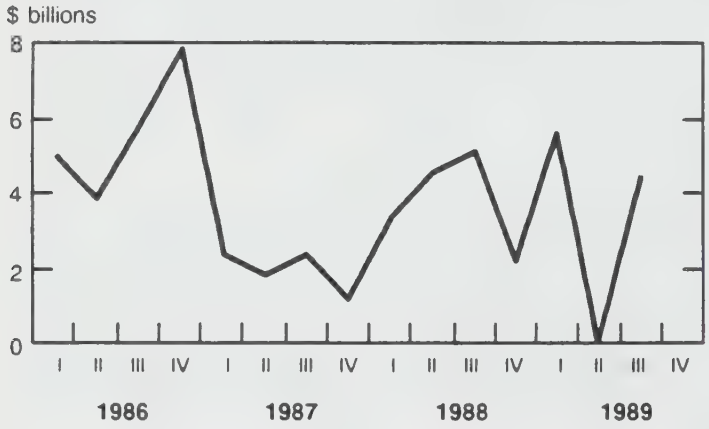
- A surplus of $1.5 billion was recorded on unilateral transfers, up from $1.2 billion in the previous quarter. The increase stemmed from both higher receipts of immigrants' funds and lower disbursements of official contributions.

Current and Capital Accounts – Unadjusted

- The current account deficit totalled $2.5 billion, up from $0.4 billion in the third quarter of 1988. This increase was due to both a lower surplus on merchandise trade and a higher deficit on non-merchandise transactions.

- Among financial liabilities, non-residents increased their holdings of Canadian bonds by $4.5 billion, in sharp contrast to the previous quarter when their net investment was negligible. The net investment in outstanding bonds alone totalled $4 billion and came mostly from the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States. Non-residents reduced their holdings of money market instruments by a half billion dollars.

Foreign Investment in Canadian Bonds (Net Flow)



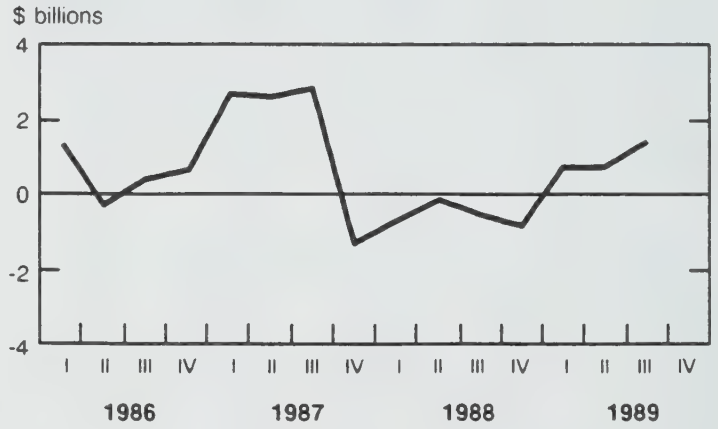
- Net foreign investment in Canadian stocks more than doubled to $1.4 billion. This brought to $2.8 billion the total net investment for the current year, in sharp contrast to the net disinvestment which followed the October 1987 crash and prevailed throughout 1988.

- Foreign direct investment in Canada gave rise to a net inflow of $691 million, down from $2.3 billion in the previous quarter. Takeover activities slackened in the quarter.

- A net outflow of $2.4 billion resulted from the foreign currency transactions of Canadian banks, contrasting to a large net inflow in the previous quarter.

- Among financial assets, Canadian residents purchased, on a net basis, a record $1.4 billion of foreign bonds. This was coupled with a record net investment of $906 million in foreign stocks, mostly United States issues.

Foreign Investment in Canadian Stocks (Net Flow)



- Canadian direct investment abroad continued to increase, giving rise to a net outflow of $1.2 billion, down from $2.2 billion in the previous quarter. This net investment continued to be widespread geographically.

- A statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of current and capital accounts) was equivalent to a net credit of $1.6 billion.

- The Canadian dollar averaged 84.59 U.S. cents during the quarter, up 1.0% over the average of the previous quarter. It also appreciated against other major currencies, except for the Swiss franc.

Available on CANSIM matrices: Quarterly: 147, 1364, 2343-2349, 2353-2355. Annually: 1369, 1370 2333-2339, 2354, 2355,

The third quarter 1989 issue of the *Canadian Balance of International Payments* (67-001P, $9.75/$39) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9050), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division. □

Canada's Balance of International Payments – Summary

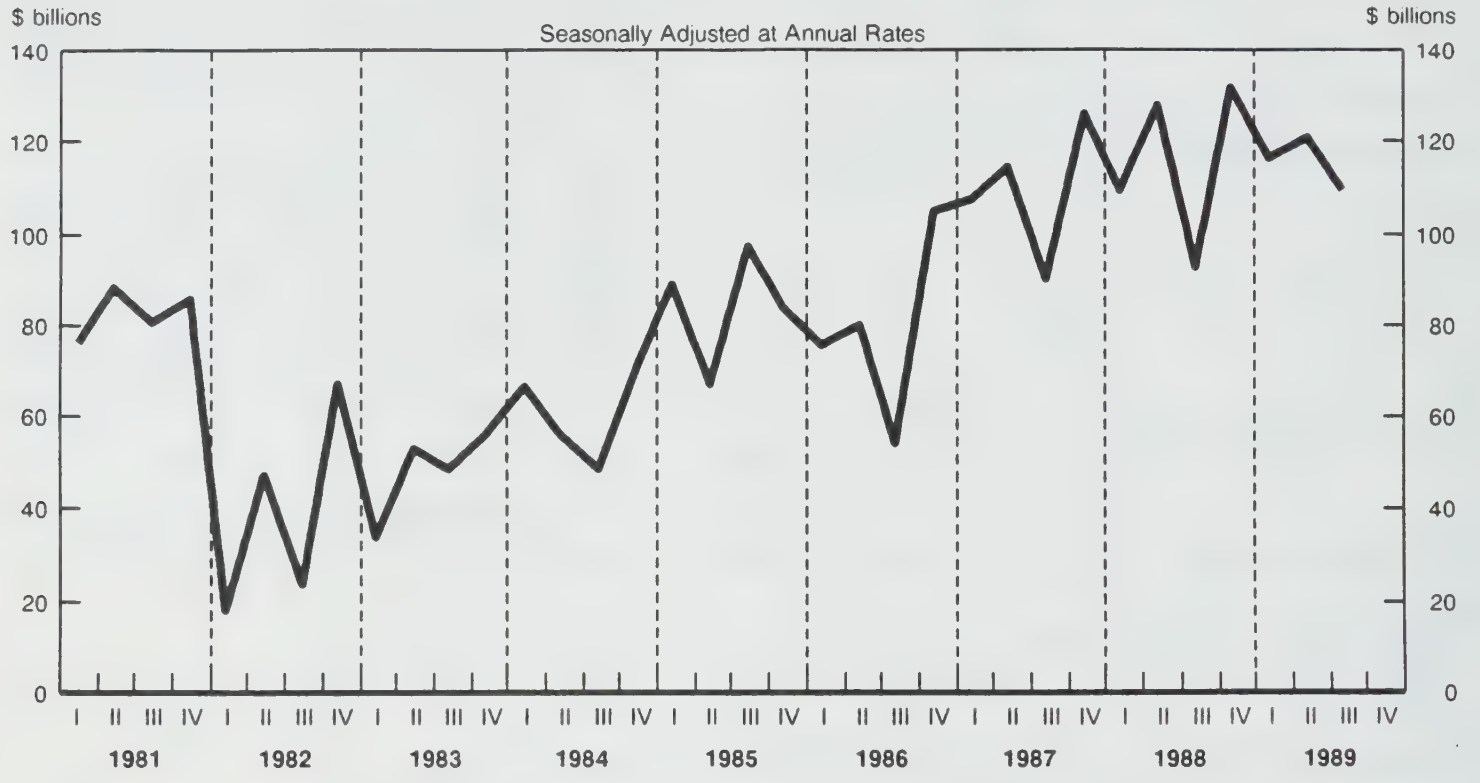
($ millions)

	1988		1989			1987	1988
	III	IV	I	II	III		
			Seasonally Adjusted				
Current account balances							
Merchandise:	2,817	1,904	2,309	1,032	1,189	11,353	9,809
Non-merchandise:							
Services	-1,647	-1,548	-1,688	-1,944	-1,871	-6,270	-5,983
Investment income[1]	-4,815	-5,389	-5,773	-5,636	-5,541	-16,520	-18,412
Transfers	1,144	1,139	1,414	1,155	1,531	2,076	4,270
Total non-merchandise	-5,317	-5,798	-6,048	-6,425	-5,880	-20,713	-20,124
Total current account	**-2,500**	**-3,894**	**-3,739**	**-5,394**	**-4,691**	**-9,360**	**-10,316**
			Unadjusted				
Current account balance	**-436**	**-3,797**	**-6,262**	**-5,599**	**-2,514**	**-9,360**	**-10,316**
Capital account[2]							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows:							
Canadian direct investment abroad	-1,225	-1,590	299	-2,198	-1,169	-6,950	-7,900
Foreign portfolio securities	-155	-186	-118	194	-2,282	-1,955	-1,103
Other claims	-2,135	563	-1,732	128	-585	-5,863	-12,782
Total Canadian claims, net flows	-3,514	-1,213	-1,550	-1,877	-4,036	-14,768	-21,786
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows:							
Foreign direct investment in Canada[1]	1,007	503	-1,836	2,291	691	4,400	5,081
Canadian portfolio securities	4,587	1,325	6,278	692	5,899	14,409	13,007
Other liabilities	2,633	3,591	2,802	4,789	-1,687	8,308	15,842
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	8,227	5,420	7,243	7,772	4,903	27,118	33,929
Total net capital flow	4,713	4,207	5,693	5,895	868	12,349	12,144
Statistical discrepancy	-4,276	-410	569	-296	1,646	-2,990	-1,828

[1] *Excludes retained earnings.*

[2] *A minus sign (-) denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.*

Funds Raised on Credit Markets by Domestic Non-financial Sectors



Financial Flow Accounts

Third Quarter 1989

Seasonally Adjusted

Total funds raised on financial markets by non-financial sectors of the Canadian economy fell by 9% from the previous quarter. The non-financial business sector and the federal government reduced their demand for funds, while personal sector borrowing increased.

Demand for funds by non-financial private corporations fell 9% from the previous quarter, but remained strong at a level 36% higher than a year earlier. With higher inventories, further capital investment and lower profits, there continued to be a sizeable requirement for funds. Funds were raised through all credit market instruments with notable continued strength in issues of bonds and shares. Compared to the previous quarter, there was a sharp reduction in the issue of shares related to takeover activity.

The reduction in federal government borrowing was related to a change in immediate cash requirements, as the deficit actually increased. An apparent switch to bonds from Treasury bill borrowing in the previous quarter was due to a delayed authorization for bond issues. Other levels of government increased their financing activity, in part reflecting an increased deficit for the provincial government sector as a whole.

Personal sector borrowing increased from the previous quarter, but remained well below that of a year earlier. Consumer credit fell about 2% from the previous quarter, in line with reduced expenditure on consumer durables. On the other hand, a 9% increase in net new mortgages was related to the higher level of housing resale activity.

Note to Users:

The financial data in the accompanying table are based on the Financial Market Summary Table of the Financial Flow Accounts. Seasonally adjusted data for borrowing are available from 1977. The full detail of the Financial Flow Accounts, showing the acquisition of capital and financial assets and the borrowing of all sectors of the economy, will be released on December 7 on CANSIM and in publication 13-014.

For further information contact Gerry Gravel or Christian Lajule (613-951-9043), Financial Flows Section, International and Financial Economics Division. □

Financial Market Summary Table

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1988		1989		
	III	IV	I	II	III
			(In millions of dollars)		
Persons and Unincorporated Business					
Funds Raised of which:	44,100	44,804	45,448	25,592	32,680
Consumer Credit	10,284	8,184	8,556	7,620	7,488
Bank Loans	5,348	1,320	4,380	2,812	2,168
Other Loans	1,840	10,148	2,120	-4,112	2,028
Mortgages	26,556	25,224	30,380	19,412	21,100
Non-financial Private Corporations					
Funds Raised by:	39,008	34,860	49,336	58,312	53,268
Bank Loans	-872	-2,312	7,180	26,652	13,276
Other Loans	1,496	4,784	15,652	-3,088	5,236
Short-term Paper	13,536	15,360	13,104	660	5,404
Mortgages	10,720	9,160	9,424	9,040	8,572
Bonds	11,052	4,804	-2,520	14,508	12,144
Stocks	3,076	3,064	6,496	10,540	8,636
Non-financial Government Enterprises					
Funds Raised	-320	3,300	4,024	5,448	1,680
Federal Government					
Funds Raised of which:	7,668	35,228	13,744	26,084	16,072
Treasury Bills	-824	45,460	16,336	33,480	7,372
Marketable Bonds	10,256	7,160	9,296	1,624	8,312
Canada Savings Bonds	2,920	-18,916	-11,252	-8,048	584
Other Levels of Government					
Funds Raised of which:	8,952	14,464	7,196	7,852	8,688
Short-term Paper	-908	3,668	-604	1,632	5,220
Provincial Government Bonds	6,160	8,320	7,624	4,180	4,236
Municipal Government Bonds	892	2,112	468	792	208
Total Borrowing by Domestic Non-financial Sectors	**99,408**	**132,656**	**119,748**	**123,288**	**112,388**
Consumer Credit	10,284	8,184	8,556	7,620	8,568
Bank Loans	3,436	3,512	10,188	30,264	15,088
Other Loans	1,116	16,652	16,328	-6,288	6,048
Treasury Bills	-824	45,460	16,336	33,480	7,372
Short-term Paper	10,948	17,948	14,052	1,092	10,908
Mortgages	37,236	34,384	39,808	28,440	29,668
Bonds	34,136	2,468	8,024	18,160	27,216
Stocks	3,076	4,048	6,456	10,520	8,600

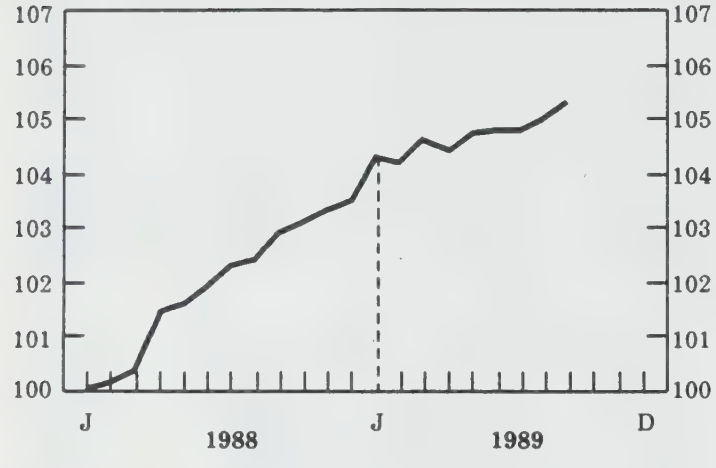
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Gross Domestic Product

(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1981 prices)

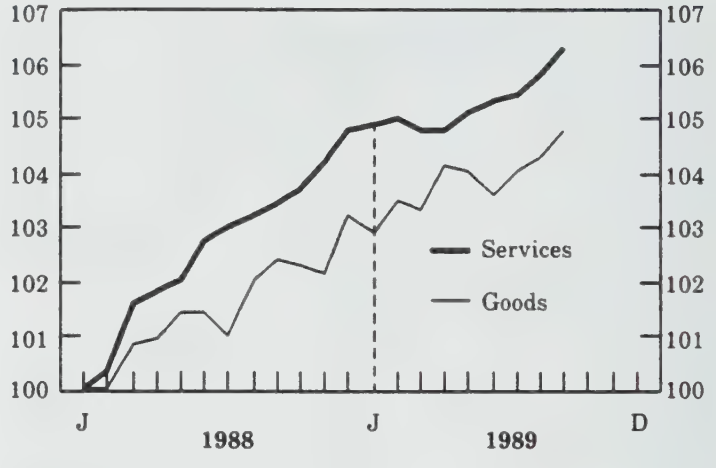
Total Economy

Index (January 1988 = 100)



Goods and Services

Index (January 1988 = 100)



% change

Total economy



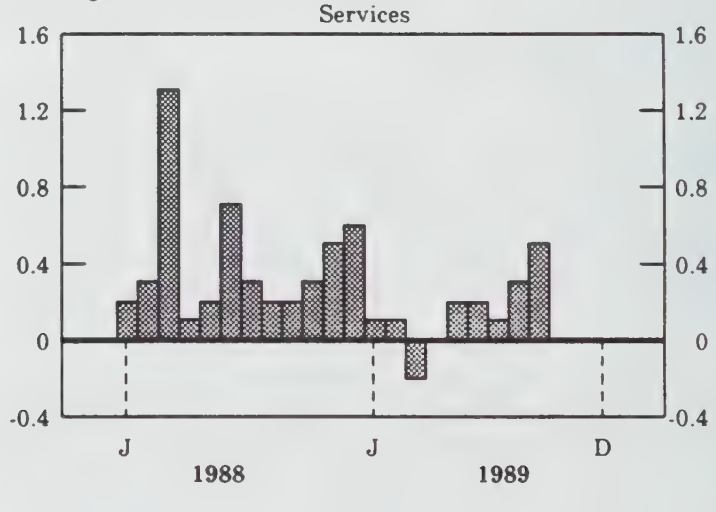
% change

Goods



% change

Services



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

September 1989

Seasonally Adjusted

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, increased 0.5% in September, following a gain of 0.3% in August and 0.2% in July. The September advance was the largest monthly increase this year, and brings GDP to 2.6% above September of last year. The average monthly growth rate for the first nine months of 1989 was about half the 0.3% monthly average in 1988. Services producing industries advanced 0.5% in September, while goods production was up 0.4%.

Services Producing Industries

The 0.5% gain in services accounted for almost two-thirds of the overall increase in GDP in September. Finance, insurance and real estate services, retail trade, transportation and storage, and commmunity, business and personal services all posted increases. Wholesale trade declined slightly.

The gain in the finance, insurance and real estate industries was widespread. A substantial portion of the advance resulted from an increased volume of sales by real estate agencies, as the resale housing market extended an upturn which commenced in June. Despite the recent advances, activity by real estate agencies still remains about 5% below its peak of last February.

Following four consecutive monthly declines, output of the retail trade industry rose 1.4%, mostly on the strength of increased sales by new motor vehicle dealers. Unit sales of new motor vehicles increased 10.6% in September, the largest monthly increase since July 1986. A variety of promotional incentives offered to consumers by North American auto manufacturers spurred the growth in vehicle sales.

Output of transportation and storage industries increased 1.1%, following similar gains in August and July. Most of September's growth originated in railway transport and grain elevators. The gain in railway transport resulted mainly from increased carloadings of wheat. Wheat exports rose substantially in both August and September.

Most of the growth in community, business and personal services industries originated in business management services, and in accommodation and food service industries.

The decline in wholesale trade originated mostly from lower sales by wholesalers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories, lumber and building materials, and metal products.

Goods Producing Industries

About three-quarters of the 0.4% growth in goods production originated in a 2.4% increase in output by the mining industry. Agriculture was the only other goods producer to post a significant advance in September. Manufacturing, construction, and forestry were virtually unchanged, while decreases were recorded in public utilities and fishing industries.

The major source of growth in mining was increased output of crude petroleum and natural gas, which rose about 5%, the largest gain in over two years. Most of the increase in crude petroleum output originated from two oilsands plants. Exports of crude petroleum and natural gas were up substantially in the month. Elsewhere in mining, production of metals and non-metals fell, as did oil and gas exploration and development.

Agricultural output rose in September, mostly due to increased grain crops.

Manufacturing output was unchanged from the August level. Higher production by manufacturers of electrical products offset lower output of transportation equipment and machinery. The decline in output of transportation equipment resulted mostly from a cutback in production of motor vehicle parts and accessories and, to a lesser extent, of motor vehicles.

Construction activity was basically unchanged from the previous month (-0.1%), with a decline in non-residential building construction slightly offsetting an increase in residential construction.

Forestry output was also little changed from the previous month (0.1%), and remains below its peak in December 1988.

Output of public utilities fell 0.5% in September, due to declines in electric power generation and natural gas distribution.

Revisions

Revisions from January 1989 for agriculture, fishing and construction are incorporated with this release.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

Order the September 1989 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.10/$121), scheduled for release late in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices,
Monthly
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1988	1989			
	September	June	July	August	September
Total Economy	**403,532.2**	**409,984.5**	**410,929.9**	**412,175.5**	**414,118.7**
Business Sector:					
Agricultural and related services industries	8,058.3	9,219.8	9,501.2	9,691.7	9,999.2
Fishing and trapping industries	717.0	518.4	490.8	556.8	499.2
Logging and forestry industry	2,622.6	2,806.8	2,690.4	2,569.2	2,571.6
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	23,553.5	23,177.8	22,839.9	22,977.0	23,523.5
Manufacturing industries	78,708.7	79,047.9	79,038.4	79,230.5	79,252.1
Construction industries	30,885.2	31,754.4	32,532.0	32,616.0	32,570.4
Transportation and storage industries	19,421.1	19,074.0	19,320.0	19,534.8	19,756.8
Communication industries	12,534.6	13,944.0	13,932.0	14,013.6	14,068.8
Other utility industries	11,500.1	11,326.8	11,449.2	11,329.2	11,270.4
Wholesale trade industries	25,168.6	25,537.2	25,486.8	25,532.4	25,482.0
Retail trade industries	26,048.3	26,067.6	25,843.1	25,792.4	26,147.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	58,760.3	59,996.4	60,288.0	60,828.0	61,275.6
Community, business and personal services	41,097.2	42,155.4	42,041.3	41,982.7	42,162.7
Non-business Sector:					
Mining industries	75.7	82.8	90.0	85.2	82.8
Manufacturing industries	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0
Forestry services industry	322.6	327.6	328.8	326.4	327.6
Transportation industries	1,576.5	1,566.0	1,573.2	1,579.2	1,584.0
Communication industries	46.8	44.4	44.4	44.4	46.8
Water systems industry	559.1	566.4	562.8	565.2	565.2
Insurance and other finance industry	415.0	420.0	423.6	424.8	429.6
Government service industry	23,901.4	24,462.0	24,528.0	24,541.2	24,516.0
Community and personal services	37,511.6	37,840.8	37,878.0	37,906.8	37,939.2
Special Aggregations:					
Business sector:	339,075.5	344,626.5	345,453.1	346,654.3	348,579.5
- goods	156,045.4	157,851.9	158,541.9	158,970.4	159,686.4
- services	183,030.1	186,774.6	186,911.2	187,683.9	188,893.1
Non-business sector:	64,456.7	65,358.0	65,476.8	65,521.2	65,539.2
- goods	682.8	697.2	700.8	698.4	696.0
- services	63,773.9	64,660.8	64,776.0	64,822.8	64,843.2
Goods producing industries	156,728.2	158,549.1	159,242.7	159,668.8	160,382.4
Services producing industries	246,804.0	251,435.4	251,687.2	252,506.7	253,736.3
Industrial production	114,445.1	114,249.7	114,028.3	114,235.1	114,742.0
Non-durable manufacturing industries	33,280.7	33,284.4	33,232.8	33,412.8	33,416.4
Durable manufacturing industries	45,428.0	45,763.5	45,805.6	45,817.7	45,835.7

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Industrial Product Price Index

October 1989

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981 = 100) edged down 0.1% to 130.8 in October 1989, from September's level of 130.9. This was the fourth consecutive month-to-month drop in the index as a whole. Monthly declines of 0.8% for primary metal products and chemical products were partially offset by estimated increases of 1.1% for petroleum and coal products and of 0.3% for autos, trucks and other transportation equipment. The 1.2% depreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar exerted downward pressure on the lumber and sawmill products index (-0.5%) and on the paper and paper products index (-0.7%). It also had a moderating effect on the autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index.

Since October 1988, the IPPI has risen 1.3%. From its level of 3.9% in March 1989, the year-to-year rate has steadily declined during the past seven months. The intermediate goods index continued to show a steadily declining rate of yearly change, falling from 5.1% in March 1989 to 0.3% in October 1989. This was largely due to declines in the prices of non-ferrous base metals, which contributed to lowering the yearly rate of change for first-stage goods from 12.5% in March 1989 to -2.7% in October. On the other hand, the end products index has remained fairly stable, with yearly rates of 2.5% in March 1989 and 2.8% in October. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was 0.7%.

Highlights

- The primary metal products index declined (-0.8%) in October, as it has almost every month in 1989, mainly in response to price decreases of 2.8% for aluminum products and 1.6% for copper and copper alloy products. During the past 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 6.8%, with decreases ranging from 24.3% for aluminum products to 19.4% for nickel products. No other component recorded an increase of more than 1% during this period.

- The chemical products index fell (-0.8%) for the seventh consecutive month, primarily due to lower prices for industrial chemicals (-1.6%), which reflect the continuing downward movement of prices in October for synthetic resins (-1.5%) and for organic industrial chemicals (-3.0%). During the past 12 months, the chemical products index has fallen 1.9%.

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products index rose 1.1% during the past month, largely as a result of higher prices for gasoline. Over 12 months, the petroleum and coal products index has risen 8.6%.

- The autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index rose 0.3% in October. This month includes an estimated 3.0% price increase for Canadian-made automobiles, intended to reflect the effect of the introduction of the 1990 models. The drop in the U.S./Canada exchange rate, which affects export prices, moderated the estimated increase. During the past 12 months, the autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index has risen 0.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The October 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $17.30/$173) will be available towards the end of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index October 1989[2]	% Change	
			October 1989/ September 1989	October 1989/ October 1988
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**130.8**	**-0.1**	**1.3**
Total IPPI excluding Petroleum and Coal Products[3]	**89.3**	**134.5**	**-0.1**	**0.7**
Intermediate goods	61.6	128.2	-0.4	0.3
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	126.8	-0.9	-2.7
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	128.7	-0.2	1.3
Finished goods	38.4	134.7	0.3	2.8
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	139.4	0.1	2.4
Capital equipment	10.2	136.6	0.2	2.4
All other finished goods	17.9	131.6	0.4	3.3
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	127.7	0.3	0.3
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	130.8	-0.5	0.5
Beverages	1.9	155.2	-0.1	4.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	165.3	-0.1	2.5
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	134.5	-0.1	1.3
Textile products	2.4	121.1	0.2	1.7
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	129.0	0.1	2.8
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	130.7	-0.5	6.1
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	144.1	0.1	3.2
Paper and paper products	8.1	144.1	-0.7	1.3
Printing and publishing	2.4	158.7	-0.3	3.4
Primary metal products	8.8	129.2	-0.8	-6.8
Metal fabricated products	5.3	136.7	0.1	2.5
Machinery and equipment	4.8	137.2	0.1	4.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	131.5	0.3	0.8
Electrical and communication products	5.0	136.0	0.1	2.3
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	143.5	0.0	2.4
Petroleum and coal products[3]	10.7	99.8	1.1	8.6
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	132.3	-0.8	-1.9
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	140.8	0.0	2.5
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	84.8	-0.2	-13.8

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.*

2 *Indexes are preliminary.*

3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

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Raw Materials Price Index

October 1989

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981 = 100) rose 1.2% between September and October 1989, to a preliminary level of 100.4. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component did not change, as an increase in the animal and animal products index was entirely offset by declines in all other groups. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- The mineral fuels index was up 3.2%, mainly as a result of an estimated 4.1% increase in crude mineral oil prices.
- The animal and animal products index was up 1.8%, mainly as a result of higher prices for hogs (11.2%) and milk (0.4%).
- Non-ferrous metals prices were down 1.8%, with lower prices for concentrates of copper (-3.9%) and nickel (-1.1%). Precious metals prices were up marginally (from 0.6% to 1.8%).
- The vegetable products index declined 1.5%, as prices were down for wheat (-3.3%) and corn (-9.2%). A significant decrease was also recorded in the cocoa, coffee and tea index (-9.0%).

Annual Change

Between October 1988 and October 1989, the RMPI increased 6.9%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined 1.3%. While prices for crude oil had declined steadily in 1988, they rose steadily in 1989. Consequently, the year-to-year change in the total RMPI exhibits an increasing trend since the beginning of 1989, while the one for the RMPI excluding mineral fuels has mostly declined. The main contributors to the annual change were:

- The mineral fuels index was up 23.8%, due largely to higher prices for crude mineral oil, up 30.9%.
- Increases in the prices for hogs (29.9%), cattle for slaughter (1.2%) and milk (1.0%) were largely responsible for the animal products index rise of 4.5%.
- The vegetable products index was down 4.7%, primarily as a result of lower prices for grains (-15.2) and oilseeds (-18.7%). The index for cocoa, coffee and tea was also down (-28.5%), although the index for unrefined sugar was up 33.2% and vegetable prices were higher by 47.8%.
- Both indexes for the metal components declined – ferrous (-7.3%) and non-ferrous (-9.9%) – as prices for almost all metals and scraps decreased.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The October 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $17.30/$173) will be available at the end of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index October 1989[1]	% Change October 1989/ September 1989	% Change October 1989/ October 1988
Raw materials total	**100**	**100.4**	**1.2**	**6.9**
Mineral fuels	45	84.4	3.2	23.8
Vegetable products	11	90.5	-1.5	-4.7
Animal and animal products	20	117.1	1.8	4.5
Wood products	8	132.1	-0.2	1.8
Ferrous materials	2	102.0	-1.1	-7.3
Non-ferrous metals	11	113.9	-1.8	-9.9
Non-metallic minerals	3	133.2	-0.3	0.8
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	113.7	0.0	-1.3

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

October 1989

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted, preliminary estimates of October sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7.1 million cubic metres (m^3), an increase of 5.7% over the month of September. This gain follows a decline in September.
- All four of the main products contributed to the October increase. Motor gasoline sales posted only their second gain in the last five months as volumes rose 3.7% above September levels. Following a decline of 8.2% in September, diesel fuel sales rose 4.7% in October, while heavy fuel sales were up 7.5% for the same period. Light fuel sales increased for the third time in as many months, rising 10.0% over September levels.

Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products increased 3.1% over October 1988, recording a volume of 7.4 million m^3 sold. Three of the four main products contributed to this monthly gain. Diesel fuel sales rose 7.2% over October 1988, while light fuel sales were up 23.6% for the same period. Heavy fuel sales registered a gain of 21.8%, as a result of increased demand for this product for electricity generation. Motor gasoline sales were down marginally, at -0.5% when compared to October 1988.
- Following this October increase, total product sales for the first 10 months of 1989 are now up 4.2% over those recorded during the same period last year. Within this total, heavy fuel sales have climbed 26.6%, while sales of diesel fuel oil have risen 2.4% and motor gasoline 2.1%. Light fuel sales were up 1.2% over last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The October 1989 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $17.30/$173) will be available the last week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	July 1989	August 1989	September 1989 r	October 1989 p	October 1989/ September 1989
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 988.0**	**7 754.8**	**6 720.8**	**7 104.6**	**5.7**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 856.6	2 942.5	2 743.7	2 844.7	3.7
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 365.7	1 496.3	1 373.0	1 438.0	4.7
Light Fuel Oil	485.2	488.4	540.6	594.5	10.0
Heavy Fuel Oil	770.6	1 226.9	810.4	871.5	7.5

	Unadjusted				
	October 1988	October 1989 p	January-October 1988	Total January-October 1989	Total Cumulative 1989/ Cumulative 1988
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**7 199.5**	**7 425.9**	**68 382.1**	**71 250.2**	**4.2**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 918.7	2 903.7	28 291.5	28 884.3	2.1
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 507.9	1 616.5	13 922.5	14 250.3	2.4
Light Fuel Oil	401.1	495.8	5 057.3	5 118.0	1.2
Heavy Fuel Oil	657.4	800.4	6 033.1	7 640.7	26.6

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

August 1989

Highlights

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 7.0 billion cubic metres, posted a seventh consecutive gain, rising 4.7% over August 1988. Gas exports were up 9.9% over August 1988. Sales in Canada were up for the eighth time this year, climbing 9.3% over August 1988. On a cumulative basis, marketable production is now up 5.1% above comparable 1988 levels, while sales are 9.7% higher than January-August 1988 sales. Exports of natural gas have increased 2.6% over the same period.
- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in August 1989 amounted to 8.2 million cubic metres, a decrease of 5.9% from August 1988. Exports fell 10.3% from August 1988, an eighth consecutive decline. Imports were up 22.2% over August of last year. As a result, year-to-date imports are now 9.0% above those recorded during the first eight months of last year. Refinery receipts in August were up 1.0% over the same month last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The August 1989 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $9.50/$95) will be available the second week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	August 1989	% Change from August 1988	January-August 1989	% Change from January-August 1988
		(thousands of cubic metres)		
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	8 156.6	-5.9	64 660.3	-2.9
Exports	3 111.9	-10.3	25 002.3	-10.6
Imports	2 442.7	22.2	18 926.1	9.0
Refinery receipts	7 476.0	1.0	58 914.1	3.1
		(millions of cubic metres)		
Natural gas				
Marketable production	7 049.5	4.7	62 247.4	5.1
Exports	2 923.9	9.9	24 149.6	2.6
Canadian sales	2 981.5	9.3	37 891.0	9.7

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending November 25, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending November 25, 1989 totalled 268 192 tonnes, a decrease of 2.3% from the preceding week's total of 274 460 tonnes and down 11.1% from the year-earlier level of 301 668 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1989 was 14 043 504 tonnes, an increase of 5.8% over 13 272 946 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

September 1989

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in September 1989 decreased to 34 495 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 1.9% from the corresponding month last year. Exports decreased 33.0% to 1 765 GWh, while imports climbed from 447 GWh to 979 GWh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 354 357 GWh, down 2.1% from the previous year's period. Exports, at 18 712 GWh, were down 32.2%, while imports, at 7 546 GWh, were up 67.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The September 1989 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the second week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Major Appliances

October 1989

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers totalled 236,921 units in October 1989, up 2.7% from 230,666 units in September 1989, but down 0.1% from the 237,100 units sold in the same month of 1988.

Year-to-date domestic sales to October 1989 amounted to 2,068,972 units, compared to 2,054,440[r] units for the same period of 1988, or a 0.7% increase.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The October 1989 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 8 – November Estimate of Canadian Production of Principal Field Crops, 1989

The final 1989 estimate of Canadian crop production will be released November 30, 1989 at 15:00 hrs.

The production data contained in this report replace the September 15 production estimates released on October 4. Presented are the latest estimates for the area, yield and production of cereal grains, oilseeds, pulses and other field crops grown in Canada. The areas seeded to winter wheat and fall rye this fall for harvest in 1990 are also released in this publication.

For further information, contact the Crop Reporting Unit (613-951-8717), Agriculture Division . ■

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa

September 1989

Data on tea, coffee and cocoa for the third quarter of 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).

The publication *Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa* (32-025,$6.50/$26) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 8 - November Estimate of Canadian Principal Field Crops, 1989
Catalogue number 22-002
($72 a year/$78)
Available Thursday, November 30, 1989 at 15:00 hrs.

Industry Price Indexes, September 1989.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $17.30/$173; Other Countries: $20.80/$208).

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), September 1989.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $52.50/$525; Other Countries: $63/$630).

Canadian Balance of International Payments, Third Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 67-001P
(Canada: $9.75/$39; Other Countries: $11.75/$47).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: December 1989

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
December		
1-5	**Canadian Composite Leading Indicator**	September 1989
5	**Housing Starts**	October 1989
6	**Help-wanted Index**	November 1989
7	**Estimates of Labour Income**	September 1989
8	**Labour Force Survey**	November 1989
8	**New Housing Price Index**	October 1989
11	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	October 1989
11	**Travel Between Canada and Other Countries**	October 1989
12	**Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area**	October 1989
13	**Farm Product Price Index**	October 1989
14	**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade**	October 1989
14	**Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products**	January-September 1989
14	**Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries**	Third Quarter 1989
15	**Consumer Price Index**	November 1989
20	**Retail Trade**	October 1989
20	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	October 1989
21	**Wholesale Trade**	October 1989
21	**Security Transactions with Non-residents**	October 1989
21	**Unemployment Insurance Statistics**	October 1989
21	**Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics**	Third Quarter 1989
22	**Department Store Sales and Stocks**	October 1989
22	**Building Permits**	September 1989
22	**Employment, Earnings and Hours**	October 1989
29	**Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry**	October 1989
29	**Major Release Dates**	January 1990

The January 1990 release schedule will be published on December 29, 1989. **Users note**: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.

Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 1, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

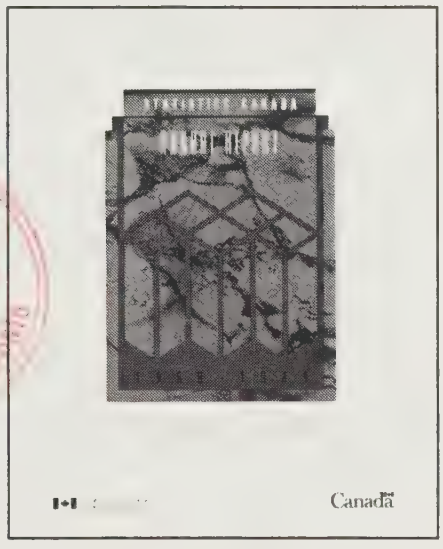
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Statistics Canada Annual Report, 1988-89

Statistics Canada announces the release today of its 1988-89 *Annual Report*.

A significant year in its history, 1988-89 saw the Agency conduct several major social affairs surveys, develop new applications of computer and satellite technology, and step up its assistance to developing countries. The Agency also expanded its range of products, while cutting operating costs and generating its highest single-year revenues ever.

This year's *Annual Report* features highlights of the year, summaries, photos, flow-charts, computer-generated maps, and more.

The 1988-89 issue of the *Annual Report* (11-201, free) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending November 14, 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 3.3% from the previous year.

Piggyback traffic increased 11.4% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 13.4% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 6.6% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Forestry Services Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the forestry services industry (SIC 0511) totalled $67.4 million, up 15.9% over $58.2 million in 1986.

For further information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Other Rubber Products Industries including Tire and Tube Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other rubber products industries including the tire and tube industry (SIC 1598) totalled $3,111.7 million, down 2.7% from $3,197.2 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Foamed and Expanded Plastic Products Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the foamed and expanded plastic products industry (SIC 1611) totalled $516.4 million, up 9.6% over $471.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Plastic Film and Sheeting Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the plastic film and sheeting industry (SIC 1631) totalled $1,012.0 million, up 22.1% over $902.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Wooden Box and Pallet Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the wooden box and pallet industry (SIC 2561) totalled $256.9 million, up 13.3% over $226.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Other Office Furniture Industries
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other office furniture industries (SIC 2649) totalled $504.5 million, up 12.5% over $448.5 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Other Furniture and Fixture Industries n.e.c.
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other furniture and fixture industries n.e.c. (SIC 2699) totalled $291.6 million, up 1.9% over $286.1 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pepin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Coated and Treated Paper Industry
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the coated and treated paper industry (SIC 2791) totalled $553.2 million, up 8.7% over $509.1 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Copper and Copper Alloy Rolling, Casting and Extruding Industry
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the copper and copper alloy rolling, casting and extruding industry (SIC 2971) totalled $607.5 million, up 15.2% over $527.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Wire and Wire Rope Industry
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the wire and wire rope industry (SIC 3052) totalled $633.2 million, up 0.5% over $629.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Construction and Mining Machinery and Material Handling Equipment Industry
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the construction and mining machinery and material handling equipment industry (SIC 3192) totalled $3,387.9 million, up 5.9% over $3,200.5 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Sawmill and Woodworking Machinery Industry
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the sawmill and woodworking machinery industry (SIC 3193) totalled $279.5 million, up 18.6% over $235.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Commercial Trailer Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the commercial trailer industry (SIC 3242) totalled $626.4 million, up 18.7% over $527.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Mobile Home Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenues for the mobile home industry (SIC 3244) totalled $91.1 million, up 3.7% over $87.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Stampings Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the motor vehicle stampings industry (SIC 3253) totalled $2,111.9 million, down 0.1% from $2,114.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Clay Products Industry (From Imported Clay)

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the clay products industry (from imported clay) (SIC 3512) totalled $180.6 million, up 22.9% over $147.0 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Concrete Pipe Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the concrete pipe industry (SIC 3541) totalled $231.2 million, up 9.5% over $211.2 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Pharmaceutical and Medicine Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the pharmaceutical and medicine industry (SIC 3741) totalled $3,639.5 million, up 22.5% over $2,971.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Paint and Varnish Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the paint and varnish industry (SIC 3751) totalled $1,488.7 million, up 9.5% over $1,359.6 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Statistics Canada Annual Report, 1988-89.
Catalogue number 11-201
Free.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, September 1989.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, October 1989.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, September 1989.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $9.50/$95; Other Countries: $11.40/$114).

Farm Input Price Index, Third Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 62-004
(Canada: $11.75/$47; Other Countries: $14/$56).

Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area, September 1989.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.60/$26; Other Countries: $3.10/$31).

The Labour Force, October 1989.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17/$170; Other Countries: $20.40/$204).

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Statistics Canada

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 4, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Composite Leading Indicator**, September 1989 2
  Continued slow growth in the leading indicator in September
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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Gypsum Products, October 1989 5
Rigid Insulating Board, October 1989 5
Pack of Processed Asparagus, 1989 5

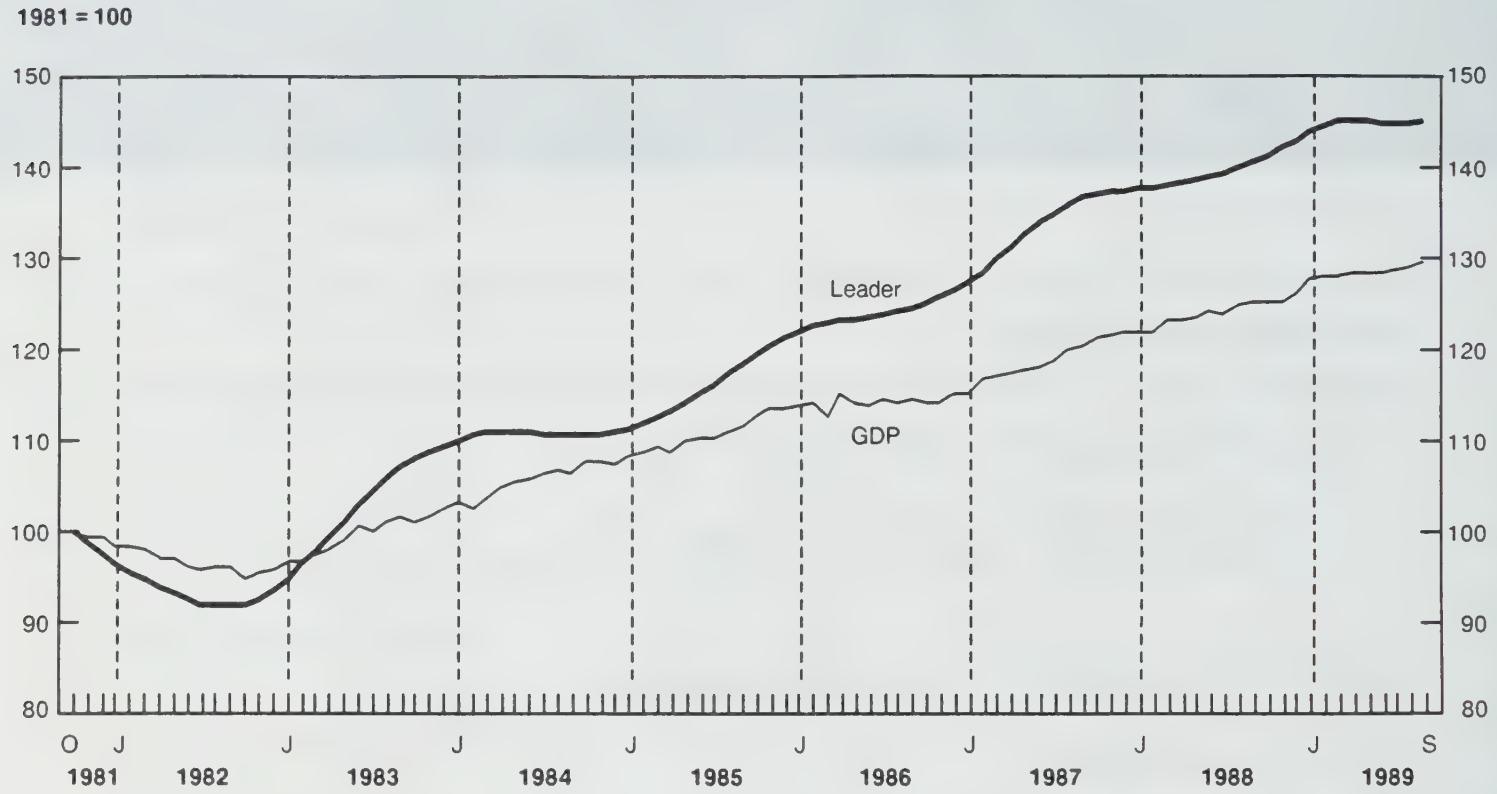
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

6

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MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Composite Leading Indicator

September 1989

The composite leading index posted a small gain of 0.2% in September to reach a level of 145.1 (1981 = 100), after a 0.1% increase in August. The marginal gains followed three straight small declines, and suggest that the short-term outlook is for modest growth. Household demand, particularly for housing, supplanted exports as the principal source of growth. The manufacturing indicators reflected this shift.

The housing index registered its first gain (0.6%) in six months, as house prices moderated and incomes strengthened. The resale housing market has completely recovered the ground lost in the first half of the year, while housing starts also firmed in September. Furniture and appliance sales rose in tandem with the gains in housing. Sales of other durable goods fell less rapidly in September than in August, due to the temporary stimulus of rebates on car sales.

The manufacturing indicators continued to firm in September. Export demand for cars continued to be the main source of strength, as in August, while the gain in construction activity also boosted demand in a number of industries such as wood, non-metallic minerals and electrical products. New orders for durable goods and the ratio of shipments to finished goods inventories continued to increase gradually, while the average workweek was stable.

The United States leading indicator was unchanged in September, after four small monthly declines. However, the firming was largely due to higher consumer confidence and the financial market indicators. The indicators of domestic demand remained mixed, and industrial production fell sharply in October.

The Toronto Stock Exchange posted a smaller gain in September than in August, while the real money supply posted a sixth straight monthly decline.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627), International and Financial Economics Division.

For more information on the economy, order the November issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, 21/210), available the week of December 18. See "How to Order Publications".

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	July	August	September	August	September
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	-0.1	0.1	0.2	144.8	145.1
Unsmoothed	1.0	0.6	0.5	146.0	146.8
Retail Trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.4	0.2	0.3	1,089	1,091
Other durable goods sales	-0.9	-1.0	-0.3	3,816	3,803
House Spending Index[1]	-1.9	-1.0	0.6	138.1	136.5
Manufacturing					
New orders – durable	0.2	0.1	0.2	10,210[4]	10,218[4]
Shipment to inventory ratio – (finished goods[2]	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.49	1.50
Average workweek (hours)	-0.1	0.0	0.0	38.6	38.6
Business and personal service employment (thousands)	-0.2	0.0	0.1	1,713	1,715
United States Composite Leading Index (1967 = 100)	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	193.5	193.5
TSE300 Stock Price Index (1975 = 1000)	2.1	2.3	1.8	3,798	3,867
Money Supply (M1) (1981)[3]	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4	26,061[4]	26,964[4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

■

Income Distributions by Size in Canada

1988

Average family income in 1988 reached its highest historical level. At $46,185, it was up an estimated 1.8% from 1987 after adjustment for inflation. Real family income increased annually between 1984 and 1988, while the early 1980s was a period of declining income.

The trend in the proportion and number of persons below the low income cut-offs continued downward in 1988 for the fifth consecutive year. The proportion dropped to 13.1% in 1988, from 14.1% in 1987. Prior to this declining trend, the proportion was 17.0% in 1983. In 1988, there were 3,328,000 low income persons, down 207,000 from 1987 and 794,000 since 1983.

Other highlights of the report *Income Distributions by Size in Canada*, 1988, released today, include:

- Provincial average family income ranged from $52,764 in Ontario to $34,535 in Prince Edward Island:

Ontario	$52,764
Alberta	$46,283
British Columbia	$45,264
Manitoba	$43,121
Quebec	$41,328
Saskatchewan	$40,357
Nova Scotia	$39,671
New Brunswick	$37,308
Newfoundland	$36,076
Prince Edward Island	$34,535
Canada	**$46,185**

- The average income of female lone-parent families was $19,740, compared to $51,396 for two-parent families.

- The upper 20% of all families (those with incomes in excess of $64,871) received 39.2% of family income, while the lowest 20% (incomes below $22,006) received 6.5%. The median or mid-point income was $41,238.

- The low income rate for children under 16 years of age was 15.4% (or 875,000 children) in 1988, down from 16.9% in 1987. The trend has been steadily downward from the 1980s peak of 20.1% in 1984.

Note: *As part of Statistics Canada's review of low income/poverty measures, a background discussion paper entitled "Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-offs, Methodological Concerns and Possibilities" will soon be available. See the appendix of Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1988 for further information, or call Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division.*

- An estimated 17.2% of elderly persons, 65 years of age and over, were below the low income cut-offs in 1988. Unlike children and non-elderly persons, the elderly experienced no significant drop in their low income rate from 1987. However, their rate has declined the most of any group during the 1980s, from 27.7% in 1980.

- There were 466,000 low income elderly persons in 1988. They made up 14.0% of the low income population, up from 12.9% in 1987.

- For families, the rate of low income was 10.5% (or 733,000 families) in 1988, down from 11.3% in 1987 and 11.8% in 1986.

- There is a strong relationship between the number of earners in a family and the rate of low income. For two-parent one-earner families, the rate was 17.1% in 1988 compared to 5.3% for those with two earners. Those with one earner, though, had one of the largest rate decreases of any family type, down from 21.2% in 1987.

These estimates were prepared from data collected as a supplement to the April 1989 Labour Force Survey, using four-sixths of the regular sample along with a re-interview sample from one-fifth of the 1988 Survey of Consumer Finances (approximately 37,000 households). They exclude the institutional population and households in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and on Indian reserves.

Order *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1988* (13-207, $39), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information concerning these data or on the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division. Microdata tapes containing information on the 1988 incomes of economic families and of individuals aged 15 years and over, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be released later. These tapes can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Housing Starts
October 1989

Total (All Areas)

Seasonally adjusted at an annual rate, 221,000 dwelling units were started in October, a 2.2% decrease from the 226,000 units reported in September.

Urban Centres of 10,000 Population and Over

Starts in urban centres decreased 1.1% in October from the previous month. This decrease was entirely attributable to the multi-family dwelling sector, while the single-family dwelling sector remained unchanged.

On a regional basis, British Columbia was the only region to report a decrease, while other regions registered an increase or remained unchanged from September.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25, 29, 4091, 4092.

The October 1989 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, $13.70/$137) is scheduled for release in the second week of January 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact P. Pichette (613-951-2585), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division. ■

Gypsum Products
October 1989

Manufacturers shipped 24 705 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in October 1989, down 4.5% from the 25 868 thousand square metres shipped in October 1988 and down 2.4% from the 25 301^{r} thousand square metres shipped in September 1989.

Year-to-date shipments were 237 147^{r} thousand square metres, a decrease of 8.1% from the January to October 1988 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The October 1989 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board
October 1989

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 808 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in October 1989, a decrease of 10.1% from 4 238 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in October 1988.

For January to October 1989, year-to-date shipments amounted to 36 391 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis), a 2.5% decrease from 37 319 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The October 1989 issue of Rigid Insulating Board (36-002, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Asparagus
1989

Data on processed asparagus for 1989 are now available.

The publication Pack of Processed Asparagus (32-023, Vol.18, No.1,$7.40/$121) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Income Distribution by Size In Canada, 1988.
Catalogue number 13-207
(Canada: $39; Other countries: $47)

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, October 1989.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Air Carrier Operations in Canada, April-June 1988.
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: $23/$92; Other Countries: $27.50/$110).

User's Guide to 1986 Census Data on Families, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 99-113E
(Canada: $23; Other Countries: $24).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Tuesday, December 5, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Categories of Capital Investment**, 1985 to 1987 3
  Combined investment in pollution abatement and control and in reduction of energy costs averaged only 2% ($354 million) of capital expenditure over the years 1985 to 1987.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, October 1989 5
Asphalt Roofing, October 1989 5
Specified Domestic Electric Appliances, October 1989 5

(continued on page 2)



Rail In Canada
1987

This new annual publication presents a comprehensive overview of the Canadian railway transport industry. Informative graphs, charts and tables help highlight trends in freight tonnage carried, freight transfers, commodities hauled, origin and destination cargo movements and passengers transported.

In addition to freight traffic operations, coverage includes total revenues and expenses, subsidies, assets, and employment in the railway industry. *Rail In Canada*, 1987 also depicts rail operating and financial variables in terms of the percentage shares registered by CN, CP, VIA and Class II carriers.

Rail In Canada, 1987 incorporates information previously found in *Railway Transport In Canada: Commodity Statistics* (52-211); *Railway Transport: Railway Commodity Origin and Destination Statistics* (52-214); and *Railway Transport In Canada: General Statistics* (52-215).

Rail In Canada, 1987 (52-216, $41) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gaston Levesque (613-951-2517), Transportation Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cement, October 1989 5
Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis), Third Quarter 1989 6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

7

Categories of Capital Investment

1985 to 1987

The changing technological nature of business investment and a clearer understanding of the investment process require a continuous assessment of the type and categories of investment data that are collected.

Highlights from the new discussion paper *Analysis of the Categories of Capital Investment*, 1985-1987, which presents information on the emerging patterns of capital investment, are now available. As part of the *Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey*, approximately 2,900 respondents in each of 1985, 1986 and 1987 were asked to sub-divide their expenditures on fixed capital into six categories.

The discussion paper was undertaken as part of the on-going analytical work associated with *Private and Public Investment in Canada* (61-205, $25) in the Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.

For further information, see page 3 of today's *Daily*.

MAJOR RELEASE

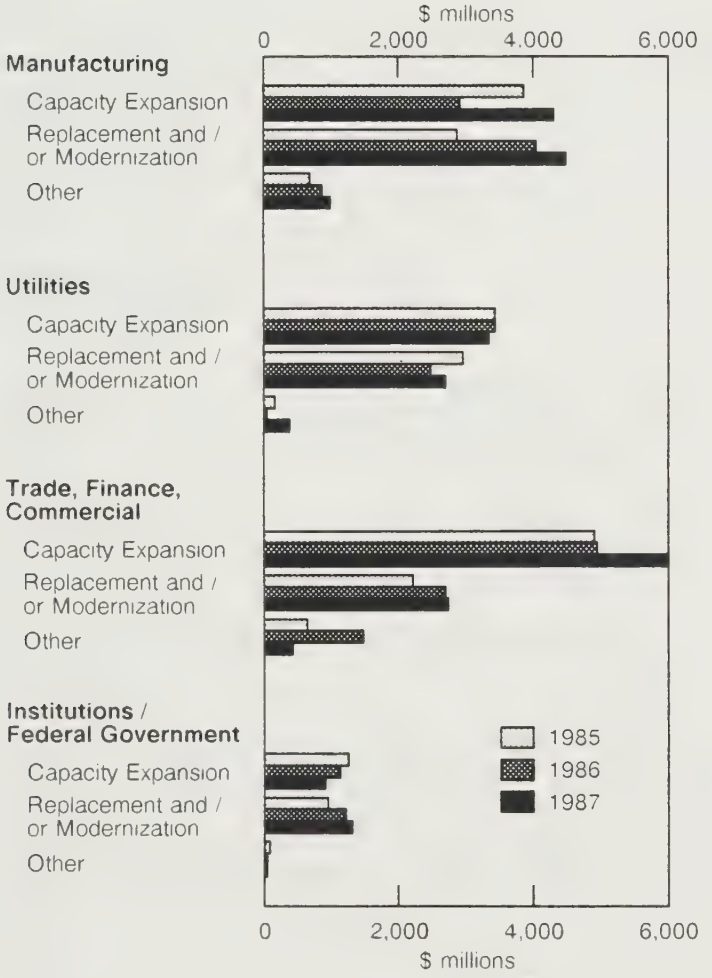
Categories of Capital Investment

1985 to 1987

During the years 1985 to 1987, a sample of private and public organizations in most sectors of the Canadian economy directed a large portion of capital investment to new capacity. These organizations reported directing an average of $13.6 billion (52%) of their investment to capacity expansion (see table on page 4).

Investment in replacement and/or modernization was the second dominating pattern, accounting for an average of $10.3 billion (39%) of reported investment.

Categories of Capital Investment
1985 to 1987



These and other facts are the results of analysis of new data collected since 1985 as part of the **Capital and Repair Expenditures Survey, Private and Public Investment in Canada** (61-205). Approximately 2,900 respondents from both public and private organizations in most sectors of the Canadian economy sub-divided their expenditures on fixed capital into six categories: capacity expansion; replacement and/or modernization; pollution abatement and control; improvements to the working environment; reduction of energy costs; and other.

Selected Highlights

- Combined investment in pollution abatement and control and in reduction of energy costs averaged only 2% ($354 million) of the total expenditures over the three years.

- Investment relating to improvement to the working environment increased 48% to $318 million in 1987, from $214 million in 1986.

- In each of 1985, 1986 and 1987, trade was the only sector to consistently have more investment in replacement and/or modernization (56%, 70% and 62%), than in capacity expansion (28%, 22% and 31%).

- From 1985 to 1987, organizations in Quebec allocated a higher proportion of investment to capacity expansion (57%, $9,531 million), than those in Ontario (46%, $15,783 million).

A discussion paper – *Analysis of the Categories of Capital Investment 1985 to 1987* ($25) containing analytical text and data by category, sector and province is now available.

For further information on this release, contact Justin Lacroix (613-951-2589) or Jim Cain (613-951-2590), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division. □

Categories of Capital Expenditures

Actual 1985 to 1987

Investment Categories	1985		1986		1987	
	$'000,000	%	$'000,000	%	$'000,000	%
Capacity expansion	13,507	56	12,480	49	14,683	53
Replacement/modernization	9,106	37	10,522	41	11,270	40
Pollution abatement and control	175	1	166	1	170	1
Improvement to working environment	214	1	246	1	318	1
Reduction of energy costs	230	1	170	1	151	1
Other	1,001	4	1,878	7	1,231	4
Total Reported	**24,233**	**100%**	**25,463**	**100%**	**27,822**	**100%**

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

October 1989

Canadian chemical firms produced 79 265 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in October 1989, a decrease of 23.0% from the 103 007[r] tonnes produced in October 1988.

January-to-October 1989 production totalled 1 056 471 tonnes, down 9.8% from 1 171 765[r] tonnes produced during the same period in 1988.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 26 industrial chemicals for October 1989, October 1988 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The October 1989 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.30/$53) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

October 1989

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 3 426 431 metric bundles in October 1989, an increase of 12.3% over the 3 052 086 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January-to-October 1989 shipments were 34 258 201 bundles, up 2.1% over 33 550 814 bundles shipped during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The October 1989 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

October 1989

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 152,727 kitchen appliances in October 1989, down 3.7% from the 158,535[r] appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 72,471 in October 1989, an increase of 15.6% over the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 1,138,607[r] units. Corresponding data for the same period in 1988 amounted to 1,145,812[r] units.

The October 1989 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $4.70 $47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Cement

October 1989

Canadian manufacturers shipped 1 252 156 tonnes of cement in October 1989, an increase of 5.2% over the 1 189 967[r] tonnes shipped a year earlier, but a decrease of 1.3% from the 1 269 188 tonnes shipped in September 1989.

January-to-October 1989 shipments reached 10 150 226 tonnes, up 0.3% over the 10 115 293[r] tonnes shipped during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The October 1989 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)

Third Quarter 1989

Federal, provincial and local government revenue and expenditure detail on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended September 30, 1989 is now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711 (federal), 2712 (provincial) and 2713 (local).

For further information, contact John (Sean) Bergin – federal (613-951-1815), Joumana Feghali – provincial (613-951-1824) or Paul Blouin – 3 levels of government (613-951-8563), Economic Statistics Section, Public Institutions Division ■.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farm Cash Receipts, January-September 1989.
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: $10.50/$42; Other Countries: $12.50/$50).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 18, No. 3: **Pack of Processed Strawberries**, 1989.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: $7.40 $121; Other Countries: $8.90 $145).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 18, No. 5: **Pack of Process Cherries**, 1989.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: $7.40/$121; Other Countries: $8.90/$145).

Rail In Canada, 1987.
Catalogue number 52-216
(Canada: $41; Other Countries: $49)

Telephone Statistics, September 1989.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $7.90/$79; Other Countries: $9.50/$95).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, September 1989.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $5.80/$58; Other Countries: $7/$70).

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Statistics Canada

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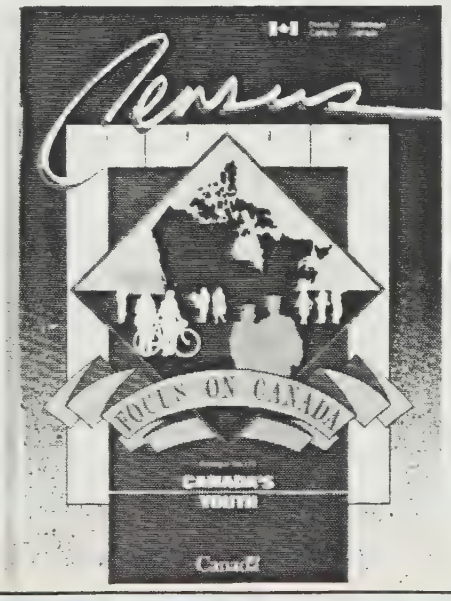
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Help-wanted Index**, November 1989 2
  The preliminary Help-wanted Index declined for the third consecutive month, to 149 in November 1989.
- **Focus on Canada Series – Canada's Youth**, 1986 Census 3
  In 1986, over two-thirds of all youths aged 15 to 24 years lived with their parents.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 5

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Focus on Canada Series – Canada's Youth
1986 Census

Across Canada, the proportion of youths aged 15 to 24 years who lived with their parents increased to 67.7% in 1986, from 64.2% in 1981. The Atlantic provinces had the highest proportions of youths living in the parental home in 1986, although the Yukon and Alberta showed the largest increases (nine percentage points between 1981 and 1986) in the proportion of youths living with parents. Prince Edward Island showed the smallest increase (one percentage point between 1981 and 1986) in the proportion of youths living in the parental home.

Canada's Youth, another study in the **Focus on Canada Series**, analyzes changes in the demographic, social and economic characteristics of Canadians aged 15 to 24. The study combines information from the 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Population and Housing.

Highlights can be found on page 3 of today's *Daily*.

MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted Index

November 1989

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

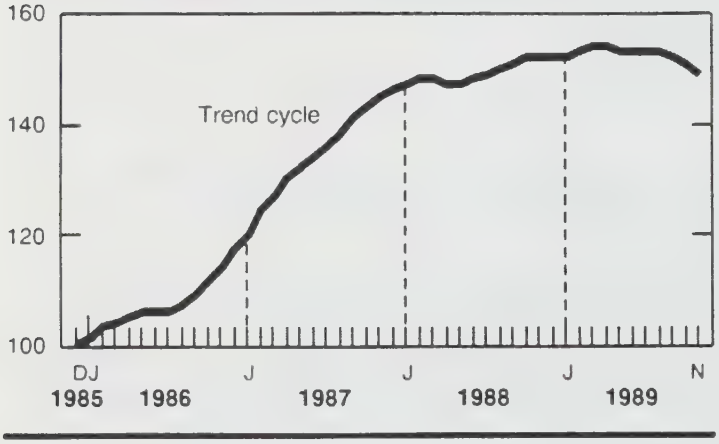
Highlights – Trend-cycle Estimates – Preliminary

- The preliminary Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) declined for the third consecutive month, from 153 in August to 149 in November 1989.

Changes by Region:

- The Help-wanted Index for the Atlantic provinces peaked at 206 in July 1989 and then started to decrease. The index fell three points from last month, to 193 in November.

Help-wanted Index, Canada
(1981 = 100)



Note to Users:

Seasonally adjusted data are affected by irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend. To minimize this effect, the seasonally adjusted data are smoothed using a nine- or 13-term Henderson moving average.

The reader should note that the three most recent values are preliminary and are subject to revisions. Changes in the weights of the moving average and the addition of more recent observations may change the direction of the trend.

- The Quebec index has been declining since July 1989, after reaching 177 in March. Between October and November, the index decreased three points, falling to 165 in November.

- The Ontario Help-wanted Index remained unchanged at 159 in November 1989. Over the past 12 months the index has declined 11.7%.

- After remaining stable at 92 in September and October 1989, the preliminary Help-wanted Index for the Prairie provinces edged up to 93 in November.

- The Help-wanted Index for British Columbia remained unchanged at 130 between June and August 1989 and then continued its advance, reaching 136 in November.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105, level 5.

For further information, contact Andre Picard (613-951-4044) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division. ☐

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions – Trend-cycle

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1988						
November	152	188	175	180	85	106
December	152	190	175	180	85	109
1989						
January	152	191	176	180	86	114
February	153	192	176	176	88	118
March	154	195	177	174	89	123
April	154	200	176	170	89	126
May	153	200	176	167	88	129
June	153	205	176	164	88	130
July	153	206	175	162	90	130
August	153	204	174	160	91	130
September	152	200	171	159	92	131
October	151	196	168	159	92	133
November	149	193	165	159	93	136

■

Focus on Canada Series – Canada's Youth

1986 Census

Although Canada's population increased to 25.3 million in 1986 from 24.3 million in 1981, the youth population aged 15 to 24 years decreased to 4.2 million from 4.7 million over the same period. As a proportion of the population, youth declined to 16.5% in 1986 from 19.1% in 1981.

Canada's Youth, released today, analyzes the characteristics of Canada's youth in terms of demographic structure, living arrangements, educational attainment, work patterns and income. The youth have been divided into two age groups: those between the ages of 15 and 19 (labelled "teens" in the study), and those between the ages of 20 and 24 (labelled "young adults").

Highlights

- For young adults aged 20 to 24, 79% of the males and 60% of the females were single in 1986.
- By 1986, 20.5% of youth were bilingual, up from 18.3% in 1981.
- Between 1981 and 1986, the percentage of youth attending school full-time increased to 45.8% in 1986, from 39.0% in 1981.
- A smaller percentage of youth reported elementary or secondary schooling as their highest level of educational achievement in 1986 (65.2%) than in 1981 (69.7%).
- At the postsecondary level, more youth attended non-university educational institutions (19.8%) than university (15%).
- In 1985, almost two-thirds (65.5%) of young working males were employed full time, compared with 57.3% of young working females.
- The unemployment rate among youth increased in every province and territory between 1981 and 1986. Across the country, the youth unemployment rate increased to 17.0% in 1986, from 13.7% in 1981.
- The average contribution to family income in 1985 for those youths living with one or both parents was $1,523 for teens and $7,617 for young adults.

Canada's Youth is one of 16 publications in the **Focus on Canada Series**. This series highlights social trends and issues based on results from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing. *Canada's Youth* is a bilingual publication illustrated with a series of tables and charts. The publication will serve as an excellent reference tool for home, school or office.

Focus on Canada – Canada's Youth (98-124, $10) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about other titles in the Focus on Canada Series, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, September 1989.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.10/$131; Other Countries: $15.70/$157).

The Dairy Review, September 1989.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $11.60/$116; Other Countries: $13.90/$139).

Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Quarter Ended September 1989.
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: $6.50/$26; Other Countries: $7.75/$31).

Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ended September 30, 1989.
Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: $6.50/$26; Other Countries: $7.75/$31).

Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products), October 1989.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Coal and Coke Statistics, September 1989.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $9.50/$95; Other Countries: $11.40/$114).

Focus on Canada Series – Canada's Youth, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 98-124
(Canada: $10; Other Countries: $11).

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Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

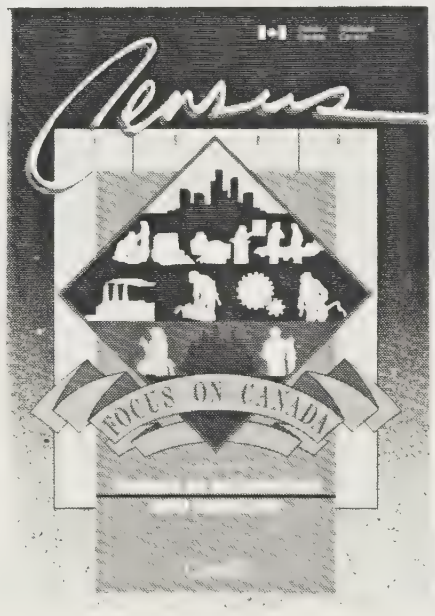
Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 7, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Estimates of Labour Income**, September 1989 — 3
  Labour income increased 8.1% over September 1988.
- **Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry – Volume and Value of Marketable Production**, 1989 Preliminary and 1988 Final — 5
  Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil in Canada during 1989 is expected to reach a value of $10,668.5 million, up 16.4% from 1988.
- **Focus on Canada Series – Trends in Occupation and Industry**, 1986 Census — 6
  In 1986, over two-thirds (8,639,825) of Canada's 12 million workers were employed in the service industries.

(Continued on page 2)



Focus on Canada Series – Trends in Occupation and Industry
1986 Census

Between 1971 and 1986, the percentage of Canadians working in the service industries grew to 70%, from 63%. By 1986, this diverse sector of our economy employed over eight million people.

Focus on Canada – Trends in Occupation and Industry (98-135, $10) documents changes in the number and types of jobs held by Canadians between 1971 and 1986 and looks at the industries in which those jobs were found. By analysing data from three censuses the study reveals major shifts in the demographic characteristics of Canadian workers. The study also touches on regional differences by looking at changes in the distribution of workers in Canada's three largest labour markets – Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.

Trends in Occupation and Industry (98-135, $10), one of the studies in the **Focus on Canada Series**, is now available. See "How to Order Publications". Turn to page 6 for further highlights.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Structural Steel Price Indexes, Third Quarter 1989 8
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending December 2, 1989 8
Milling and Crushing Statistics, October 1989 8

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

9

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MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of Labour Income

September 1989

The September 1989 preliminary estimate of labour income, which is approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, increased 8.1% over September 1988, to $30.1 billion. Cumulative labour income for the first nine months of 1989 was 8.4% higher than in the corresponding period in 1988.

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries[1] for September 1989 increased 0.2% over August, considerably less than both the 1.0% growth recorded in August and the average monthly increase of 0.8% in the preceding eight months. The lower rate of increase in September was partially due to strike activity in education and related services, health and welfare services and provincial administration in the province of Quebec, as well as to smaller than usual amounts of special payments.

- Increases in wages and salaries were noted in construction (1.1%) and commercial and personal services (0.8%).

- Wages and salaries declined in provincial administration (-2.2%), federal administration and other government offices (-1.8%), mines, quarries and oil wells (-0.8%) and education and related services (-0.5).

- In September, all provinces recorded changes of less than 1% in wages and salaries, with the exception of Prince Edward Island (-1.0%) and British Columbia (+ 1.1%).

Unadjusted

- The September 1989 year-to-year growth in wages and salaries was 8.2%, less than the year-to-date change of 8.6%.

- Decelerations in yearly growth rates of wages and salaries were noted in forestry, education and related services, health and welfare services, federal administration and other government offices, provincial and local administration.

- An acceleration in the year-to-year growth rate in wages and salaries was noted in British Columbia, while decelerations occurred in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The July-September 1989 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $18/$72) will be available in January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division. □

[1] *Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.*

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	September 1989[p]	August 1989[r]	July 1989[f]	September 1988
		Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation		
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	299.9	335.1	294.4	288.2
Forestry	236.0	231.6	235.6	221.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	628.5	635.0	633.8	608.0
Manufacturing industries	5,506.2	5,491.4	5,608.6	5,128.8
Construction industry	2,154.6	2,130.5	2,049.8	1,910.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,531.1	2,529.3	2,518.8	2,287.3
Trade	3,621.5	3,617.7	3,592.1	3,348.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,301.8	2,318.7	2,324.2	2,132.2
Commercial and personal services	3,970.5	4,004.9	3,976.8	3,577.4
Education and related services	2,174.3	1,795.5	1,856.3	2,057.9
Health and welfare services	1,718.5	1,741.5	1,763.7	1,628.2
Federal administration and other government offices	844.6	881.8	899.6	785.6
Provincial administration	635.2	671.9	663.5	617.6
Local administration	543.9	560.7	572.3	506.9
Total wages and salaries	27,166.5	26,945.6	26,989.4	25,098.7
Supplementary labour income	2,935.5	2,913.9	2,918.3	2,759.9
Labour income	**30,102.0**	**29,859.5**	**29,907.7**	**27,858.6**
		Adjusted for Seasonal Variation		
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	211.3	211.2	209.2	203.2
Forestry	205.2	206.2	203.9	192.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	624.7	629.5	619.1	604.5
Manufacturing industries	5,485.4	5,474.9	5,411.5	5,109.2
Construction industry	1,856.6	1,836.4	1,812.4	1,659.6
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,511.2	2,505.4	2,475.1	2,268.1
Trade	3,632.0	3,613.3	3,576.0	3,358.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,297.0	2,282.8	2,262.5	2,127.3
Commercial and personal services	3,876.4	3,845.0	3,825.4	3,495.3
Education and related services	2,155.8	2,167.6	2,151.2	2,039.2
Health and welfare services	1,731.8	1,725.8	1,712.9	1,641.2
Federal administration and other government offices	848.4	863.7	872.9	783.7
Provincial administration	636.1	650.3	636.2	610.4
Local administration	550.9	547.1	543.1	513.6
Total wages and salaries	26,658.7	26,596.7	26,340.5	24,628.1
Supplementary labour income	2,885.0	2,878.3	2,850.6	2,709.1
Labour income	**29,543.7**	**29,475.1**	**29,191.1**	**27,337.2**

[p] *Preliminary estimates*
[r] *Revised estimates*
[f] *Final estimates*

■

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry – Volume and Value of Marketable Production

1989 Preliminary and 1988 Final

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil in Canada during 1989 is expected to drop 3.6% from 1988 to 90 427.6 thousand cubic metres, with a value of $10,668.5 million, a 16.4% increase from 1988.
- Natural gas production during 1989 is expected to be 92 836.3 million cubic metres, a 2.1% increase over 1988, valued at $5,222.0 million.
- Production of natural gas by-products is estimated to reach 23 144.8 thousand cubic metres, a 2.6% increase over 1988, with a value of $1,635.1 million, up 2.6% from 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Industry Division.

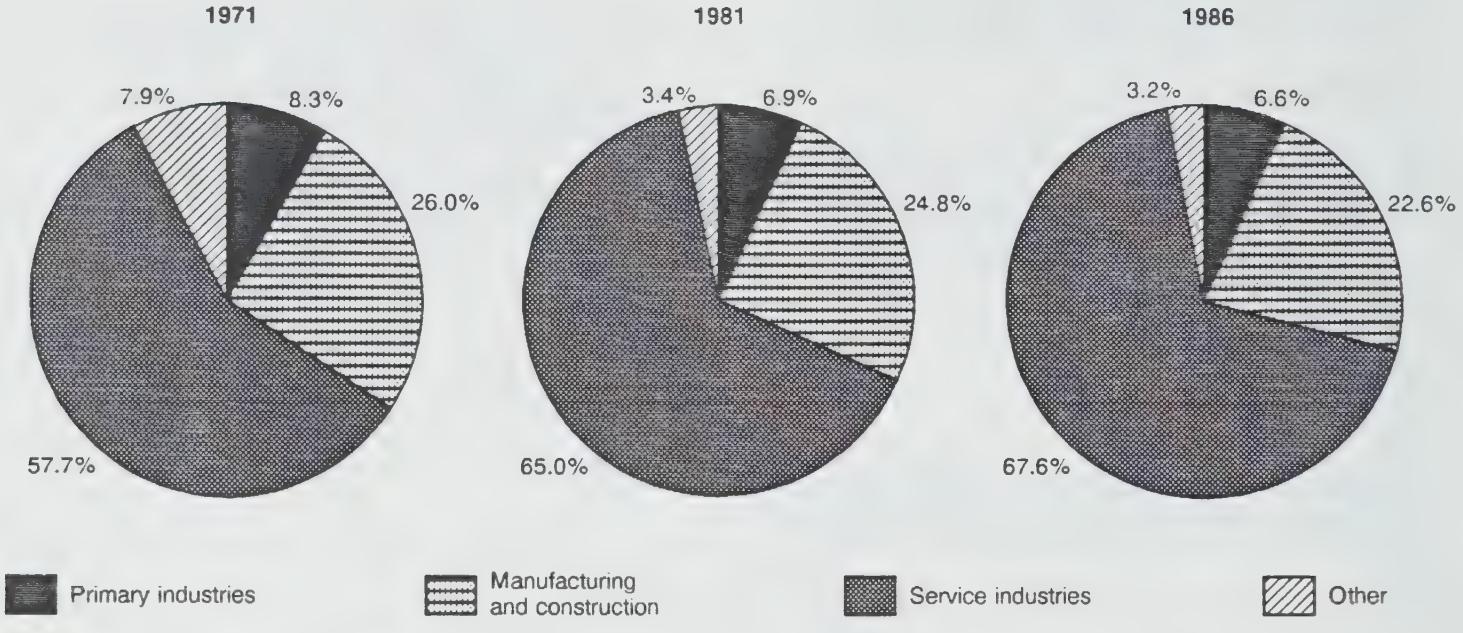
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry
Volume and Value of Marketable Production

	Crude oil		Natural Gas		Natural Gas By-Products[1]	
	'000's m^3	$ millions	000,000's m^3	$ millions	'000's m^3	$ millions
1989 Preliminary						
Saskatchewan	11 508.1	1,178.9	4 954.1	239.7	242.3	14.2
Alberta	74 214.3	8,960.5	76 863.7	4,420.6	22 201.9	1,579.0
British Columbia	1 859.6	236.9	10 402.5	504.9	666.4	39.0
Other Provinces	2 845.6	292.3	616.0	56.8	34.2	2.9
Canada	**90 427.6**	**10,668.5**	**92 836.3**	**5,222.0**	**23 144.8**	**1,635.1**
1988 Final						
Saskatchewan	12 167.7	1,026.5	3 448.9	180.5	241.9	15.7
Alberta	76 958.0	7,710.7	77 994.7	4,584.5	21 699.4	1,542.4
British Columbia	1 886.8	206.0	8 819.7	378.0	592.1	34.0
Other Provinces	2 792.3	224.7	646.6	64.1	22.9	1.5
Canada	**93 804.8**	**9,167.9**	**90 909.9**	**5,207.1**	**22 556.3**	**1,593.6**

[1] *Excludes volume and value of sulphur.*

■

Percentage Distribution of Experienced Labour Force* by Industry



* *The experienced labour force is those persons in the labour force on Census day who had worked during all, or some part, of the 17 months preceding census day (e.g. for the 1986 Census, those who had experienced some employment between January 1, 1985 and June 3, 1986).*

Focus on Canada Series – Trends in Occupation and Industry

1986 Census

The 1986 Census provided further evidence of a long-term trend that has seen Canada's experienced labour force move from the traditional goods-producing industries to the service-producing sector of the economy.

In June 1986, 70% of persons in the labour force who had worked at some time in the previous year and a half were or had been employed in service industries. An additional 23% had worked in manufacturing and construction and 7% had worked in one of Canada's primary industries - agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry and mining.

Within the service sector, the growth of individual industries varied widely. Between 1971 and 1986, the percentage of Canada's labour force working in consumer services had grown to 23.6%, from 18.8%. The percentage working in business services grew to 9.9%, from 6.6% and the percentage working in social services grew to 14.7%, from 13.1% .

Although the number of workers in distributive services and in public administration and defence also grew over this 15-year period, there was very little change in the proportion of Canadians working in these industries.

Highlights

- Between 1971 and 1986, the number of people in Canada's experienced labour force grew by about 50% to 12.8 million in 1986 from 8.6 million in 1971.
- Two major contributors to the growth of Canada's labour force were the increased number of Canadians who were of working age, and the increased labour force participation rate among women.

- For the labour force as a whole, there has been a growing concentration of workers aged 25 to 44; from 42.9% of the total experienced labour force in 1971 to 52.4% in 1986. In 1986, this trend was most pronounced in the professional group, where 63.6% of workers were 25 to 44 years of age and in the managerial and administrative group, where 62% of workers were in this age group.

- In 1986, nearly 43% of the experienced labour force were women, up from 34% in 1971. In 1986, women working in clerical, sales and service occupations accounted for over half of the total female experienced labour force.

- In 1986, 40% of all workers were working in clerical, sales and service jobs. Workers in managerial and administrative occupations together with workers in the professional group accounted for about 25% of the total experienced labour force. Workers in processing and fabricating occupations also accounted for 25%.

- The managerial and administrative and the professional occupational groups grew at the fastest rates between 1971 and 1986. The number of persons working in the processing occupations grew between 1971 and 1981, but declined between 1981 and 1986.

- Three metropolitan areas - Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver - accounted for one-third of Canadian employment in 1986. Montreal's specialization in manufacturing and in business and distributive services declined over the entire 1971 to 1986 period, whereas Toronto's and Vancouver's degrees of specialization in these industries had rebounded by 1986, after initial declines in the 1971 to 1981 decade.

Trends in Occupation and Industry (98-135, $10) is one of the 16 publications in the **Focus on Canada Series**. This series highlights social trends and issues based on results from the 1986 Census of Population.

For further information on this release or for other titles in the **Focus on Canada Series**, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Structural Steel Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1989

Price indexes for the third quarter of 1989 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. These indexes, at a Canada level, show an increase of 0.7% over the second quarter of 1989 and an increase of 3.4% over one year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 419.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $17.25/$69) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernard Lebrun (613-951-3389), Prices Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending December 2, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending December 2, 1989 totalled 280 005 tonnes, an increase of 4.4% over the preceding week's total of 268 192 tonnes, but down 14.2% from the year-earlier level of 326 168 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1989 was 14 323 509 tonnes, an increase of 5.5% over 13 576 121 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics

October 1989

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in October 1989 was 221 226 tonnes, down 6% from the 234 826 tonnes milled in October 1988. The resulting wheat flour production decreased 5% to 165 340 tonnes in October 1989, from 174 028 tonnes in October 1988.

Crushing

Canola crushings for October 1989 totalled 128 747 tonnes, down 5% from the 135 058 tonnes crushed in October 1988. The resulting oil production decreased 4% to 51 174 tonnes, from 53 380 tonnes in October 1988. Meal production decreased 5% to 73 978 tonnes, from 77 527 tonnes in October 1988.

Soybean crushings for the same month increased 12% to 93 822 tonnes in 1989, from 83 900 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production increased 15% to 16 643 tonnes in October 1989, from 14 514 tonnes in October 1988. Meal production also increased, up 16% to 74 242 tonnes from 63 912 tonnes in October 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The October 1989 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.10/$131) is scheduled for release in January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Financial Flow and National Balance Sheet Accounts, 1988.
Catalogue number 13-214
(Canada: $37; Other Countries: $44).

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 18, No. 1: **Pack of Processed Asparagus**, 1988 and 1989.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: $7.40/$121; Other Countries: $8.90/$145).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, October 1989.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Gypsum Products, October 1989.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, October 1989.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.30/$53; Other Countries: $6.40/$64).

Labour Force Information, November 1989
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6/$6.60; Other Countries: $7.20/$72)
Available Friday, December 8, 1989 at 7 a.m.

Focus on Canada – Trends in Occupation and Industry, 1986 Census
Catalogue number 98-135
(Canada: $10; Other Countries: $11).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 8, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey**, November 1989 — 3
  The unemployment rate edged up to 7.6.
- **New Housing Price Index**, October 1989 — 5
  Movements in the St. Catharines-Niagara, Victoria, Sudbury-Thunder Bay, Calgary and Edmonton price indexes contributed to a 0.3% increase in the Canada Total New Housing Price Index in October 1989.
- **Construction Union Wage Rate Index**, October 1989 — 6
  The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades rose 5.4% over the level of a year earlier.

(Continued on page 2)



The Individual Canadian Inventor
1978-1983

The individual Canadian inventor is a male in almost 99% of cases, and an adult with a median age of 46. One-third of individual inventors are born outside Canada.

The Individual Canadian Inventor (88-510, $43) presents a profile, identifying the inventor's socio-demographic characteristics and examining the inventive process in terms of its nature and the time and resources devoted to invention and patenting. It also examines the extent to which the invention is commercialized, the forms of commercialization and the success rate.

This study was prepared by Louise Séguin-Dulude (514-340-6468) and Claude Desranleau (514-340-6191), Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales (facsimile number 514-340-6177).

The Individual Canadian Inventor, 1978-1983 (88-510, $43) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

RECEIVED

MAJOR RELEASES (Concluded)

- **Oil Pipeline Transport**, September 1989 — 7
  In September, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 4.4% over the same period last year, to 14 171 007 cubic metres (m^3).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Operating Statistics, September 1989 — 8
Electric Storage Batteries, October 1989 — 8
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, October 1989 — 8
Steel Pipe and Tubing, October 1989 — 8
1987 Census of Manufactures:
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- Brewery Products Industry — 9
- Platemaking, Typesetting and Bindery Industry — 9
- Newspaper, Magazine and Periodical Combined Publishing and Printing Industry — 9
- Iron Foundries Industry — 9
- Power Boiler and Heat Exchanger Industry — 9
- Commercial Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment Industry — 10
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- Mixed Fertilizer Industry — 10
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- Printing Ink Industry — 10

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MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

November 1989

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for November 1989 show moderate employment growth, continuing the period of marginal change noted since August. Employment gains were concentrated among women, accompanied by a large increase in their labour force participation. The number of unemployed persons rose by 30,000, partly due to employment declines among men, and the unemployment rate edged up to 7.6.

Employment

For the week ended November 18, 1989, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 12,568,000, up 32,000 over October. The employment/population ratio increased 0.1%, to 62.1.

- The rise in employment was entirely due to increases among women. Employment increased by 44,000 among women aged 25 and over while it declined marginally for men in the same age group.

- Part-time employment rose an estimated 25,000, with the gains distributed between men and women. There was little overall change in full-time employment, with an increase of 36,000 among women offset by a decline of 34,000 for men.

- The seasonally adjusted level of employment jumped by 68,000 in community, business and personal services and it also rose in trade. Employment declined slightly in both agriculture and other primary industries. There was little change in the remaining sectors.

- The estimated level of employment rose 11,000 in Quebec, 8,000 in Alberta and 6,000 in British Columbia. Employment declined 4,000 in Saskatchewan, while there was little or no change in the other provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment rose 30,000, to 1,032,000 in November 1989. This increase in the level of unemployment was concentrated in Ontario. The unemployment rate rose 0.2 to 7.6, equalling the average rate recorded during the first two quarters of the year. The participation rate advanced 0.3, to 67.2.

- The rise in unemployment was concentrated among men aged 25 and over (+24,000). There was little overall change in the other groups.

- The unemployment rate for men rose 0.4 to 7.5, while it edged down 0.1 to 7.7 among women.

- The participation rate for women rose 0.3 to 58.2, with the gain concentrated among adult women. For men, the participation rate remained virtually unchanged at 76.6.

- The estimated number of unemployed rose 24,000 in Ontario while there was little or no change in the other provinces.

- The unemployment rate increased 0.8 in Prince Edward Island (15.7), 0.5 in New Brunswick (12.8), 0.4 in Ontario (5.3), 0.3 in Manitoba (8.0) and 0.2 in Saskatchewan (7.5). The rate edged down in Newfoundland (17.1) and Alberta (7.1), while remaining unchanged in Nova Scotia (9.9), Quebec (9.2) and British Columbia (8.4).

Year-over-year Change

Unadjusted

- Employment rose an estimated 230,000 (+1.9%), to 12,485,000.

- Full-time employment increased 193,000 (+1.9%) to 10,448,000 and part-time employment rose an estimated 37,000 to 2,036,000 (+1.8%).

- Employment grew 3.0% in the service producing industries, as the result of growth in community, business and personal services and in transportation and communications.

- The slight decline in employment for the goods producing industries (-0.6%) was largely due to declines in agriculture and the other primary industries.
- The estimated number of unemployed remained unchanged at 985,000.
- The unemployment rate edged down 0.1 to 7.3.
- The participation rate increased 0.2 to 66.5 and the employment/population ratio advanced 0.4 to 61.7.

For further information call Ray Ryan (613-951-0053), or Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), or Hélène Lavoie (613-951-2301), or General Inquiries (613-951-9448).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999. Data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.S.T.

The November 1989 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17/$170) will be available the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For summary information, available on the day of release, order Labour Force Information (71-001p, $6/$60).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	November 1989	October 1989	November 1988
		Seasonally Adjusted Data	
Labour Force (,000)	13,600	13,538	13,370
Employment (,000)	12,568	12,536	12,336
Unemployment (,000)	1,032	1,002	1,034
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.6	7.4	7.7
Participation Rate (%)	67.2	66.9	66.9
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	62.1	62.0	61.7
		Unadjusted Data	
Labour Force (,000)	13,469	13,481	13,240
Employment (,000)	12,485	12,576	12,255
Unemployment (,000)	985	906	984
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.3	6.7	7.4
Participation Rate (%)	66.5	66.7	66.3
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.7	62.2	61.3

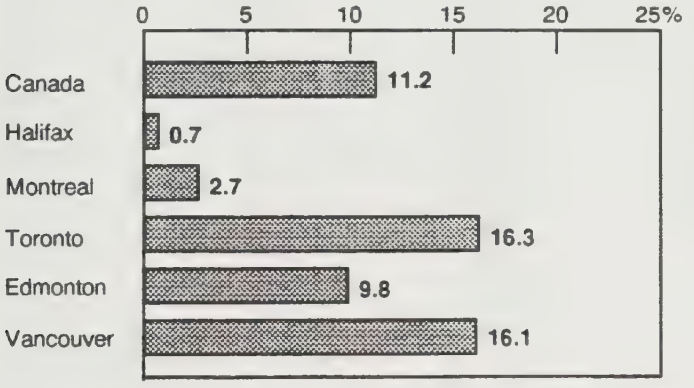
■

New Housing Price Index

October 1989

The New Housing Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 151.3 in October, up 0.3% over September 1989. Price increases in St. Catharines-Niagara (2.3%), Victoria (2.1%), Sudbury-Thunder Bay (1.9%), Calgary (1.4%) and Edmonton (1.3%) contributed to this monthly advance.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, October 1989



Between September 1989 and October 1989, the estimated House Only Index increased 0.3%, while the estimated Land Only Index increased 0.4%.

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 11.2% higher than its level a year ago.

On a yearly basis, Toronto (16.3%) and Vancouver (16.1%) showed the largest price increases of all cities surveyed.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

The fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $17.25/$69) will be available in March 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

New Housing Price Indexes
1981 = 100

	October 1989	September 1989	October 1988	% change: October 1989/ September 1989	% change: October 1989/ October 1988
Canada Total	**151.3**	**150.8**	**136.1**	**0.3**	**11.2**
Canada (House Only)	**150.2**	**149.7**	**141.9**	**0.3**	**5.8**
Canada (Land Only)	**160.1**	**159.4**	**128.9**	**0.4**	**24.2**
St. John's	125.4	125.4	117.0	–	7.2
Halifax	135.8	135.8	134.9	–	0.7
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	141.9	141.9	137.8	–	3.0
Quebec City	170.6	169.8	160.3	0.5	6.4
Montreal	173.5	173.3	168.9	0.1	2.7
Ottawa-Hull	157.0	155.7	148.8	0.8	5.5
Toronto	213.7	213.6	183.8	0.0	16.3
Hamilton	194.6	193.3	180.5	0.7	7.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	188.6	184.4	171.6	2.3	9.9
Kitchener-Waterloo	197.0	196.9	180.3	0.1	9.3
London	179.1	177.6	163.1	0.8	9.8
Windsor	141.3	141.3	128.6	–	9.9
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	141.5	138.8	131.2	1.9	7.9
Winnipeg	135.6	135.4	136.0	0.1	-0.3
Regina	121.7	121.7	118.9	–	2.4
Saskatoon	113.9	113.7	113.1	0.2	0.7
Calgary	113.7	112.1	104.6	1.4	8.7
Edmonton	104.1	102.8	94.8	1.3	9.8
Vancouver	95.9	95.6	82.6	0.3	16.1
Victoria	83.5	81.8	74.8	2.1	11.6

The survey has been discontinued in Prince George. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

October 1989

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981 = 100) rose 0.1% over the previous month, to 157.3 for October. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 5.4%.

On a monthly basis, the index for Saint John's was 151.0, 2.9% higher than the revised figure of 146.7 for September. This increase was the result of recent settlements in wages for carpenters, cement finishers, electricians, labourers, plumbers, sheet metal workers, bricklayers, painters and plasterers. In Winnipeg, an increase of 0.7% was attributable to improvements provided in the existing wage packages for carpenters, crane operators, cement finishers, labourers, sheet metal workers, heavy equipment operators, bricklayers, plasterers, roofers and truck drivers.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

The fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $17.25/$69) will be available in March 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements
October 1989 (1981 = 100)

	October 1989	September 1989	October 1988	% change	
				October 1989/ September 1989	October 1989/ October 1988
Canada	**157.3**	**157.2**	**149.2**	**0.1**	**5.4**
St. John's	151.0	146.7	142.8	2.9	5.7
Halifax	174.8	174.8	167.4	–	4.4
Saint John	157.7	157.7	149.5	–	5.5
Quebec City	157.8	157.8	149.7	–	5.4
Chicoutimi	157.1	157.1	149.1	–	5.4
Montreal	157.4	157.4	149.4	–	5.4
Ottawa	164.5	164.5	156.2	–	5.3
Toronto	160.8	160.8	152.0	–	5.8
Hamilton	159.9	159.9	151.9	–	5.3
St. Catharines	161.8	161.8	153.9	–	5.1
Kitchener	166.9	166.9	158.3	–	5.4
London	164.2	164.2	156.3	–	5.1
Windsor	160.7	160.7	153.3	–	4.8
Sudbury	163.3	163.3	155.5	–	5.0
Thunder Bay	161.9	161.9	154.1	–	5.1
Winnipeg	144.1	143.1	140.6	0.7	2.5
Vancouver	147.8	147.8	140.2	–	5.4
Victoria	147.2	147.2	140.0	–	5.1

– *Nil or zero.* ■

Oil Pipeline Transport
September 1989

In September, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 4.4% over the same period last year, to 14 171 007 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, at 128 089 091 m^3, were up 1.9% over 1988.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 4.0% over September 1988, while pipeline imports rose 164.0% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1989 were down 6.3% from 1988 levels, while imports were up 39.1%.

Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month rose 2.1% from 1988, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 0.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The September 1989 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $9.50/$95) will be available the third week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Operating Statistics
September 1989

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of $57.0 million in September 1989. Operating revenues of $632.5 million were down $27.6 million from the September 1988 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 0.4% over September 1988. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 0.4%, while freight car-kilometres increased 1.2%.

All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The September 1989 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10/$100) will be released the third week of December.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries
October 1989

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 310,683 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries in October 1989, a 24.4% decrease from 410,703[r] batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales for January to October 1989 totalled 2,514,933 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries, down 2.5% from 2,579,527[r] for the same period in 1988.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The October 1989 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products
October 1989

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for October 1989 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 62 702 tonnes in October 1989, a decrease of 3.3% from the 64 810 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The October 1989 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing
October 1989

Steel pipe and tubing production for October 1989 totalled 127 207 tonnes, a 3.5% increase over the 122 898 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 325 578 tonnes, down 10.1% from the 1 475 025 tonnes produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The October 1989 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Tea and Coffee Industry
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the tea and coffee industry (SIC 1091) totalled $931.9 million, down 16.5% from $1,116.6 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Brewery Products Industry
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the brewery products industry (SIC 1131) totalled $2,557.6 million, up 5.0% over $2,436.2 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Platemaking, Typesetting and Bindery Industry
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the platemaking, typesetting and bindery industry (SIC 2821) totalled $1,012.9 million, up 2.7% over $985.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact R. Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Newspaper, Magazine and Periodical Combined Publishing and Printing Industry
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the newspaper, magazine and periodical combined publishing and printing industry (SIC 2841) totalled $2,927.1 million, up 7.8% over $2,714.6 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact R. Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Iron Foundries Industry
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the iron foundries industry (SIC 2941) totalled $871.4 million, up 1.7% over $857.1 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Power Boiler and Heat Exchanger Industry
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the power boiler and heat exchanger industry (SIC 3011) totalled $652.8 million, up 17.8% over $554.2 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Commercial Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the commercial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment industry (SIC 3121) totalled $448.9 million, down 7.9% from $487.6 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W. L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Other Machinery and Equipment Industries n.e.c.

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other machinery and equipment industries n.e.c. (SIC 3199) totalled $3,724.8 million, up 6.9% over $3,483.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Mixed Fertilizer Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the mixed fertilizer industry (SIC 3722) totalled $370.3 million, up 0.6% over $368.0 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Toilet Preparations Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the toilet preparations industry (SIC 3771) totalled $1,227.1 million, up 2.2% over $1,200.2 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Printing Ink Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the printing ink industry (SIC 3791) totalled $302.6 million, down 2.9% from $311.6 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Financial Flow Accounts, Third Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 13-014
(Canada: $12/$48; Other Countries: $14/$58).

Cement, October 1989.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Building Permits, August 1989.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $21/$210; Other Countries: $25.20/$252).

Electric Power Statistics, September 1989.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $9.50/$95; Other Countries: $11.40/$114).

The Individual Canadian Inventor, 1978-1983.
Catalogue number 88-510
(Canada: $43; Other Countries: $52)

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of December 11-15

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
December		
11	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	October 1989
12	**Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area**	October 1989
13	**Farm Product Price Index**	October 1989
14	**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade**	October 1989
14	**Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products**	January-September 1989
14	**Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries**	Third Quarter 1989
15	**Consumer Price Index**	November 1989

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 11, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **New Motor Vehicle Sales**, October 1989 2
  Seasonally adjusted new motor vehicle sales decreased a sharp 11.8% in October 1989.
- **Working for Minimum Wage, 1986** 4
  In 1986, one in 12 employees earned $4.00 an hour or less.

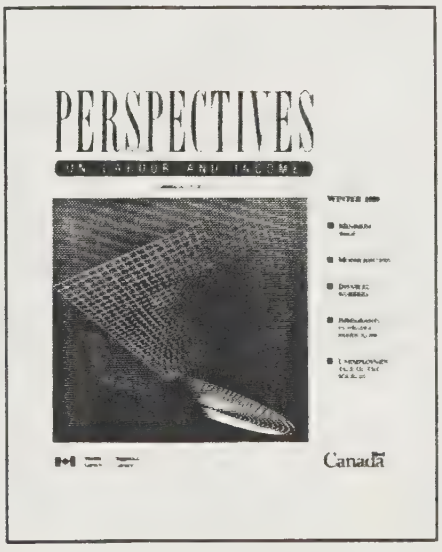
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending November 21, 1989 5

RECEIVED

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

6



Perspectives on Labour and Income

Winter 1989

The new edition of Statistics Canada's quarterly journal on labour and income issues is now available.

This issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* offers studies on minimum wage earners, moonlighting, disabled workers, immigrants in product-fabricating jobs and a comparison of unemployment data from the Labour Force Survey and the Unemployment Insurance program.

Each quarter, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* examines new trends and offers insights on emerging issues, using results from several data sources. Articles follow recent labour market developments as well as current income and wealth issues.

The Winter issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $12.50/$50) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ian Macredie (613-951-9456) or Maryanne Webber (613-951-6894).

MAJOR RELEASES

New Motor Vehicle Sales

October 1989

Highlights

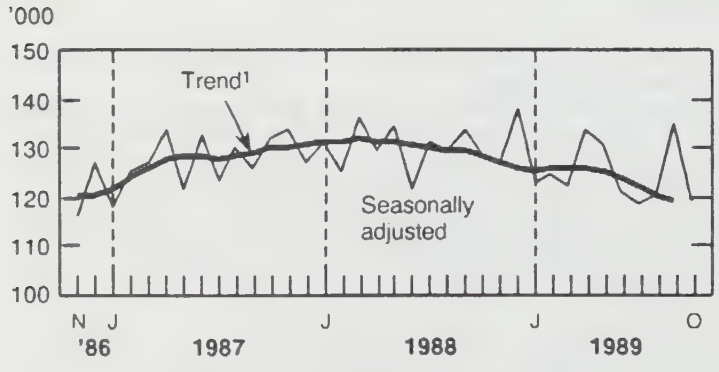
Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 119,000 units in October 1989, a sharp decline of 11.8% from the revised September 1989 level. In October, lower sales were posted for both passenger cars (-12.7%) and commercial vehicles (-9.9%).

- The 11.8% decrease in October largely offset the 12.0% gain recorded in September, further extending the trend of fluctuating but generally declining sales observed since the beginning of the year.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars declined 19.0% in October 1989 to 51,000 units, while sales of imported passenger cars increased 2.4% to 27,000 units. The October decrease for North American passenger car sales followed two consecutive monthly increases, whereas the increase in imported passenger car sales followed a decline of 3.9%.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1986-1989



1 The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

Note to Users:

North American vehicles: *Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
Imported vehicles: *Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

Unadjusted

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 124,000 units in October 1989, down 5.7% from the year-earlier level. Passenger car sales recorded a decline of 7.4%, while commercial vehicle sales decreased by 2.0%.

- Unit sales of imported passenger cars increased 15.2% over their level in October 1988, as a gain in Japanese cars (+27.6%) more than offset a sales decline for imports from "other countries" (-17.5%). North American passenger cars decreased 15.6% from their year-earlier level.

- The Japanese share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 26.5% in October 1989, from 19.2% a year earlier. The Japanese share grew mainly at the expense of North American manufacturers, as their market share declined to 66.9% from 73.4% in October 1988.

- All provinces reported lower unit sales of motor vehicles in October 1989 compared to October 1988, except for British Columbia (+3.2%). The decreases ranged from 19.2% in Newfoundland to 2.3% in Quebec.

- For the first 10 months of 1989, total new motor vehicle sales decreased 4.2% from the same period last year, to 1,281,000 units. Sales of domestic passenger cars were down 5.4% to 585,000 units, while imported passenger car sales dropped 3.6% to 277,000 units. Commercial vehicle sales totalled 419,000 units during this period, down 2.7% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The October 1989 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $9/$90) will be available the third week of February 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

October 1989

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	July 1989r	August 1989r	September 1989r	October 1989p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**118,480** **-1.4**	**120,143** **+1.4**	**134,515** **+12.0**	**118,686** **-11.8**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	53,605 -0.6	54,129 +1.0	63,522 +17.4	51,481 -19.0
Overseas	25,311 -4.8	27,403 +8.3	26,347 -3.9	26,978 +2.4
Total	**78,916** **-2.0**	**81,533** **+3.3**	**89,870** **+10.2**	**78,459** **-12.7**
Commercial Vehicles	**39,564** **-0.3**	**38,610** **-2.4**	**44,646** **+15.6**	**40,227** **-9.9**

	Unadjusted Sales			
	October 1989	Change 1989/88	January-October 1989	Change 1989/88
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**123,737**	**-5.7**	**1,280,791**	**-4.2**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	54,682	-15.6	584,809	-5.4
Japan	21,651	+27.6	213,878	+0.9
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	5,350	-17.5	63,263	-16.2
Total	**81,683**	**-7.4**	**861,950**	**-4.9**
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	35,675	-9.1	362,327	-7.1
Overseas	6,379	+73.6	56,514	+39.5
Total	**42,054**	**-2.0**	**418,841**	**-2.7**

■

Working for Minimum Wage

1986

"Working for Minimum Wage" is one of the five studies featured in the Winter 1989 issue of the new quarterly, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $12.50). This article examines the socio-demographic characteristics of low-wage earners and the types of jobs they held. It also offers a bird's eye view of the history of minimum wage legislation and of current provincial laws.

Highlights include:

- About 40% of all low-wage earners were in their teens (aged 16 to 19 years).
- There were 377,000 adult workers (aged 25 to 69 years) who worked for an hourly wage of $4 or less, accounting for 36% of all low-wage earners.
- About half of the jobs paying minimum wage or less were part-time, occupied principally by teenage students.
- Two-thirds of all low-wage jobs were in small establishments; close to one-third were in the hospitality industry; and over one-third lasted less than three months.
- The proportion of employees earning $4 or less per hour was lowest in Saskatchewan (4%) and highest in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick (14%).
- Only a handful (6%) of the low-wage earners were unionized or covered by an employer-sponsored pension plan.

To obtain "Working for Minimum Wage", order the Winter 1989 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $12.50/$50). See "How to Order Publications".

In addition to five studies, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* has news on products, the latest surveys and research projects, and a full 10 pages of labour and income indicators by province.

For further information, contact Maryanne Webber (613-951-6894) or Ian Macredie (613-951-9456). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending November 21, 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.2 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.5% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 0.9% from the same period last year.The number of cars loaded increased 3.4% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 6.5% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note to Users:

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Imports by Country (H.S. Based), January-September 1989.
Catalogue number 65-006
(Canada: $78.85/$315; Other Countries: $94.50/$378).

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), September 1989.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $52.50/$525; Other Countries: $63/$630).

Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds, Second Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 74-001
(Canada: $10.50/$42; Other Countries: $12.50/$50).

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Winter 1989
Catalogue number 75-001E
(Canada: $$12.50/$50; Other Countries: $15/$60).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 12, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

- **National Work Injuries Statistics,** 1988 2
  In 1988, 617,997 work-related injuries or illnesses resulted in permanent disabilities, or required workers to take time off to recover – over 27% involved the back.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, October 1989 3
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- Wooden Kitchen Cabinet and Bathroom Vanity Industry 6
- Metal Office Furniture Industry 6
- Hand Tool and Implement Industry 6
- Paper Consumer Products Industry 6
- Lighting Fixture Industry 6

PUBLICATION RELEASED

7

RECEIVED

MAJOR RELEASE

Work Injuries Statistics

1988

Highlights

- In 1988, 11 Workers' Compensation Boards reported 617,997 work-related injuries or illnesses which resulted in permanent disabilities, or required workers to take time off work to recover. Of these injuries, over 27% or 167,852 involved the back.

- Sprains and strains accounted for almost 94% of the back injuries.

- Injuries to the back were most frequently caused by overexertion (68%), for example, resulting from the lifting of objects. This made "boxes, barrels, containers and packages" the leading cause of back injuries (21%).

- By industry (3-digit SIC), the largest numbers of back injuries occurred in hospitals (8%) and in special trade contracting (6%). By occupation (4-digit OCM), most back injuries were sustained by "truck drivers" (6%), followed by "nursing aides and orderlies" (4%).

Data on work-related injuries and illnesses are now available for 1988. These data have been supplied by 11 Workers' Compensation Boards and are detailed by province; sex, age, and occupation of the injured worker; industry of the employer; nature of injury (for example, amputations); part of body injured; source of injury (for example, chemicals); and type of accident (for example, falls from elevation). For persons interested in an historical perspective, data are available starting in 1982.

The fourth annual issue of *Work Injuries 1986-1988* (72-208, $23) will be released later in December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or to order special tabulations, contact Joanne Proulx (613-951-4040) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division. □

Number of Work-related Time-loss Injuries by Part of Body Injured

1988

Part of Body	Number	Percent
Total	**617,997**	**100**
Trunk, including the back	229,479	37
Back	167,852	27
Arms, hands and fingers	171,483	28
Legs and feet	114,139	18
Head	46,296	8
Multiple body parts	31,068	5
Other	25,532	4

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

October 1989

Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling $1,141 million in October 1989, up 2.5% over the October 1988 level of $1,113 million.

Cumulative sales for the first 10 months of 1989 totalled $10,059 million, an increase of 4.3% over the corresponding period in 1988.

Department store sales during October 1989 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows (with the percentage change from October 1988 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, $14.1 million (+ 4.7%);
- Prince Edward Island, $7.1 million (+ 1.1%);
- Nova Scotia, $38.5 million (+ 1.6%);
- New Brunswick, $25.4 million (+ 0.9%);
- Quebec, $215.7 million (-2.6%);
- Ontario, $461.6 million (-0.4%);
- Manitoba, $47.9 million (+ 2.1%);
- Saskatchewan, $31.5 million (-0.8%);
- Alberta, $129.8 million (+ 8.6%);
- British Columbia, $169.2 million (+ 15.7%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, $50.4 million (+ 9.5%);
- Edmonton, $57.7 million (+ 9.2%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, $20.8 million (+ 1.1%);
- Hamilton, $32.8 million (-3.5%);
- Montreal, $119.7 million (-7.1%);
- Ottawa-Hull, $53.0 million (+ 1.3%);
- Quebec City, $30.0 million (-0.7%);
- Toronto, $181.0 million (-4.8%);
- Vancouver, $97.6 million (+ 14.8%);
- Winnipeg, $43.6 million (+ 1.9%).

The October 1989 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2/$20) will be available the first week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Note to Users

Trading days can have a significant impact on department store sales. Estimates shown in this release are not adjusted for trading day differences.

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in The Daily during the week of December 18.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

October 1989

Canadian firms produced 197 869 cubic metres of waferboard in October 1989, an increase of 43.0% over 138 377 cubic metres produced in October 1988. Particleboard production reached 112 710 cubic metres, up 17.3% over 96 069 cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for October 1989 was 8 906 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (95,861 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch). The production of hardboard for October 1988 is confidential.

Production of waferboard during the first 10 months of 1989 totalled 1 789 466 cubic metres, up 27.5% over the 1 403 106 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 1 044 697 cubic metres, up 3.5% over 1 009 232 cubic metres in January to October 1988. Year-to-date production of hardboard reached 78 811 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (848,310 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch). The production of hardboard for the same period in 1988 is confidential.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The October 1989 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics
October 1989

Pulpwood receipts totalled 4 986 265 cubic metres in October 1989, an increase of 7.3% over 4 646 112[r] cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 229 853 cubic metres, up 5.6% over 4 935 530[r] cubic metres in October 1988. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported as 8 646 877 cubic metres, an increase of 4.7% over 8 254 908[r] cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 21 779 447 cubic metres, an increase of 8.9% over 19 998 586[r] cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 39 150 290[r] cubic metres, an increase of 2.4% over 38 237 092[r] cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 1.7% to 47 788 579 cubic metres, from the year-earlier level of 47 012 706[r] cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 85 798 126 cubic metres, was up 2.9% over 83 665 851[r] cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The October 1989 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001,$5.80/$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood
October 1989

Canadian firms produced 191 040 cubic metres of construction type plywood during October 1989, an increase of 2.9% over the 185 580 cubic metres produced during October 1988.

January-to-October 1989 production totalled 1 803 470 cubic metres, a decrease of 0.2% from the 1 807 872 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The October 1989 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Steel Ingots
October 1989

Steel ingot production for October 1989 totalled 1 281 327 tonnes, an increase of 0.6% over 1 273 343[r] tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 13 024 253 tonnes, up 7.4% over 12 127 522[r] tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The October 1989 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001,$4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel
October 1989

Rolled steel shipments for October 1989 totalled 1 110 175 tonnes, an increase of 1.5% over the preceding month's total of 1 093 794 tonnes and an increase of 4.1% over the year-earlier level of 1 066 733 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 11 306 370 tonnes, an increase of 1.6% over 11 123 340 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The October 1989 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Sugar Sales
November 1989

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 83 789 tonnes for all types of sugar in November 1989, comprising 79 146 tonnes in domestic sales and 4 643 tonnes in export sales.

The 1989 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 894 910[r] tonnes: 849 187[r] tonnes in domestic sales and 45 722[r] tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 88 722 tonnes in November 1988, of which 81 884 tonnes were domestic sales and 6 838 tonnes were export sales. The 1988 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 890 655 tonnes: 846 354 tonnes in domestic sales and 44 301 tonnes in export sales.

The November 1989 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Production of Eggs

October 1989

Canadian egg production in October 1989 was 38.9 million dozen, a 1.8% decrease from October 1988. The average number of layers decreased 2.9% between October 1988 and 1989, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,182, from 2,158.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order Production and *Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Local Government Employment

March 1989

Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations, employment in local government rose in March 1989 by 3.4% or 10,837 employees as compared with March 1988. This is the fourth year-over-year March increase and continues the slow but steady growth of employment in local government for more than three years.

- Local government includes municipalities, boards, commissions and conservation authorities but excludes local schools, hospitals and enterprises.

Unadjusted

- There were 316,705 employees in March 1989, an increase of 3.5% or 10,573 as compared with March 1988.

Available on CANSIM: local government services monthly data by province and territory are located in matrix 2725; municipalities over 10,000 population, located in metropolitan area and under major urban area, in matrix 2726. Data on hospitals, school boards and government enterprises from January 1985 to March 1986 are also available from CANSIM.

Data are also available through special tabulation. For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767), Public Institutions Division.

For more information on this release, contact André Jacques (613-951-1843) or Peter Dudley (613-951-1851), Public Institutions Division. ■

Logging Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the logging industry (SIC 0410) totalled $7,798.9 million, up 16.2% over $6,709.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (25-201, $29). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Other Plastic Products Industries n.e.c.

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other plastic products industries n.e.c. (SIC 1699) totalled $2,687.6 million, up 17.6% over $2,285.4 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Shingle and Shake Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the shingle and shake industry (SIC 2511) totalled $226.8 million, down 5.9% from $240.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Sawmill and Planing Mill Products Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the sawmill and planing mill products industry (SIC 2512) totalled $8,862.1 million, up 17.6% over $7,533.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Wooden Kitchen Cabinet and Bathroom Vanity Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the wooden kitchen cabinet and bathroom vanity industry (SIC 2542) totalled $762.9 million, up 20.4% over $633.5 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Metal Office Furniture Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the metal office furniture industry (SIC 2641) totalled $619.1 million, up 7.3% over $577.0 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Paper Consumer Products Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the paper consumer products industry (SIC 2793) totalled $459.4 million, up 0.2% over $458.5 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Hand Tool and Implement Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the hand tool and implement industry (SIC 3063) totalled $213.7 million, up 9.9% over $194.4 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Lighting Fixture Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the lighting fixture industry (SIC 3331) totalled $565.3 million, up 16.9% over $483.5 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Exports by Country (H.S. Based), January-September 1989.
Catalogue number 65-003

(Canada: $78.85/315; Other Countries: $94.50/$378).

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 13, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Travel Between Canada and Other Countries,** October 1989 3
  The number of one or more nights trips to Canada by non-residents was slightly below the October 1988 level, while Canadian travel abroad continued to show steady growth.
- **Farm Product Price Index,** October 1989 6
  Farm prices increased 0.2% over September.
- **Construction Building Materials Price Index: Residential,** October 1989 8
  With an increase of 0.1% in October, the 12-month change was 2.8%.
- **Construction Building Materials Price Index: Non-residential,** October 1989 9
  With an increase of 0.1% in October, the 12-month change is now 2.5%.

(Continued on page 2)

Employment Dynamics – Canada and Provinces
1986-87

In Canada, although small firms with less than five employees accounted for only 8% of total employment in 1986, they contributed a dramatic 41% of the total employment growth between 1986 and 1987. For Manitoba, small firms accounted for only 7% of total Manitoba employment, while they contributed 59% to the total growth.

Special tabulations on employment dynamics according to firm size, industry, and life status for two reference years at both the national and provincial level are now available for 1986-87 and prior years. Based on administrative records, the data offer a comprehensive longitudinal assessment of payroll, business count, and an employment measure calculated by dividing firm payroll by industry/provincial average annual earnings as derived from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH). The database covers 885,662 firms that had paid employees in 1987.

For further information, contact Preston Poon (613-951-5645), Small Business and Special Surveys.

ARCHIVED

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Air Carrier Operations In Canada, July-September 1988 10
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, October 1989 10
Railway Carloadings, October 1989 10
Deliveries of Major Grains, October 1989 11
Oils and Fats, October 1989 11
Footwear Statistics, October 1989 11
Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Third Quarter 1989 11
Electric Lamps, November 1989 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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MAJOR RELEASES

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

October 1989

Highlights

Unadjusted

- Preliminary estimates for October 1989 indicate that the number of non-resident visits of one or more nights to Canada was down marginally (1.3%) from October 1988. In the first 10 months of 1989, this volume decreased 2.9% from the same period in 1988. Overnight trips by residents of the United States decreased 5.2%, while the number by overseas residents rose 7.8% to date in 1989.

- The number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents increased 8.8% over October 1988, to reach a new October record level. In the first 10 months of 1989, Canadian overnight trips to the U.S. increased at a faster rate (11.2%) than trips to other countries (6.8%).

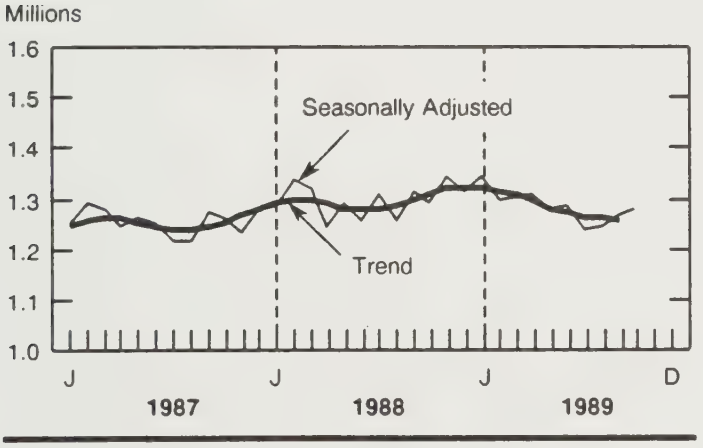
- Total international trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents increased 17.9% above October 1988. Same-day travel to the United States, representing 73% of total Canadian re-entries, was 21.6% higher than in October 1988, and, on a year-to-date basis, 19.4% higher than in the comparable period last year.

Seasonally Adjusted

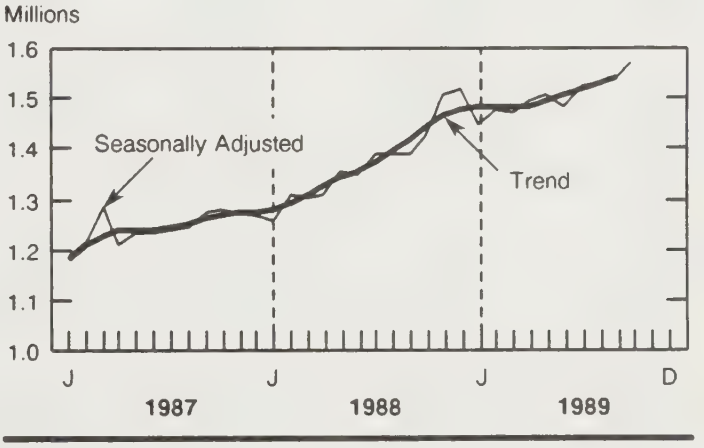
The short-term trend, derived from seasonally adjusted figures, provides a clearer picture of the direction and change in international travel to and from Canada.

- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the October volume of foreign travel to Canada for trips of one or more nights increased slightly for the third consecutive month. The generally downward trend in foreign travel to Canada noted since the beginning of 1989 was brought to a halt.

Trips of One or More Nights to Canada by Non-residents



Trips of One or More Nights Abroad by Canadian Residents



- Overnight international trips by Canadian residents were 2% above the revised September figure, reflecting strong growth in visits to the United States. After a period of relative stability during 1985 and most of 1986, the level of total trips outside Canada has maintained a generally upward trend.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The October 1989 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $5.80/$58) will be available mid-December. See "How to Order Publications".

Note to Users

The seasonally adjusted series are smoothed by means of a 13-month Henderson moving average. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts, since it can change significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

October 1989

	October 1989 p	% Change 1989/1988	January-October 1989 p	% Change 1989/1988
			Unadjusted	
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	1,024,187	-1.3%	13,700,448	-2.9%
United States	813,639	-3.5%	11,022,833	-5.2%
Other Countries	210,548	8.2%	2,677,615	7.8%
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,435,088	8.8%	15,951,224	10.5%
United States	1,220,488	9.8%	13,333,392	11.2%
Other Countries	214,600	3.1%	2,617,832	6.8%
Total Number of Trips[2]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	2,764,604	-2.1%	33,772,013	-3.0%
United States	2,527,788	-2.7%	30,817,431	-3.8%
Other Countries	236,816	5.3%	2,954,582	5.7%
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	5,316,659	17.9%	53,527,418	16.6%
United States	5,102,059	18.6%	50,909,586	17.1%
Other Countries	214,600	3.1%	2,617,832	6.8%

	1989			
	October p	September r	August r	July
			Seasonally Adjusted[3]	
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	1,276,800	1,263,100	1,242,500	1,235,900
United States	1,023,200	1,004,900	994,900	994,700
Other Countries	253,600	258,200	247,500	241,200
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,569,600	1,538,700	1,527,400	1,522,500
United States	1,311,800	1,289,500	1,284,500	1,273,500
Other Countries	257,800	249,200	242,800	249,000
Total Number of Trips[2]				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	3,229,200	3,181,600	3,162,900	3,132,000
United States	2,952,900	2,901,600	2,893,300	2,866,200
Other Countries	276,400	280,000	269,600	265,800
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	5,527,700	5,398,100	5,273,000	5,171,400
United States	5,269,900	5,148,900	5,030,200	4,922,400
Other Countries	257,800	249,200	242,800	249,000

1 *Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated one or more nights numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same day entries by land only, via the United States.*

2 *Includes same day travel.*

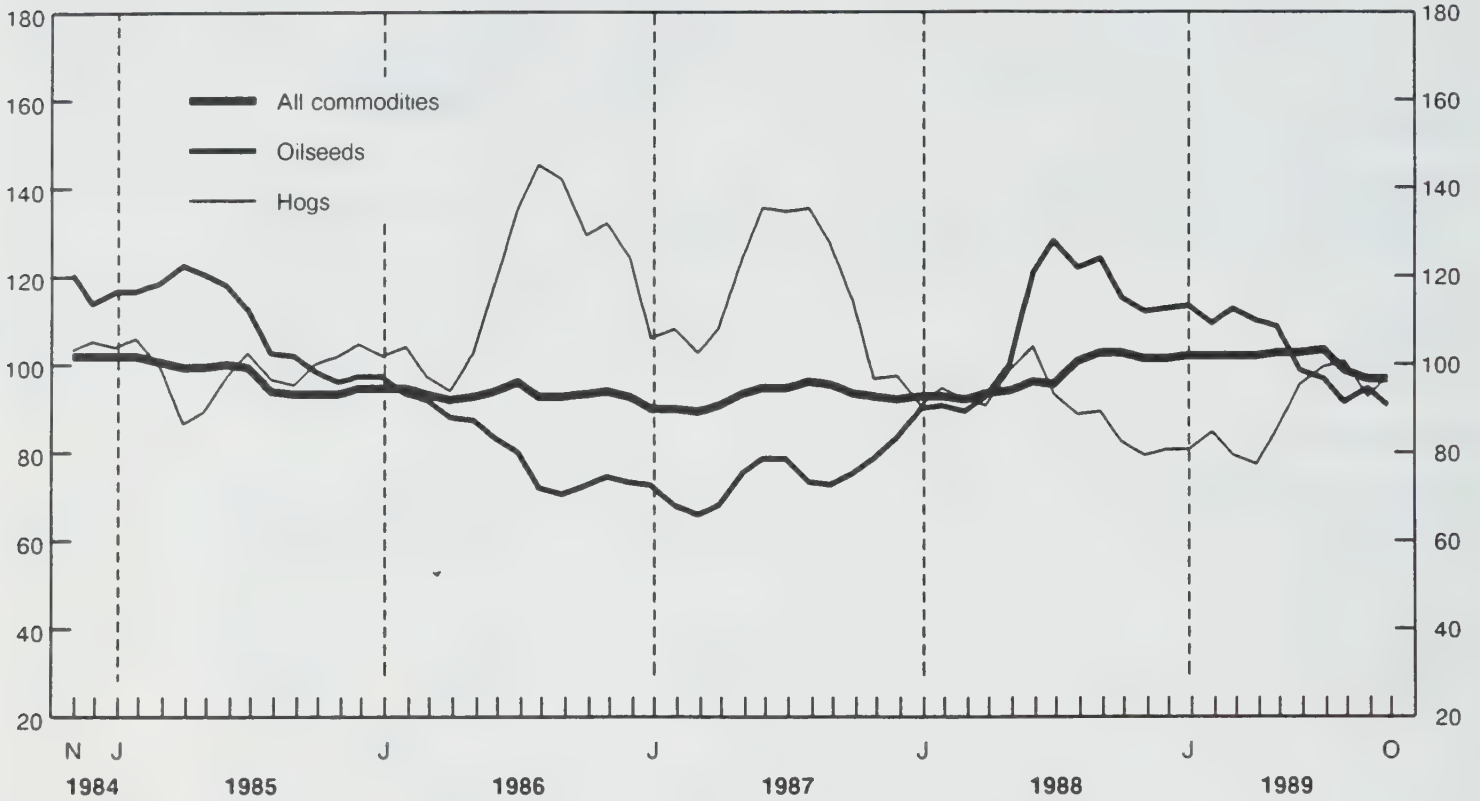
3 *Totals may not add up due to rounding.*

p *Preliminary.*

r *Revised.*

■

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

October 1989

The Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100) for Canada stood at 96.5 in October, up 0.2% over the revised September level of 96.3. The livestock index recorded a small (0.4%) increase during the month, while the crops index showed no change. However, the overall index remained 5.5% below the October 1988 level of 102.1. Cereal and oilseed prices have been much lower for the 1989-90 crop year (August 1 to July 31) compared to the previous crop year, as 1989 North American grain production has rebounded from the drought-reduced 1988 level.

The percentage changes in the index between September and October 1989 by province were as follows:

- Newfoundland -0.4%
- Prince Edward Island -6.2%
- Nova Scotia no change
- New Brunswick -2.5%
- Quebec -0.4%
- Ontario -0.8%
- Manitoba +1.5%
- Saskatchewan +1.7%
- Alberta +1.0%
- British Columbia +0.5%
- **Canada** **+0.2%**

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index increased 0.4% in October to 113.4, as an increase in hog prices more than offset a drop in cattle prices. Egg prices also increased, while poultry and dairy prices registered declines. The livestock index has trended slightly higher during 1989, largely as a result of stronger hog prices over the past six months.

- The hog index reached a level of 97.0 in October, a 4.6% increase over the September level of 92.7. The rise in October represented the fifth increase in the last six months and left the index 17.1% above the October 1988 level of 82.8. Reduced hog slaughter in both Canada and the United States over the past six months has contributed to the trend towards higher prices during this period.

- The cattle index stood at 112.4 in October, a 0.4% decrease from the September level of 112.9. Despite the decline in October, the index was 2.5% higher than the year-earlier level of 109.7. Associated with this upward trend has been reduced cattle slaughter in North America over the first 10 months of 1989.

Crops

The crops index remained at a level of 78.2 in October, as higher cereal prices offset declines for both oilseeds and potatoes. However, the index stood 14.9% below the year-earlier level of 91.9. Grain prices for the 1989-90 crop year have returned to levels similar to those of the 1986-87 and 1987-88 crop years. Prices in 1988-89 were the highest in four years, as drought in North America reduced crop production.

- The cereals index increased 1.5% in October, as the Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) raised initial prices for barley and some grades of wheat. Effective October 5th, the initial prices for select (malting) barley increased $30/tonne, regular (feed) barley increased $15/tonne and Nos. 1 and 2 soft white spring wheat increased $10/tonne. The CWB indicated that the higher initial prices reflected improved market conditions for these grains.

- The oilseeds index fell 4.5% in October to a level of 90.1, as prices for soybeans, flaxseed and canola all declined. This decrease continued the downward trend in oilseed prices that began in the summer of 1988. Since July 1988, oilseed prices have fallen 29.4%. Sufficient world soybean supplies during the 1988-89 crop year and the prospect of both a world record crop in 1989 and a record carryover into 1990 have depressed soybean and other oilseed prices as well.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The October issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $6.80/$68) is scheduled for release January 3, 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Construction Building Materials Price Index: Residential

October 1989

The Residential Construction Building Materials Price Index (1981 = 100) rose to 144.2 in October, up 0.1% over the revised figure for the previous month, and 2.8% higher than a year ago.

Between September and October 1989, there were a number of price increases, notably for copper pipe and fittings (9.8%), building wires and cables (4.9%) and particleboard (2.3%), which more than offset decreases for plywood other than Douglas Fir (-0.9%), paints (-0.2%) and ready-mix concrete (-0.1%).

Between October 1988 and October 1989, prices for electrical materials rose 4.8%, due principally to increases for incandescent lighting fixtures (10.9%). A 4.6% increase in prices for mechanical materials was due mainly to copper pipe and fittings (14.6%) and plumbing fittings (8.3%). Architectural materials increased 2.6%, as a result of increases in prices for plywood from Douglas Fir (17.8%), and other than Douglas Fir (24.2%), clay bricks and blocks (8,8%) and windows and sash (5.4%). Structural materials increased 2.1%, attributable to increases in prices for particleboard (21.3%) and ready-mix concrete (3.1%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 1).

The fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $17.25/$69) will be available in March1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Construction Building Materials Price Indexes: Residential

October 1989
(1981 = 100)

				% Change	
	October 1989	September 1989	October 1988	October/ September 1989	October 1989/ October 1988
Total materials	**144.2**	**144.0**	**140.3**	**0.1**	**2.8**
Architectural materials	143.0	143.1	139.4	-0.1	2.6
Structural materials	143.4	143.2	140.5	0.1	2.1
Mechanical materials	156.7	155.6	149.8	0.7	4.6
Electrical materials	136.7	134.8	130.4	1.4	4.8

■

Construction Building Materials Price Index: Non-residential

October 1989

The price index for non-residential construction building materials (1981 = 100) rose 0.1% to 143.3 in October and was 2.5% higher than a year ago.

Between September and October 1989, a small number of price increases were observed, primarily for building wires and cables (4.7%), particleboard (2.3%) and builders' hardware (0.4%), which more than offset decreases in prices for plywood other than Douglas Fir (-0.9%), electrical conduit and tubing (-1.1%) and ready-mix concrete (-0.1%).

Between October 1988 and October 1989, prices for electrical materials rose 3.6%, mainly attributable to incandescent lighting fixtures (10.9%) and building wires and cables (6.2%). Prices for mechanical materials increased 3.1%, principally due to plumbing fittings (8.3%), elevator and escalator equipment (2.4%), sanitaryware (4.9%) and hot water heating equipment (7.4%). Architectural materials were up 2.2%, mainly due to price increases for plywood from Douglas Fir (17.8%) and other than Douglas Fir (24.2%), thermal insulations (10.6%) and clay bricks and blocks (8.8%). Structural materials rose 2.0%, principally due to increases in prices for ready-mix concrete (3.1%) and particleboard (21.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 2).

The fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $17.25/$69) will be available in March 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Construction Building Materials Price Indexes: Non-residential

October 1989
(1981 = 100)

				% Change	
	October 1989	September 1989	October 1988	October/ September 1989	October 1989/ October 1988
Total materials	**143.3**	**143.1**	**139.8**	**0.1**	**2.5**
Architectural materials	143.6	143.6	140.5	–	2.2
Structural materials	140.1	140.0	137.3	0.1	2.0
Mechanical materials	154.4	154.4	149.7	–	3.1
Electrical materials	135.6	134.3	130.9	1.0	3.6

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Air Carrier Operations in Canada

July-September 1988

The volume of operations by Canadian air carriers continued to show strong growth in the third quarter of 1988, spurred on by a strong domestic economy, an increase in worldwide travel, and an increase in the number of available seats offered by the major Canadian air carriers (Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd., and Wardair) and the affiliate networks of Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. Total passengers carried in the third quarter rose 10.5% over the third quarter of 1987, to 10.1 million.

Wardair increased its total passengers carried over the corresponding period in 1987 by 26.7% in the first quarter, 30.5% in the second quarter and 37.7% in the third quarter of 1988. Between December 1987 and September 1988, Wardair introduced 12 new Airbus A310s to its fleet. In the third quarter of 1988, the number of passengers carried by Wardair on unit toll services increased 102.8% over the third quarter of 1987, to 566,000. This was accompanied by a 33.0% drop in the number of charter passengers carried by Wardair, as the airline used its new capacity to compete more heavily with Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. on domestic and transatlantic scheduled services.

Compared to a year earlier, the third quarter 1988 economy fare index for domestic scheduled services advanced by 10.4% in unadjusted terms, while the discount fare index fell by 7.8%. For the international markets, the economy fare index rose 3.3% and the discount fare index rose 0.2%.

During the third quarter of 1988, 67.5% of domestic scheduled passengers travelled on discount fares, up from 57.3% in 1987. Over two out of every three (70.8%) international scheduled passengers flew on discount fares.

The July-September 1988 issue of *Air Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002, $23/$92) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6190), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

October 1989

In October 1989, a total of 71 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 126,456,953 fare passengers, an increase of 1.1% over the previous month. A comparison with the same period in 1988 showed a decrease of 1.9%. Operating revenues totalled $92,385,600, down 4.5% from September 1989, but up 3.4% over October 1988.

During the same period, 23 passenger bus carriers earning $500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,370,846 fare passengers, down 5.0% from the previous month and down 15.4% from the same month last year. Earnings of these carriers totalled $18,871,601, a 9.9% decrease from the September 1989 operating revenues, but an increase of 11.7% over October 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The October 1989 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $6.80/$68) will be available the fourth week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

October 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 22.3 million tonnes in October 1989, an 0.8% increase over the October 1988 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed a decrease of 6.6% from the 1988 period, while receipts from United States connections showed a decrease of 5.1%.

All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The October 1989 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001,$7.90/$79) will be released the fourth week of December. See "How to Order Publications".

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

October 1989

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed an increase over October 1988, except in the case of oats and canola where marketings decreased slightly. Deliveries for October 1988 and October 1989 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1988	1989
• Wheat (excluding durum)	1 207.4	1 470.4
• Durum wheat	217.8	471.2
• **Total wheat**	**1 425.2**	**1 941.6**
• Oats	93.9	63.7
• Barley	258.4	458.0
• Rye	10.4	20.0
• Flaxseed	57.2	86.6
• Canola	332.1	224.6
• **Total**	**2 177.2**	**2 794.5**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The October 1989 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.10/$131) is scheduled for release in January 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Oils and Fats

October 1989

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in October 1989 totalled 55 366 tonnes, an increase of 2.3% over the 54 126[r] tonnes produced in September 1989. The 1989 year-to-date production totalled 499 944[r] tonnes, a 1.9% decrease from the corresponding 1988 figure of 509 795[r] tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 389 tonnes in October 1989, down from the 10 502[r] tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 98 673 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 96 618[r] tonnes in 1988.

Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 5 057 tonnes in October 1989, from 5 789[r] tonnes in September 1989. The cumulative sales to date in 1989 were 59 173 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 64 470[r] tonnes in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The October 1989 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

October 1989

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,950,623 pairs of footwear in October 1989, an increase of 5.9% over the 2,785,643[r] pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to October 1989 totalled 28,589,076 pairs of footwear, down 2.5% from 29,307,950[r] pairs produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The October 1989 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Blow-Moulded Plastic Bottles

Third Quarter 1989

Figures for the third quarter 1989 for blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

Production and Shipments of Blow-Moulded Plastic Bottles (47-006, $6.50/$26) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps

November 1989 (Preliminary)

Preliminary data for electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes) for November 1989 are now available.

The publication *Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes)* (43-009,$4.70/$47) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, September 1989.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.10/$121; Other Countries: $14.50/$145).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, October 1989.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Asphalt Roofing, October 1989.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, October 1989.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $5.80/$58; Other Countries: $7/$70).
Available Thursday, December 14, 1989 at 7 a.m.

Security Transactions with Non-residents, September 1989.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15/$150; Other Countries: $18/$180).

Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1987 and 1988 **(Regression Method)**.
Catalogue number 91-211
(Canada: $16; Other Countries: $19).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 14, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)**, October 1989 2
  Canada registered a deficit of $421 million in international merchandise trade in October, the first deficit since March 1976.
- **Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Industries**, Third Quarter 1989 3
  For the fourth consecutive quarter, capacity utilization fell slightly (0.7%). Although still small, the rate of decrease has accelerated over the last three quarters.
- **Adult Correctional Services in Canada**, 1988-89 6
  The average daily cost of housing an inmate in correctional facilities was $111.12 in 1988-89, for a total operating cost for federal and provincial governments of $1.4 billion.
- **Highway Construction Price Indexes**, 1988 7
  The Canada Total Highway Construction Price Index (1981 = 100) for the 1988-89 fiscal year advanced 2.5% from 111.2 to 114.0.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Dairy Review, October 1989 8
Telephone Statistics, October 1989 8
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending December 9, 1989 8
Steel Exports, November 1989 8
Export and Import Price Indexes, October 1989 8

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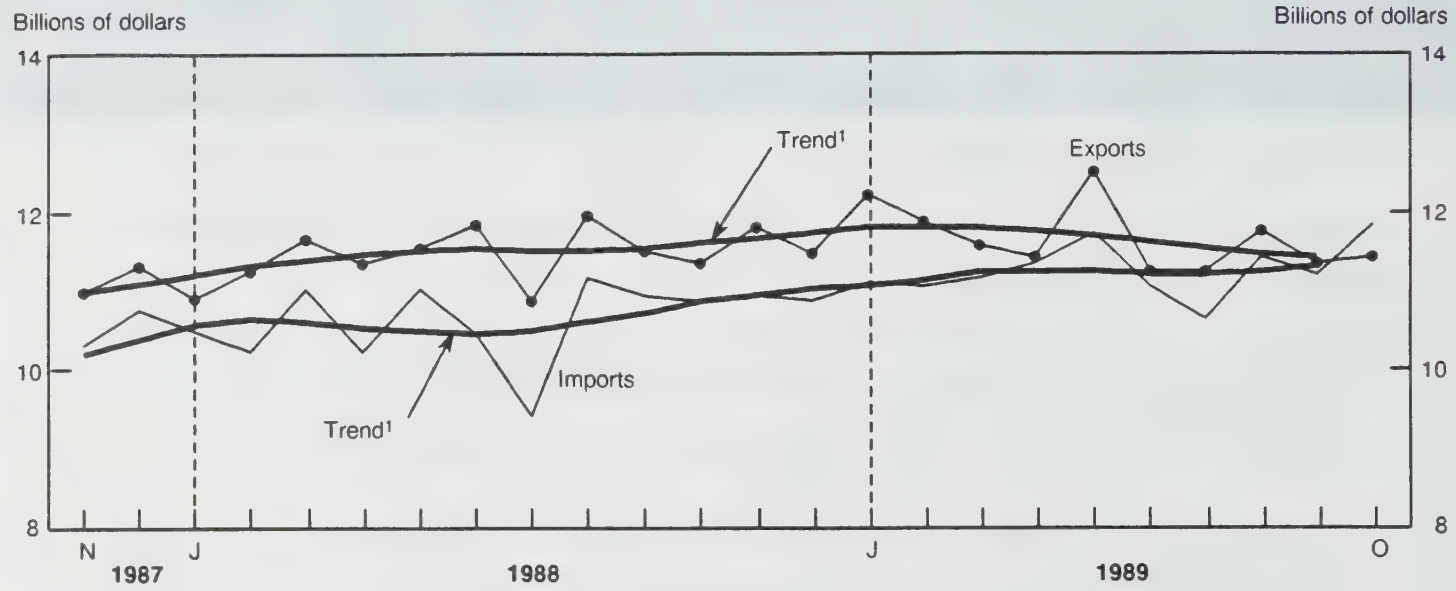
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

10

MAJOR RELEASES

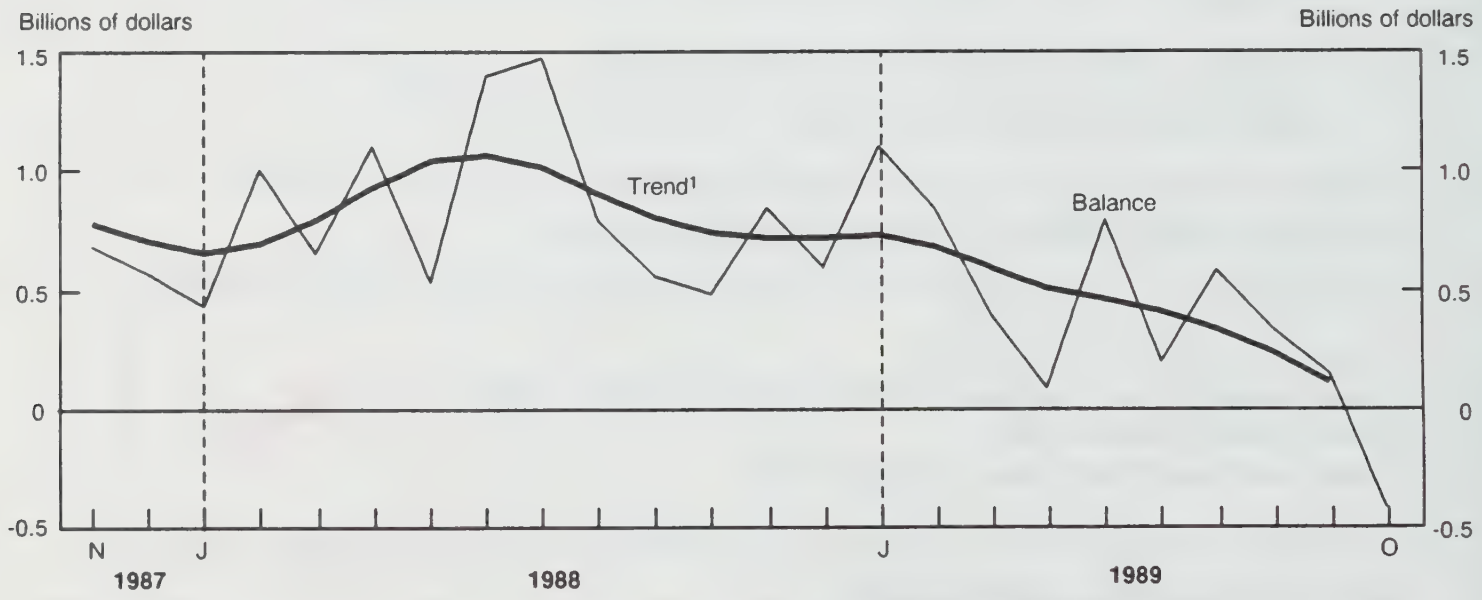
Merchandise Trade

(Seasonally Adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance

(Seasonally Adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



¹ *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)

October 1989

Preliminary data on Canada's international merchandise trade, on a balance of payments basis and adjusted for seasonal variation, show a slight increase of 0.6% in exports in October 1989, bringing total exports for that month to $11.4 billion, up from September's revised value of $11.3 billion.

Imports rose 5.5% over the revised level for September, to $11.8 billion in October. The strength of imports in October was due primarily to a resurgence in machinery and equipment imports, in particular aircraft, engines and parts, and in imports of motor vehicle parts.

As a result of more significant growth in imports than exports, the merchandise trade balance recorded a deficit of $421 million, the first monthly deficit since March 1976. On a cumulative basis, the trade surplus for 1989 totals $4.0 billion, less than half of the surplus for the first 10 months of 1988. Canada posted a trade deficit with all its principal trading partners in October, with the exception of the United States.

Total exports of automotive products reached $27.3 billion for the first nine months of 1989, a decrease of $49 million compared to the same period in 1988. This results from a decrease in exports of passenger automobiles that was almost entirely offset by increases in exports of trucks and motor vehicle parts. Imports fell $1.5 billion (5.1%) to $27.5 billion. This decrease is related to the drop in parts imports of $1.2 billion (7.1%) for the first nine months of 1989. Trade in automotive products recorded a deficit of $202 million, compared to the $1.6 billion deficit recorded for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719 and 3887-3913.

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis) order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001P, $5.80/$58), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), or René Piché (613-951-9790) (for trade in automotive products information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

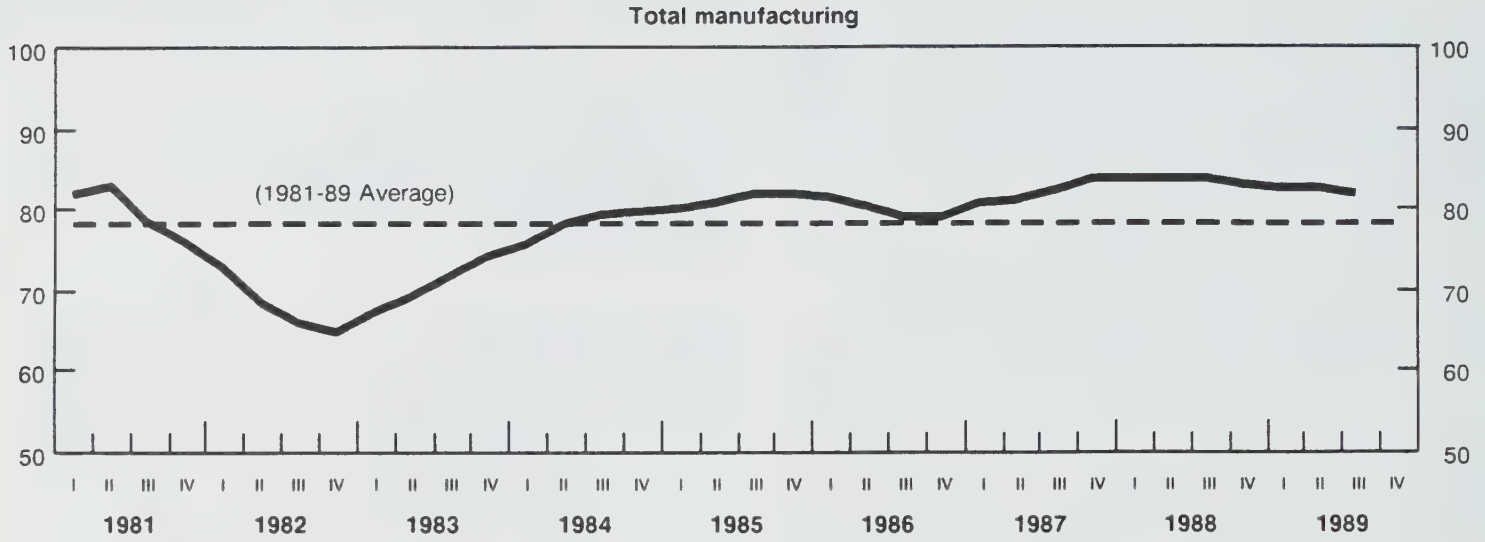
Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

Third Quarter 1989

With weakness in the growth of expenditures on goods and services in the third quarter, as shown in the national income and expenditure accounts, manufacturers slowed their growth rate of production in the third quarter of 1989. The marginal growth in production in the manufacturing sector, combined with the high growth of recent years in plant and equipment, has resulted in a small decrease (0.7%) in capacity utilization in the manufacturing industries. Capacity utilization dropped to 81.7% in the third quarter, from 82.3% in the second quarter of 1989. While this drop is small, the rate of decrease has been growing over the last three quarters. Furthermore, this is the fourth quarter in a row that capacity utilization has fallen. A comparison of the utilization rates posted since the first quarter of 1981 shows the rate of 81.7% is well above the 78.1% average for the period, but it is 2.4% less than the rate of 83.7% recorded in the third quarter of 1988.

Utilization rates in the durable goods manufacturing industries decreased 0.6% in the third quarter, to 81.1%. In comparison with the average rate for the period 1981 to 1989, the third quarter's rate is 8.1% above the average. However, the rate recorded in the third quarter of 1989 is 2.1% lower than that recorded in the third quarter of 1988. In the non-durable goods manufacturing industries, capacity utilization rates dropped 1.0% in the third quarter to 82.3%. At that level, the rate is just about equal to the 82.0% average for the period 1981 to 1989 but it is 2.8% lower than the rate posted in the third quarter of 1988.

Capacity Utilization Rates, 1981-1989



Highlights

- A small increase in activity was recorded in the construction industry, which is reflected in the utilization rates for building materials producing industries. Both the fabricated metal products industries and the non-metallic mineral products industries combined production increases with inventory depletion to make up the higher shipments posted by these industries. The increase in capacity utilization for both industries was 0.3%. The wood industries rate dropped 0.4%, even though production increased. This is a result of production capacity growing at a higher rate than actual production.

- Investment in machinery and equipment has been increasing over the last few years but, as pointed out in the national income and expenditure accounts, it slowed dramatically in the third quarter. In the electrical and electronic products industries, the increase in production went to rebuilding inventories. This is evident from the fact that shipments showed no change, while inventories grew. Even though production rose, the growth in capacity production was greater, resulting in the rate of capacity utilization falling by 0.1%. In the machinery industries, gross domestic product, shipments and inventories fell. For the fourth consecutive quarter, the capacity utilization rate for machinery industries decreased. In the third quarter, the rate fell by 4.2%.

Note to Users

Data users should note that the statistics presented in this release are statistical estimates based on the economic relationship between production and the stock of plant and equipment; these capacity utilization rates are not based on engineering measures such as productive machine-hours.

The methodology used to calculate the rates results in their being indicative of trends and cycles in the utilization of capital. (Where necessary, trend adjustments are made to better reflect technological innovations and restructuring taking place.) A description of the methodology used to derive the rates is given in the publication Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing (31-003, $10/$40).

- Producers of intermediate goods showed mostly small increases in capacity utilization rates. The rate for primary textile industries increased 0.9%. In the plastic products industries, capacity utilization rose 0.4%. While the primary metals industries' shipments declined, inventories rose. The rate of capacity utilization for this industry group increased 0.2%. One exception was the chemicals and chemical products industries, whose rate dropped 3.6%; this industry group's production decreased along with shipments and inventories.

- The two major manufacturing industries producing goods for export posted mixed results. Along with decreasing domestic car sales and lower levels of exports of automobile parts, the transportation equipment manufacturing industries showed lower production, shipments and inventory levels. Their rate of capacity utilization subsequently dropped by 2.0%. The paper and allied industries showed an increase in their inventories, along with an increase of 0.5% in capacity utilization.

- With real spending cutbacks by consumers on goods, the movements in the capacity utilization rates for manufacturers of consumer goods were mostly downward. While production of household furniture decreased, the other components of the furniture and fixtures industries accounted for an increase in production for the industry major group. Although production increased, capacity utilization decreased by 0.3% because production capacity grew at a higher rate. Lower levels of fuel consumption by consumers led to a decrease in production by petroleum refineries, resulting in a drop in capacity utilization of 2.2% in the petroleum refineries and coal products industries. A decrease in production was accompanied by lower shipments and inventories in the beverage industries. This led to a decrease of 4.6% in the industry group's capacity utilization rate. Clothing manufacturers recorded a small increase, 0.2%, in their rate of capacity utilization.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3540.

For further information on this release, contact D. Wallace (613-951-9685) or R. Landry (613-951-2579), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division. □

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries
Third Quarter 1989 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

Industry	QIII 1989	QII 1989	QI 1989	QIV 1988	Quarterly % Change: QIII 1989/ QII 1989	QII 1989/ QI 1989	QI 1989/ QIV 1988
Total Manufacturing	**81.7**	**82.3**	**82.6**	**82.8**	**-0.7**	**-0.4**	**-0.2**
Durable Manufacturing Industries	**81.1**	**81.6**	**81.7**	**82.1**	**-0.6**	**-0.1**	**-0.5**
Wood Industries	83.1	83.4	83.2	86.6	-0.4	0.2	-3.9
Furniture and Fixture	75.2	75.4	73.2	71.9	-0.3	3.0	1.8
Primary Metal	96.1	95.9	95.1	95.6	0.2	0.8	-0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	79.5	79.3	78.9	77.5	0.3	0.5	1.8
Machinery	72.3	75.5	76.8	76.9	-4.2	-1.7	-0.1
Transportation Equipment	66.9	68.3	71.0	71.6	-2.0	-3.8	-0.8
Electrical and Electronic Products	98.5	98.6	96.1	97.5	-0.1	2.6	-1.4
Non-metallic Mineral Products	72.8	72.6	74.5	73.8	0.3	-2.6	0.9
Other Manufacturing Industries	70.7	70.7	70.5	70.5	0.0	0.3	0.0
Non-durable Manufacturing Industries	**82.3**	**83.1**	**83.7**	**83.5**	**-1.0**	**-0.7**	**0.2**
Food Industry	78.0	78.4	77.6	79.0	-0.5	1.0	-1.8
Beverage Industry	49.6	52.0	51.6	52.4	-4.6	0.8	-1.5
Tobacco Products	63.7	66.5	64.7	64.7	-4.2	2.8	0.0
Rubber Products	72.4	73.5	73.5	70.8	-1.5	0.0	3.8
Plastic Products	83.3	83.0	85.4	86.3	0.4	-2.8	-1.0
Leather and Allied Products	78.5	78.8	77.0	76.4	-0.4	2.3	0.8
Primary Textile	97.1	96.2	96.4	97.2	0.9	-0.2	-0.8
Textile Products	85.7	83.5	82.7	84.2	2.6	1.0	-1.8
Clothing Industry	87.7	87.5	87.0	85.6	0.2	0.6	1.6
Paper and Allied Products	86.5	86.1	89.1	88.6	0.5	-3.4	0.6
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	88.0	89.2	89.8	89.4	-1.3	-0.7	0.4
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products	75.2	76.9	76.2	74.4	-2.2	0.9	2.4
Chemicals and Chemical Products	90.3	93.7	94.3	93.1	-3.6	-0.6	1.3

■

Adult Correctional Services in Canada

1988-89

Total federal and provincial government operating expenditures on adult correctional services during fiscal year 1988-89 were $1.4 billion: $714 million in the federal sector and $764 million in the provinces. After adjustment for inflation, this represents about a 4% increase over 1987-88 and an 11% increase over 1984-85.

From a caseload perspective, an average of 27,000 adults were held in government correctional institutions on any one day during 1988-89 and another 79,000 offenders were under supervision in the community.

Highlights from the report *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*, 1988-89, released today include:

- The average daily cost of housing an inmate in correctional facilities was $111.12 in 1988-89. Using 1988-89 constant dollars to control for inflation, this figure represents a decrease of $4.51 (4%) from the 1987-88 average daily cost per inmate.

- The average inmate population under provincial jurisdiction was 16,435. This represents an increase of 2% from 1987-88 but a 2% decrease from 1984-85.

- At the federal level, the average inmate population reached 11,030. The federal custodial population increased 5% over 1987-88 and 2% over 1984-85.

- Expressed as a rate per 10,000 adults, the Canadian average was 106 persons admitted to custodial facilities during the year. Over the last five years, the rate of incarceration has fluctuated between 101 and 106.

- Sentenced inmates admitted to provincial custody were typically 27 years old, which is considerably lower than the median age of the Canadian adult population (40 years). The average age for federal inmates was 31 years.

- Over one-third of all admissions to the federal correctional system in 1988-89 were for either robbery, or break and enter. Over the last five years, the number of admissions for these offences has fluctuated between 38% and 47%. At the provincial level, fine defaults accounted for almost one-third of admissions, ranging from 28% to 34% over the five years.

- The percentage of females in Canada's correctional system has changed little over recent years. For 1988-89, female offenders represented 6% of sentenced admissions to provincial custody, 3% of admissions to federal custody and 17% of admissions to provincial probation.

- In total there were 68 inmate deaths reported during 1988-89, representing a 12% decrease from the previous year. Of these deaths, 28 occurred within the provincial inmate population and 40 within the federal inmate population. Over the past five years, the number of deaths has decreased by 27%.

The report *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1988-89* provides a descriptive overview of each of the correctional systems operating in the provincial, territorial, and federal jurisdictions of Canada. As a general reference document, this report focuses on both custodial and community supervision services that are provided to adults across Canada.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00180701 and 00180703-00180706.

The ninth issue in an annual series, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1988-89* (85-211, $37/$44), covering the five fiscal years 1984-85 to 1988-89 is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Micheline Reed (613-951-6656), Correctional Services Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Highway Construction Price Index
1988

The Highway Construction Price Index (1981 = 100) at the Canada level reversed in 1988-89 the declining trend of the previous two years by advancing to 114.0, up 2.5% from the previous fiscal year's level of 111.2. Price increases for new highway construction ranged from a low of 1.1% in Quebec ,to a high of 21.5% for British Columbia, while decreases ranged between 2.3% for Newfoundland and 5.9% for Saskatchewan.

Contractors' bid prices, which account for nearly 80% of expenditures, rose 5.0%. Increases for the contract components of grading (9.3%) and granular base course (2.7%) were partially offset by price decreases for paving (-0.3%). Provincially, prices for the contract portion of the highway index fell in New Brunswick (-1.9%), Newfoundland (-2.4%), Alberta (-2.9%), and Saskatchewan (-3.5%). Increases ranged from a low of 5.3% in Quebec, to a high of 25.2% in British Columbia. Nova Scotia, Ontario and Manitoba recorded increases in the 7%-8% range.

Price changes for grading (including the supply component) ranged from a low of -3.6% in New Brunswick, to a high of 46.4% in British Columbia. Granular base course prices were less dispersed with Saskatchewan declining 11.1% and Quebec advancing 12.0%. Paving prices (including the supply component) declined 4.8% at the Canada total level. Significant decreases were registered for Quebec (-10.5%), Saskatchewan (-13.0%), British Columbia (-9.3%) and Alberta (-8.2%). Only Nova Scotia, Ontario and Manitoba posted increases.

For the third consecutive year, prices for materials supplied by the provincial departments of highways fell at the Canada level. The 9.5% decrease for the 1988-89 fiscal year was, however, a slower rate of change than was exhibited in the 1986-87 fiscal year (-21.6%) and the 1987-88 fiscal year (-12.8%). The continued decline in asphalt prices was directly responsible for the decline of the supply component. Material prices dropped in every province, with Quebec (-16.5%), Saskatchewan (-11.2%) and Ontario (-10.9%) having the largest decreases.

The Highway Construction Price Indexes are calculated on a 1981 time base with fixed component weights at the provincial level, but with three-year moving average weights for the Canada total.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 115.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $17.25/$69) will be available in January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Dairy Review
October 1989

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 136 tonnes in October, a 3.5% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 8 507 tonnes, a decrease of 11.7% from October 1988.

An estimated 585 051 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in September 1989, a decrease of 5.9% from September 1988. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first nine months of 1989 to 5 633 779 kilolitres, a decrease of 3.3% from the January-September 1988 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The October 1989 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $11.60/$116) is scheduled for release on January 4. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Telephone Statistics
October 1989

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,065.4 million in October 1989, up 8.5% over October 1988.

Operating expenses were $756.9 million, an increase of 19.1% over October 1988. Net operating revenue was $308.5 million, a decrease of 10.8% from October 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The October 1989 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $7.90/$79) is scheduled for release the week of December 18. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)
Week Ending December 9, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending December 9, 1989 totalled 281 067 tonnes, an increase of 0.4% over the preceding week's total of 280 005 tonnes, but down 6.2% from the year-earlier level of 299 732 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1989 was 14 595 321 tonnes, an increase of 5.6% over 13 823 221 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Exports
November 1989

Data on preliminary steel exports for November 1989 are now available.

The final data will be published in *Primary Iron and Steel*, November 1989 (41-001, $4.50/$45). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Export and Import Price Indexes
October 1989

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1981 = 100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to October 1989 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651 and 3685.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to October 1989 on a 1981 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

The October 1989 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, $17.30/ $173) will be available the first week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, October 1989.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $5.80/$58; Other Countries: $7/$70).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, August 1989.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $9.50/$95; Other Countries: $11.40/$114).

Construction Type Plywood, October 1989.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, October 1989.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, October 1989.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, October 1989.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Aviation – Air Charter Statistics, 1988.
Catalogue number 51-207
(Canada: $34; Other Countries: $41).

Consumer Price Index, November 1989.
Catalogue number 62-001.
(Canada: $8.90/$89; Other Countries: $10.70/$107).
(Available Friday, December 15, 1989 at 7 a.m.).

Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1988-89.
Catalogue number 85-211.
(Canada: $37; Other Countries: $44).

Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitian Areas, June, 1987 (Component Method).
Catalogue number 91-212
(Canada: $21; Other Countries: $25).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 15, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Consumer Price Index,** November 1989 3
  In November, the CPI year-to-year increase was 5.2%, up slightly from the 5.1% rate reported in October.

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MAJOR RELEASE

Consumer Price Index
November 1989

National Highlights

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased 0.3% between October and November, to 153.7 (1981 = 100). This increase was slightly less than the 0.4% registered in the previous month. Five of the seven major component indexes registered increases ranging from 0.1% for recreation, reading and education, to 1.3% for transportation. The index for food fell 0.1% while that of clothing fell 0.4%. The largest part of the upward pressure on the CPI resulted from the 1.3% rise in the Transportation Index.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items Index rose 0.5%, up from the 0.3% increase reported for October.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between November 1988 and November 1989, was 5.2%, virtually unchanged from the 5.1% rise reported for October and matching the 12-month increases observed in both August and September. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (August to November) was 4.0%, up over the 2.4% rise for the three-month period ending in October.

Food

The Food Index fell 0.1%, following a rise of 0.4% in October. The latest change resulted from a decline of 0.2% in the index for food purchased from stores, the effect of which was reduced partially by a rise of 0.3% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

A large part of the 0.2% fall in the index for food purchased from stores was due to price declines in fresh meat products (-2.2%), fresh poultry (-2.2%), fresh fruit (-4.4%) and soft drinks (-5.5%). The fall in meat and poultry prices was attributable to vigorous promotional activity. The fall in the Fresh Fruit Index resulted from price declines for apples, grapefruit and bananas, which were associated with increased seasonal supplies. Soft drink prices fell, as a result of competitive and promotional pricing. A considerable part of the overall decline in the Food Purchased from Stores Index was offset by a rise of 8.0% in the Fresh Vegetable Index. Smaller increases were also observed in the prices of prepared and ready-cooked meat, dairy products, fats and oils, and condiments and spices.

Over the 12-month period, November 1988 to November 1989, the Food Index rose 3.7%, up from the 3.3% increase reported for October. The latest rise resulted from increases of 3.1% in the index for food purchased from stores and 5.1% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

All-items Excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items Excluding Food Index advanced 0.4%, the same rate as that reported for October. The 1.3% increase in the Transportation Index accounted for the bulk of the latest change. In order of contribution, this was followed by increases of 0.3% in the Housing Index and 0.9% in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages Index. The Clothing Index fell 0.4%, exerting a modest offsetting effect on the overall increase.

The 1.3% rise in the Transportation Index resulted from an increase of 1.5% in the Private Transportation Index, offset marginally by a decline of 0.3% in the Public Transportation Index. Most of the upward thrust in the Private Transportation Index resulted from a rise in the average price of 1990 model motor vehicles of 2.6% over 1989 models. These prices have been adjusted to account for changes in quality, consumer options and manufacturers' rebates. Moderate price increases were also reported for gasoline, tires and automobile maintenance and repairs. The drop in the Public Transportation Index resulted from a fall of 0.9% in air fares, associated mainly with a larger proportion of "seat-sale" prices.

Much of the 0.3% rise in the Housing Index was concentrated in the indexes for rented accommodation (0.3%), owned accommodation (0.1%) and water, fuel and electricity (0.6%). The marginal rise in the second index resulted from offsetting movements reflecting higher prices for new houses and mortgage interest payments and a decline in home maintenance and repair charges. Piped gas rates advanced in several cities in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, while electricity rates rose mainly in British Columbia, explaining the latest rise in the Water, Fuel and Electricity Index. At the same time, prices of household textiles fell by an average 0.8%.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change Nov. 1989 from	
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
All-items	**153.7**	**153.2**	**146.1**	**0.3**	**5.2**
Food	141.9	142.0	136.9	-0.1	3.7
All-items excluding food	157.0	156.3	148.7	0.4	5.6
Housing	154.8	154.4	147.2	0.3	5.2
Clothing	136.6	137.2	131.7	-0.4	3.7
Transportation	153.6	151.7	144.3	1.3	6.4
Health and personal care	154.5	153.6	147.6	0.6	4.7
Recreation, reading and education	154.4	154.2	148.5	0.1	4.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	224.2	222.2	201.6	0.9	11.2
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	65.1	65.3	68.4		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	364.1				

The Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages Index moved up 0.9%, primarily due to higher cigarette prices, as manufacturers of tobacco products increased wholesale prices. Alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises, as well as those purchased from stores were each up 0.4%. In the latter case, an increase in beer prices in Quebec was a major contributor.

Increases in the Health and Personal Care Index (0.6%) and in the Recreation, Reading and Education Index (0.1%) contributed modestly to the overall rise in the All-items Excluding Food Index. In the former, price increases for selected pharmaceutical products, eye-care services and hair cutting and grooming services were responsible for the rise.

The Clothing Index was down 0.4%, as the Women's Wear Index fell 0.9% and the Men's Wear Index fell 0.2%. Noticeable price declines were observed in women's dresses, sportswear, hosiery, jewellery and footwear and in men's suits, furnishings and watches. Part of these declines was offset by higher charges for dry-cleaning and laundering services.

Over the 12-month period, November 1988 to November 1989, the All-items Excluding Food Index advanced 5.6%, down slightly from the 5.7% increase reported the month before.

Goods and Services

The Goods Index advanced 0.4% in November, following a 0.3% rise in October. The Services Index rose 0.2%, down sharply from the 0.6% increase observed the month before. Between November 1988 and November 1989, the Goods Index went up 4.7%, slightly greater than the advance of 4.6% posted in October. The Services Index rose 5.8%, slightly less than the 5.9% reported for the previous month.

City Highlights

Between October and November, increases in the All-items Indexes for cities for which CPI's are published varied from 0.1% in Quebec City, to 0.9% in Winnipeg. The below average increase in Quebec City was explained largely by declines in its indexes for housing and health and personal care and a larger than average decline in its Clothing Index. The relatively sharp rise in Winnipeg resulted from higher than average increases registered in six of its major component indexes, particularly increases for food and clothing.

Between November 1988 and November 1989, increases in the All-items Indexes for cities fluctuated between a low of 3.9% in St. John's, to a high of 5.9% in Toronto.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-Items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items Index rose 0.2%, with most of the upward impact originating in the transportation component. Higher prices for new (1990 model) cars and trucks, and, to a lesser extent, increased vehicle insurance premiums, explained the rise in

transportation. An advance in the Housing Index, reflecting higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and increased household operating expenses, had a notable upward influence. Price increases were also observed for certain recreational expenses, cigarettes and personal care services. Largely offsetting these advances were declines in the Food and Clothing Indexes. Within food, most of the downward movement was due to lower prices for beef, fresh fruit, milk and pork. The Clothing Index fell, as a result of lower prices for women's and girls' wear. Since November 1988, the All-items Index has risen 3.9%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

A rise in the Transportation Index, combined with advances in the Food and Clothing Indexes, accounted for most of the 0.6% rise in the All-items Index. Within transportation, higher prices for new (1990 model) cars and trucks were observed. The rise in the Food Index reflected higher prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, pork and prepared meats. Advances in shelter charges, recreational expenses and cigarette prices also exerted an upward impact. Between November 1988 and November 1989, the All-items Index rose 4.6%.

Halifax

Higher prices for new cars and trucks (1990 models) accounted for most of the 0.6% rise in the All-items Index. Advances in cigarette prices, recreational expenses, vehicle insurance premiums, and alcoholic beverage prices also exerted a notable upward impact. The housing component was up marginally, reflecting advances in household operating expenses and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, while charges for owned accommodation declined. Declines in the Clothing and Food Indexes had a dampening impact, with the latter reflecting lower prices for chicken, fresh fruit, pork and beef. Since November 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.9%.

Saint John

A rise in the Transportation Index, mainly reflecting higher prices for new (1990 model) cars and trucks, and, to a lesser extent, an increase in vehicle maintenance and repair costs, explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items Index. Increased recreational charges and higher prices for personal care supplies and cigarettes also had a notable upward impact. The Housing Index was up marginally, as higher charges for rented and owned accommodation were largely offset by decreased household operating expenses. The Food Index advanced slightly, as higher prices for fresh vegetables and bakery products were observed. The Clothing Index fell, exerting some dampening effect. Since November 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.5%.

Quebec City

The All-items Index rose marginally (0.1%), as a number of offsetting price movements were observed. The major upward influence came from the transportation component, as higher prices for new (1990) model cars and trucks were observed. Gasoline prices and vehicle maintenance and repair charges were up as well. Also exerting a considerable upward influence were higher prices for cigarettes and beer, increased recreational expenses, and higher charges relating to health care. The Food Index rose slightly, as higher prices for fresh vegetables, sugar, dairy products, soft drinks and cereal and bakery products were observed. These increases were largely offset by lower prices for beef, chicken, fresh fruit, and pork. A decline in the Clothing Index, due mainly to lower prices for women's wear, exerted a considerable downward effect. The Housing Index fell slightly, reflecting decreased shelter charges and lower prices for household textiles. Since November 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.4%.

Montreal

The All-items Index rose 0.3%, with most of the upward impact originating in the transportation and housing components. The rise in transportation was due to higher prices for new (1990 model) cars and trucks. The Housing Index was up, as a result of higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, and increased charges for owned accommodation. Advances in the prices of cigarettes and beer purchased from stores also had a notable upward influence. The Food Index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for fresh produce and restaurant meals were offset by lower prices for beef, chicken and pork. A decline in the Clothing Index, particularly for women's wear, exerted a considerable dampening effect. Since November 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.5%.

Ottawa

Advances in the Transportation and Housing Indexes explained most of the 0.3% rise in the All-items Index. The Transportation Index was up, as a result of higher prices for new (1990 model) cars and trucks. Within housing, increased charges for owned and rented accommodation were observed. Prices for household furnishings and equipment were up, as were household operating expenses. Other notable advances were observed in the prices of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Declines in the Clothing and Food Indexes had a considerable moderating effect. Lower prices for fresh fruit, soft drinks, beef, chicken and pork explained the fall in the Food Index. Since November 1988, the All-items Index has risen 5.3%.

Toronto

Higher prices for new cars and trucks (1990 models), and increased prices for cigarettes explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items Index. Health and personal care charges advanced, most notably for eye care, non-prescribed medicines, personal care services and personal care supplies. Rented accommodation charges were up as well. The Food Index rose slightly, reflecting higher prices for fresh vegetables, and, to a lesser extent, price increases for cured and prepared meats, dairy products and turkey. Clothing prices declined, exerting a notable offsetting effect. Since November 1988, the All-items Index has risen 5.9%.

Thunder Bay

Higher transportation costs accounted for a major part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items Index. Advances were observed in the prices of new (1990 model) cars and trucks, and, to a lesser extent, in automobile operation costs. Other notable increases were observed in the prices of clothing and cigarettes. The Food Index was up marginally, as higher prices for poultry, fresh vegetables, cured and prepared meats, pork and dairy products were largely offset by lower prices for fresh fruit and soft drinks. The Housing Index fell slightly, reflecting lower charges for owned accommodation and decreased prices for household equipment. Since November 1988, the All-items Index has risen 5.2%.

Winnipeg

Advances in the Transportation, Housing and Food Indexes explained most of the 0.9% rise in the All-items Index. Within tranportation, higher prices were observed for new (1990 model) cars and trucks. The Housing Index advanced, reflecting higher charges for natural gas, increased prices for household furnishings, and higher charges for rented and owned accommodation. Higher prices for beef, pork and fresh vegetables explained the rise in the Food Index. Advances were also noted in the prices of clothing, personal care supplies, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Between November 1988 and November 1989, the All-items Index rose 5.1%.

Regina

Higher prices for new (1990 model) cars and trucks accounted for a large part of the 0.5% rise in the All-items Index. The Food Index advanced, reflecting higher prices for fresh vegetables, beef, pork, poultry, and cereal and bakery products. Declines in the prices of fresh fruit and soft drinks moderated these advances. Higher charges for shelter were also observed. Other notable advances occurred in health care charges, and in the prices of men's and women's wear, newspapers and cigarettes. Since November 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.9%.

Saskatoon

The 0.7% rise in the All-items Index originated mainly in the Housing, Transportation and Food Indexes. Within housing, increased charges were observed for household furnishings and for shelter. The Transportation Index advanced due to higher prices for new (1990 model) cars and trucks. The rise in the Food Index reflected higher prices for beef, fresh vegetables, pork and poultry. Higher prices for men's and women's wear, prescribed medicines, newspapers and cigarettes were noted as well. Between November 1988 and November 1989, the All-items Index rose 4.6%.

Edmonton

The 0.4% rise in the All-items Index mainly reflected advances in the housing and transportation components. Within housing, increased charges were observed for natural gas, owned accommodation and rented accommodation. The Transportation Index was up as a result of higher prices for new (1990 model) cars and trucks. Recreational expenses, cigarette prices and the cost of alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises increased as well. Declines in the Clothing and Food Indexes moderated these advances. The Food Index fell as a result of lower prices for chicken, fresh fruit and soft drinks. Since November 1988, the All-items Index has risen 5.6%.

Calgary

The All-items Index rose 0.3%, mainly reflecting advances in the housing and transportation components. Increased charges for natural gas and for rented and owned accommodation explained the rise in the Housing Index. Within transportation, most of the upward impact came from higher prices for new cars and trucks (1990 models), and from increased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs. Higher prices for cigarettes and increased charges relating to personal care also had a notable upward impact. A decline in the Food Index exerted a considerable dampening effect, as lower prices for fresh fruit, soft drinks, sugar, chicken, cereal and bakery products, and dairy products were observed. Prices for women's and girls' wear declined as well. Since November 1988, the All-items Index has risen 5.6%.

Vancouver

Higher prices for new cars and trucks (1990 models), and increased automobile operation expenses (gasoline, tires, and maintenance and repairs) explained a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items Index. A rise in the Housing Index, reflecting increased charges for electricity and for rented and owned accommodation, had a notable upward influence. Price advances for cigarettes and for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises were noted as well. Higher prices for men's wear and for clothing services resulted in a rise in the Clothing Index. Partially offsetting these advances was an overall decline in the Food Index. Within food, lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks, chicken, pork, coffee and beef were recorded. Since November 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.9%.

Victoria

Advances in the Housing and transportation components explained most of the 0.4% rise in the All-items Index. Within housing, increased charges for owned accommodation, electricity and household furnishings and equipment were observed. The rise in the Transportation Index reflected higher prices for new (1990 model) cars and trucks. Increased charges were also noted for personal care services, men's and women's wear and cigarettes. Food prices fell, on average, as lower prices for fresh produce, pork, prepared meats, chicken, cereal products and beef more than offset higher prices for bakery products, soft drinks, eggs and restaurant meals. Since November 1988, the All-items Index has risen 5.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the November 1989 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $8.90/$89). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
Nov. 1989 index	145.6	127.3	142.9	143.7	148.5	148.7	152.0	207.2
% change from Oct. 1989	0.2	-0.5	0.1	-0.6	2.0	-0.2	0.1	0.0
% change from Nov. 1988	3.9	1.1	2.6	4.4	6.9	3.1	4.8	8.9
Charlottetown/Summerside								
Nov. 1989 index	144.5	133.5	138.6	132.8	140.7	157.7	158.9	231.2
% change from Oct. 1989	0.6	0.8	0.1	1.7	1.6	-0.1	0.4	0.3
% change from Nov. 1988	4.6	3.2	3.7	7.3	4.2	3.4	3.7	13.7
Halifax								
Nov. 1989 index	150.8	137.2	148.3	131.8	149.5	161.2	160.7	234.6
% change from Oct. 1989	0.6	-0.1	0.1	-0.4	2.6	0.3	0.5	0.9
% change from Nov. 1988	4.9	2.5	4.1	4.0	5.7	4.5	3.7	15.5
Saint John								
Nov. 1989 index	149.9	137.9	150.5	131.5	144.6	149.1	157.6	249.6
% change from Oct. 1989	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.5	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.4
% change from Nov. 1988	4.5	1.8	3.7	3.7	5.3	4.7	3.1	19.5
Quebec City								
Nov. 1989 index	152.8	143.5	157.0	136.4	148.2	155.6	141.5	217.6
% change from Oct. 1989	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.7	1.1	-0.3	0.2	1.4
% change from Nov. 1988	4.4	2.8	5.2	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.4	9.5
Montreal								
Nov. 1989 index	154.7	145.8	158.2	135.3	154.1	153.3	148.1	220.0
% change from Oct. 1989	0.3	0.0	0.3	-0.8	1.2	0.5	0.1	1.1
% change from Nov. 1988	4.5	3.9	4.4	3.3	4.5	4.6	3.6	10.7
Ottawa								
Nov. 1989 index	154.7	136.1	159.3	138.9	158.4	160.0	152.9	219.6
% change from Oct. 1989	0.3	-0.2	0.4	-0.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.8
% change from Nov. 1988	5.3	3.2	6.0	3.7	5.7	5.3	4.2	10.7
Toronto								
Nov. 1989 index	161.8	148.2	168.2	142.8	159.1	161.3	158.4	223.1
% change from Oct. 1989	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.5	0.9	0.9	-0.1	1.0
% change from Nov. 1988	5.9	4.4	6.4	4.0	6.6	5.8	4.2	10.8
Thunder Bay								
Nov. 1989 index	152.3	139.5	150.2	136.1	157.3	153.1	154.6	217.2
% change from Oct. 1989	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.8	1.2	-0.1	0.1	0.6
% change from Nov. 1988	5.2	3.9	5.0	5.7	5.1	3.2	4.5	11.7
Winnipeg								
Nov. 1989 index	151.8	136.9	151.9	136.5	149.6	153.1	158.8	242.6
% change from Oct. 1989	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.8	1.5	0.3	0.6
% change from Nov. 1988	5.1	5.8	4.0	5.6	4.8	5.6	3.1	11.3

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Regina								
Nov. 1989 index	149.0	136.1	149.5	131.5	142.8	175.8	152.3	220.5
% change from Oct. 1989	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
% change from Nov. 1988	4.9	5.3	3.5	5.0	6.3	4.9	2.4	13.0
Saskatoon								
Nov. 1989 index	149.9	135.5	149.2	135.3	143.6	184.4	155.7	209.4
% change from Oct. 1989	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.3
% change from Nov. 1988	4.6	4.0	2.7	4.8	7.2	5.1	4.1	10.6
Edmonton								
Nov. 1989 index	145.8	139.3	135.0	131.5	151.5	155.2	153.1	240.8
% change from Oct. 1989	0.4	-0.1	0.6	-0.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4
% change from Nov. 1988	5.6	2.7	4.5	4.0	9.7	5.9	4.1	10.8
Calgary								
Nov. 1989 index	144.4	135.2	134.7	128.5	150.1	159.0	150.8	238.0
% change from Oct. 1989	0.3	-0.8	0.7	-0.4	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.5
% change from Nov. 1988	5.6	2.7	4.9	4.1	8.8	5.2	3.4	12.6
Vancouver								
Nov. 1989 index	147.0	137.6	139.8	133.6	156.8	141.9	160.1	206.1
% change from Oct. 1989	0.3	-1.0	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.3	-0.1	0.8
% change from Nov. 1988	4.9	2.5	5.3	2.3	8.0	2.1	3.9	7.5
Victoria[2]								
Nov. 1989 index	118.0	116.3	111.3	116.0	119.6	115.8	127.6	149.1
% change from Oct. 1989	0.4	-0.9	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.3
% change from Nov. 1988	5.5	4.1	5.1	3.1	8.4	1.8	5.2	7.1

[1] *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1989 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $16.50/$66.00).*

[2] *December 1984 = 100.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

September 1989

Highlights from the September issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* are as follows:

- Preliminary financial data reported by Level I air carriers for the first nine months of 1989 show an operating income of $185.3 million compared to an operating income of $194.1 million for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- In July 1989, total movements at the top 60 Transport Canada towered airports increased 5.4% from a year earlier.

- Total enplaned and deplaned revenue passengers at all airports in Canada increased 2.4% during the second quarter of 1989 over the same period of the previous year.

- Preliminary second quarter 1989 data show an increase of 18.6% (28.7 million kg) in total enplaned and deplaned cargo on major scheduled services over the same period in 1988.

- Preliminary second quarter 1989 data indicate that the number of passengers travelling on international charter services increased to 1,065,465, up 22.8% over the 1988 figure.

Also included in the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* is a special review entitled "*Scheduled Domestic Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics, Passengers – 1968 to 1988*".

Other recent releases from the *Aviation Statistics Centre include Air Carrier Operations in Canada, April-June 1988* (51-002, $92), *Air Passenger Origin and Destination: Domestic Report, 1988* (51-204, $31) and *Air Charter Statistics*, 1988 (51-207, $34).

The Vol. 21, No. 12 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $8.90/$89) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division.

Canadian Coal Production

1989

Estimates of Canadian coal production for 1989 indicate that production volume will increase marginally (0.5%) to 71 million tonnes (Mg). The value of this production is also expected to increase marginally (1.7%) to $1.8 billion.

For further information, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-3565), Industry Division.

Coal Production

	1988 Final		1989 Estimates	
	Mg	$	Mg	$
Nova Scotia	3 544 000	215,900,000	3 580 000	207,300,000
New Brunswick	542 000	33,530,000	525 000	33,800,000
Saskatchewan	12 148 000	121,650,000	10 915 000	114,900,000
Alberta				
– subbituminous	19 910 000	136,650,000	21 100 000	162,800,000
– bituminous	9 558 000	322,200,000	9 960 000	340,200,000
– Total	29 468 000	458,850,000	31 060 000	503,000,000
British Columbia	24 942 000	974,400,000	24 920 000	976,500,000
Canada	**70 644 000**	**1,804,330,000**	**71 000 000**	**1,835,500,000**

Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada

1987 and 1988

Estimates of 1987 and 1988 apparent per capita consumption in Canada are now available for oils and fats, fruits, vegetables, potatoes, mushrooms and fish.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00190104-00190108 and 00190112.

The 1988 issue of *Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, Part II* (32-230, $25) will be available in January. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information, contact P. Murray (613-951-0374), Agriculture Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

December 1, 1989

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at December 1st, 1989 and revised figures for November 1st, 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report

November 1989

The situation report for November is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Dry Pasta Products Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the dry pasta products industry (SIC 1092) totalled $305.1 million, up 18.4% over $257.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Plastic Bag Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the plastic bag industry (SIC 1691) totalled $706.9 million, up 9.2% over $647.6 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Man-made Fibre and Filament Yarn Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the man-made fibre and filament yarn industry (SIC 1811) totalled $137.0 million, up 3.3% over $132.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Wooden Door and Window Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the wooden door and window industry (SIC 2543) totalled $1,319.7 million, up 22.4% over $1,078.5 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Other Millwork Industries

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other millwork industries (SIC 2549) totalled $814.0 million, up 19.5% over $681.4 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Other Converted Paper Products Industries, n.e.c.

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other converted paper products industries, n.e.c. (SIC 2799) totalled $849.4 million, up 12.6% over $754.0 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Aluminum Rolling, Casting and Extruding Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the aluminum rolling, casting and extruding industry (SIC 2961) totalled $1,701.9 million, up 17.8% over $1,444.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Fastener Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the industrial fastener industry (SIC 3053) totalled $576.2 million, up 0.3% over $574.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pepin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Truck and Bus Body Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the truck and bus body industry (SIC 3241) totalled $530.2 million, up 18.3% over $448.1 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Non-commercial Trailer Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the non-commercial trailer industry (SIC 3243) totalled $392.9 million, up 19.5% over $328.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Plastic Parts Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the motor vehicle plastic parts industry (SIC 3256) totalled $1,252.0 million, down 2.2% from $1,280.5 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Other Motor Vehicle Accessories and Parts Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other motor vehicle accessories and parts industry (SIC 3259) totalled $3,429.6 million, up 2.2% over $3,354.4 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Other Transportation Equipment Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other transportation equipment industry (SIC 3299) totalled $264.3 million, down 3.5% from $273.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Other Concrete Products Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other concrete products industry (SIC 3549) totalled $485.2 million, up 13.6% over $427.0 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact K.S. Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Lubricating Oil and Grease Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the lubricating oil and grease industry (SIC 3612) totalled $347.6 million, up 6.3% over $327.0 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Soap and Cleaning Compounds Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the soap and cleaning compounds industry (SIC 3761) totalled $1,652.9 million, down 3.9% from $1,719.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry, 1988.
Catalogue number 26-213
(Canada: $25; Other Countries: $30).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, September 1989.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $13.70/$137; Other Countries: $16.40/$164).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of December 18-22

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
December		
20	**Retail Trade**	October 1989
20	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	October 1989
21	**Wholesale Trade**	October 1989
21	**Security Transactions with Non-residents**	October 1989
21	**Unemployment Insurance Statistics**	October 1989
21	**Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics**	Third Quarter 1989
22	**Department Store Sales and Stocks**	October 1989
22	**Building Permits**	September 1989
22	**Employment, Earnings and Hours**	October 1989

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, December 18, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Quarterly Demographic Statistics for Canada, Provinces and Territories,** July-September 1989 2
  Canada's population reached an estimated 26,349,900 at October 1, 1989.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

3

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

4

RECEIVED DEC 2 7 1989 University of Toronto

MAJOR RELEASE

Quarterly Demographic Statistics for Canada, Provinces and Territories

July-September 1989

Canada's population reached an estimated 26,349,900 persons at October 1,1989.

The preliminary postcensal estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories at October 1, 1989 are as follows:

Newfoundland	571,400
Prince Edward Island	130,300
Nova Scotia	888,700
New Brunswick	720,700
Quebec	6,714,400
Ontario	9,624,500
Manitoba	1,085,300
Saskatchewan	1,003,600
Alberta	2,446,400
British Columbia	3,085,300
Yukon	25,700
Northwest Territories	53,600
Canada	**26,349,900**

Note: Figures have been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

Figures on immigration, emigration, interprovincial migration, births, deaths and marriages for the July-September quarter are also now available on CANSIM: quarterly population estimates, matrix 1; immigration, matrix 2, 3 and 397; emigration, matrix 6516; births, deaths and marriages, matrices 4,5 and 6; interprovincial migration (Family Allowances), matrices 5731 and 6982.

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002, $7.25/$29), to be released in the next few weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre or the relevant division. For vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact E. Sander (613-951-1746), Health Division; for other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

System of National Accounts – National Income and Expenditure Accounts,
Annual Estimates 1977-1988.
Catalogue number 13-201
(Canada: $37; Other Countries: $44).

Footwear Statistics, October 1989.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Railway Operating Statistics, September 1989.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10/$100; Other Countries: $12/$120).

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics,
Third Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 61-003
(Canada: $15.75/$63; Other Countries: $19/$76).

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes,
July-September 1989.
Catalogue number 62-010
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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada $105/year; other countries $126/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director – Douglas Newson)
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, December 19, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Earnings of Men and Women,** 1988 2
  For women working full-time throughout 1988, average earnings were $21,918 or 65.3% of male average earnings ($33,558), little changed from 65.9% in 1987.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tobacco Products, November 1989 3
Electric Lamps, November 1989 3
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, October 1989 3
Railway Carloadings, Nine-day Period Ending November 30, 1989 3
Soft Drinks, November 1989 4

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

5



MAJOR RELEASE

Earnings of Men and Women
1988

For women working full-time throughout 1988, average earnings were $21,918 or 65.3% of male average earnings ($33,558), little changed from 65.9% in 1987. During the 1980s, the earnings ratio has shown little movement. It increased to 65.6% in 1984, from 64.2% in 1980. However, it has remained between 65.3% and 65.9% for the last three years. In 1977, the ratio was 62.1%. In 1967, the first year of publication of the data, it was 58.4%.

Earnings of Men and Women, 1988 is the latest report showing annual earnings by sex. The data are drawn from the Survey of Consumer Finances conducted in April 1989. This report compares 1988 earnings of men and women by such characteristics as age, education, occupation and marital status. Also included are earnings data of husband-wife families.

Other highlights from the report based on data for full-year full-time workers and for dual-earner families include:

- The female-to-male earnings ratio ranged from 83.7% in the 15 to 19 age group to 59.4% in the 55 to 64 age group.

- Single (never married) females earned 89.8% of single males, compared to 60.8% for married and 67.5% for other categories.

- The female/male earnings ratio ranged from 57.1% for earners with grade eight education or less to 72.3% for those with university degrees.

- More than seven in 10 (71.3%) of husband-wife families were dual-earner families in 1988, compared to just over one-half (53.6%) in 1977.

- Among dual-earner families, the earnings of wives contributed 28.8% to family income (26.3% in 1977).

- Average income of dual-earner families was $56,465, compared to $44,095 for families with the husband as the sole earner.

It should be noted that there is no simple explanation for differences in earnings by sex for full-year full-time workers. Other important variables such as years of labour market experience, annual hours worked and educational attainment would have to be considered simultaneously to isolate the effect of gender alone.

Earnings of Men and Women, 1988 (13-217, $20) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information concerning these data or on the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division. A microdata tape containing 1988 earnings and income data for individuals, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be available soon. This tape can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tobacco Products
November 1989

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4.32 billion cigarettes in November 1989, an 11.5% decrease from the 4.88 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1988.

Production for January-to-November 1989 totalled 45.39 billion cigarettes, down 8.9% from 49.82 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1988.

Domestic sales in November 1989 totalled 2.66 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 20.7% from the 3.36 billion cigarettes sold in 1988.

Year-to-date sales for 1989 totalled 43.28 billion cigarettes, down 6.0% from the 1988 cumulative amount of 46.05 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the November 1989 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $4.70/$47), available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps
November 1989

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 24,417,253 light bulbs and tubes in November 1989, a decrease of 12.4% from the 27,887,255 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1989 amounted to 223,838,916 light bulbs and tubes, down 5.0% from the 235,587,457 sold during the January-November period in 1988.

The November 1989 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia
October 1989

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3 122 800 cubic metres of lumber and ties in October 1989, an increase of 3.9% over the 3 005 400 cubic metres produced in October 1988.

January-to-October 1989 production was 30 278 800 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.0% from the 30 909 300 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The October 1989 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $6.80/$68) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Railway Carloadings
Nine-day Period Ending November 30, 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 6.3 million tonnes, a decrease of 7.4% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 7.6% over the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 11.0% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 6.5% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Soft Drinks

November 1989

Data on soft drinks for November 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001,$2.60/$26) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Earnings of Men and Women, 1988.
Catalogue number 13-217
(Canada: $20; Other Countries: $24).

Touriscope: International Travel – Advance Information, October 1989.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $5.80/$58; Other Countries: $6.40/$64).

Focus on Culture, Vol. 1, No. 2, Winter 1989:
Electronic Media Play a Major Role in Canadians' Lives.
Catalogue number 87-004
(Canada: $6/$24; Other Countries: $7.20/$28.80).

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 20, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

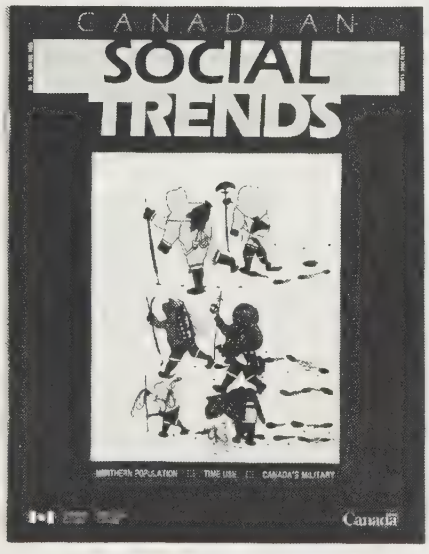
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,** October 1989 3
  Shipments were down 1.6% in October 1989, while inventories were virtually unchanged and unfilled orders were up.

- **Impaired Driving Statistics,** 1988 6
  In 1988, 121,307 persons were charged with impaired driving offences in Canada, the lowest number since data collection began in 1974. Of the total, 166 persons were charged with impaired driving causing death and 1,303 with impaired driving causing bodily harm.

- **Focus on Culture,** Winter 1989 6
  In 1986-87, movie theatres had fewer than 72 million paid admissions, less than 30% of the 1952 movie attendance peak of 256 million.

(Continued on page 2)



Canadian Social Trends
Winter 1989

Canadian Social Trends, Statistics Canada's highly successful quarterly journal, continues to interpret the major social issues affecting Canadian society with the release of its Winter 1989 edition.

This issue features articles on the northern population, the Inuit, Indian mortality, public libraries, a profile of the Canadian Armed Forces, university enrolment in the 1980s, hospital care in the 21st century, and how Canadians spend their day.

Canadian Social Trends is a valuable resource for both specialists and non-specialists who require timely, relevant socio-economic information on which to base decisions in their professional and personal lives.

The Winter 1989 issue of *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, $8/$32) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the editors (613-951-2560).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, November 1989 7

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

8

MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing
October 1989

Seasonally Adjusted

Shipments decreased 1.6% in October, while inventories remained virtually unchanged. Growth in the short-term trend for shipments and inventories has slowed to the point of no growth in the most recent month.

Led by the aircraft industry, unfilled orders recovered ground lost in the previous two months. The trend for current demand, as measured by new orders, continued to recover after bottoming out in May 1989.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** were $24.7 billion in October, a drop of 1.6% from the previous month. Durable goods industries, notably transportation equipment (-6.3%) and electrical and electronic products industries (-7.5%), accounted for most of the decline. The **trend** has shown no growth for the last three months.

- October **inventories** (owned) increased marginally (0.1%) to $38.6 billion. Increases in primary textile and machinery industries were offset by decreases in wood and transportation equipment industries. The rate of growth in the trend has continued to slow, from 0.4% in February 1989 to no growth in September 1989.

- The **inventories-to-shipments ratio** increased, from 1.54:1 in September to 1.56:1 in October. With the slowdown in the growth of the trends for both inventories and shipments, the trend for the ratio remained stable at 1.55:1.

- **Unfilled orders** jumped 2.7% to $31.1 billion, the second increase in the last seven months. The trend is still falling, but at a much slower rate than in previous months. Transportation equipment industries, notably aircraft, primary metal industries and other manufacturing industries accounted for most of the increase in October.

  Unfilled orders are a backlog or stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

  New orders, on the other hand, represent current demand for manufactured products. They are defined to include shipments for the current month (i.e. orders received this month and shipped within the same month) and the change in unfilled orders.

- Monthly changes in **new orders** continued to exhibit an irregular pattern with a jump of 3.4% to $25.5 billion.The trend for new orders continued to recover from a low point in May 1989 to increases of 0.6% a month for August and September.

Year-to-date

- Cumulative shipments for the first 10 months of 1989 were estimated at $247.6 billion, 3.5% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1988.

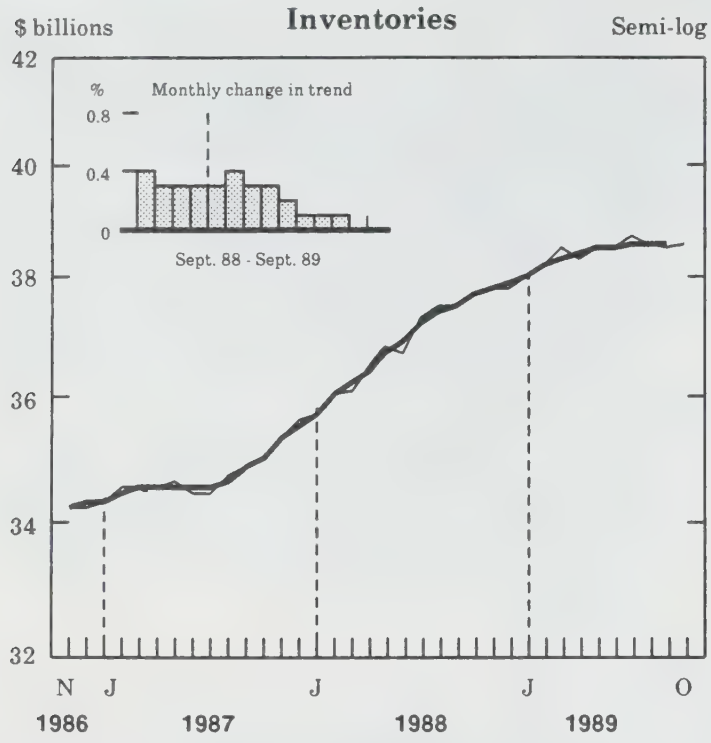
Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

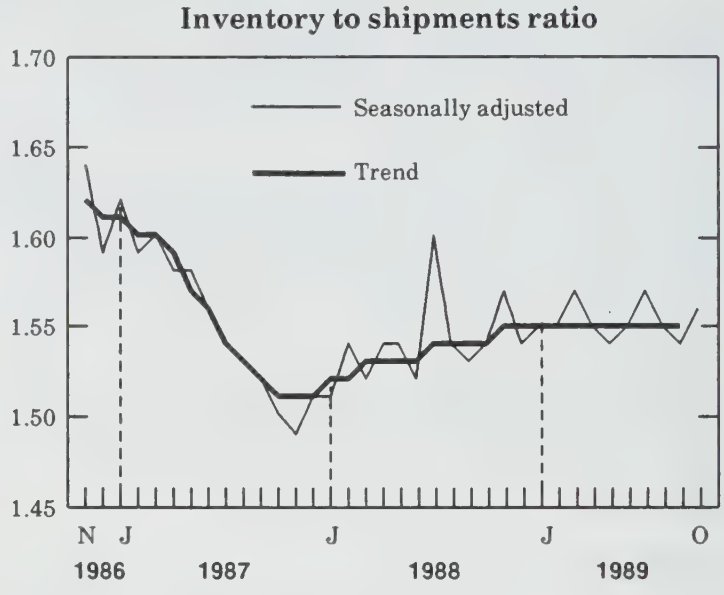
The October 1989 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

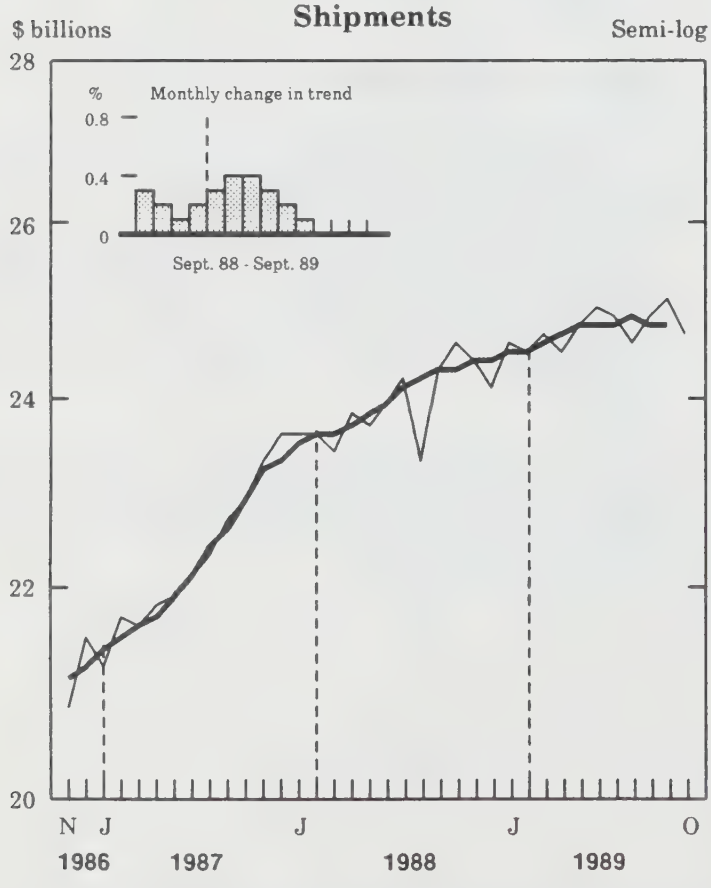
Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Cathy Read (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

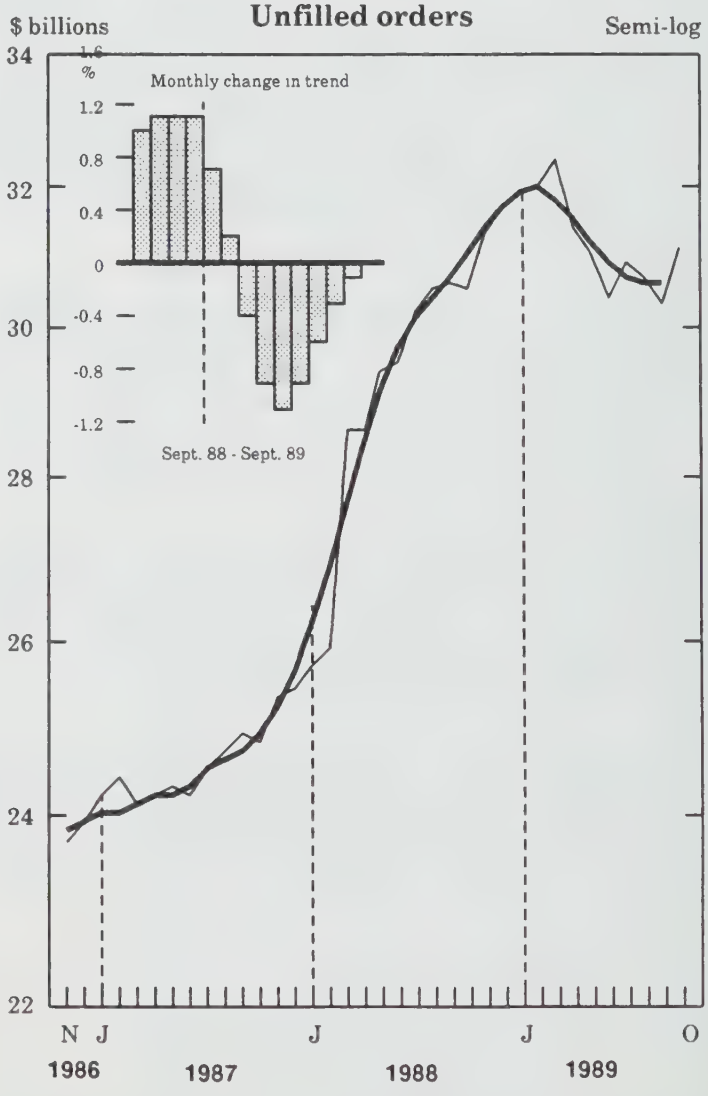
Note: The appendices in the March 1989 and April 1989 issues of catalogue 31-001 contain estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders revised back to January 1985. ☐

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, October 1989









Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

October 1989

Period	Not seasonally Adjusted				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
October 1988	25,130	37,364	30,360	24,798	24,414	37,666	30,550	24,355
November 1988	24,959	37,529	30,911	25,510	24,127	37,780	31,276	24,852
December 1988	22,675	37,241	31,150	22,914	24,582	37,758	31,720	25,027
January 1989	22,885	38,177	31,624	23,358	24,482	38,042	31,944	24,706
February 1989	23,440	38,677	32,022	23,838	24,695	38,168	32,012	24,763
March 1989	25,746	38,873	32,552	26,276	24,544	38,483	32,397	24,929
April 1989	24,775	38,772	31,749	23,972	24,790	38,309	31,434	23,826
May 1989	26,733	38,638	31,382	26,366	25,029	38,454	30,968	24,563
June 1989	26,642	38,378	30,683	25,944	24,873	38,476	30,413	24,318
July 1989	22,136	38,356	30,938	22,391	24,646	38,679	30,920	25,153
August 1989	24,694	38,549	30,811	24,567	24,850	38,574	30,708	24,639
September 1989	25,660	38,229	30,404	25,252	25,055	38,544	30,306	24,652
October 1989	26,000	38,273	30,951	26,548	24,664	38,581	31,137	25,496

Period	Seasonally Adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month-to-month % change				Ratio		Month-to-month % change			
October 1988	-0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.54	1.54	-0.2	1.1	-1.6	0.3
November 1988	-1.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.57	1.55	2.4	1.1	2.0	0.2
December 1988	1.9	0.2	-0.1	0.3	1.54	1.55	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.1
January 1989	-0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.55	1.55	0.7	0.7	-1.3	-0.2
February 1989	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.55	1.55	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.4
March 1989	-0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.57	1.55	1.2	-0.4	0.7	-0.4
April 1989	1.0	0.3	-0.5	0.3	1.55	1.55	-3.0	-0.9	-4.4	-0.4
May 1989	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.54	1.55	-1.5	-1.1	3.1	-0.1
June 1989	-0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.55	1.55	-1.8	-0.9	-1.0	0.3
July 1989	-0.9	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.57	1.55	1.7	-0.6	3.4	0.5
August 1989	0.8	0.0	-0.3	0.1	1.55	1.55	-0.7	-0.3	-2.0	0.6
September 1989	0.8	0.0	-0.1	0.0	1.54	1.55	-1.3	-0.1	0.1	0.6
October 1989	-1.6	*	0.1	*	1.56	*	2.7	*	3.4	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.* ■

Impaired Driving Statistics

1988

In 1988, 121,307 persons were charged with impaired driving offences in Canada, the lowest number since data collection began in 1974.

Among the provinces, Quebec has had the lowest rate per 100,000 population in each year since 1974. Alberta has had the highest rate in each of the past five years.

In 1988, 166 persons were charged with impaired driving causing death and 1,303 with impaired driving causing bodily harm. The majority of charges (92%) were for impaired operation of a vehicle[1]. Those refusing to provide a breath or blood sample accounted for the remaining 7% of the total.

It should be noted that the number of persons charged with impaired driving is related to both the number of impaired drivers on the road, as well as the level of police enforcement (ie. road-side testing).

Data from the Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada show that 42% of drivers who were killed in traffic accidents in 1987 were legally impaired. While this figure is still relatively high, there has been a general decrease since the high of 50% was recorded in 1981.

A Health and Welfare study in 1988 showed that 20% of Canadian drivers admitted to having driven a motor vehicle at least once in the past 12 months after having two or more drinks in the previous hour. A further 14% of those surveyed admitted to having been a passenger in a motor vehicle at least once in the past year when they thought the driver had too much to drink.

Available on CANSIM: table 00140103.

The *Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol.9, No.5*, (85-002, $3.70/$37) *Impaired Driving Statistics, 1988* is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Joanne Lacroix (613-951-0647) or Sharon Longchamps (613-951-0152), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

[1] *Includes motor vehicles, boats, planes and trains.* ■

Focus on Culture

Winter 1989

The Winter issue of *Focus on Culture* contains articles based on surveys of radio and television, the recording industry, the film industry, Canadian public libraries and heritage institutions.

Highlights

- Over 95% of Canadians watch at least some television each week and almost as many listen to the radio. We spend a quarter of our lifetime either listening to the radio or watching television.
- In 1987-88, CDs doubled their share of the Canadian market to 22% of sales by record label companies established in Canada.
- In 1986-87, movie theatres had fewer than 72 million paid admissions, less than 30% of the 1952 movie attendance peak of 256 million visits.
- Library acquisitions of print material translated into one book purchased for every 6.5 Canadians in 1987. From 1983 to 1987, while book holdings increased by almost 11%, holdings of talking books increased by 57% and of video material by 129%.
- In 1986-87, 17 non-profit zoos in Canada attracted over six million visitors, or almost one visitor for every four Canadians. While admission fees brought in $11 million, 53% of total zoo operating revenues (or $19 million) came from government sources.

The Winter issue of *Focus on Culture* (87-004, $6/$24) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Renée Langlois (613-951-1566), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

November 1989

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 177 608 thousand square metres in November 1989, a decrease of 7.2% from the 191 435 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January-to-November 1989 domestic shipments totalled 2 052 162 thousand square metres, down 2.2% from the 2 099 222 thousand square metres for the same period in 1988.

The November 1989 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Social Trends, Winter 1989.
Catalogue number 11-008E
(Canada: $8/$32; Other Countries: $9/$36).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, October 1989.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; Other Countries: $20.80/$208).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, November 1989.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.60/$26; Other Countries: $3.10/$31).

Oils and Fats, October 1989.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Railway Carloadings, October 1989.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $7.90/$79; Other Countries: $9.50/$95).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, October 1989.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $6.80/$68; Other Countries: $8.20/$82).

Telephone Statistics, October 1989.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $7.90/$79; Other Countries: $9.50/$95).

Wholesale Trade, September 1989.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $5.80/$58; Other Countries: $7/$70).

The Labour Force, November 1989.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17/$170; Other Countries: $20.40/$204).

The Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 9, No. 5: **Impaired Driving Statistics,** 1988.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.70/$37; Other Countries: $4.40/$44).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin, Vol. 13, No. 11: **R&D Expenditures of Private Non-Profit Organizations**, 1988.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $6.80/$68; Other Countries: $8.20/$82).

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 21, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Retail Trade,** October 1989 3
  Seasonally adjusted, retail sales totalled $14.5 billion in October, a decrease of 1.3% from September 1989.
- **Department Store Sales and Stocks,** October 1989 5
  Seasonally adjusted, department store sales increased 2.0% over September 1989.
- **Wholesale Trade,** October 1989 6
  Wholesale merchants' sales increased 0.2% over a year earlier.
- **Security Transactions With Non-residents,** October 1989 8
  In October, non-residents continued to be major buyers of Canadian bonds with a net investment of $2 billion.

(Continued on page 2.)

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Canadian Economic Observer
December 1989

The December issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The December issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic and statistical events in November, and two articles on Canada's trade in grain and the changing relationship of employment and the business cycle. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $21/$210) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.

MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

- **Financial Institutions, Financial Statistics**, Third Quarter 1989 — 10
  Property and casualty insurers reported after-tax income before extraordinary items of $317 million, compared to $288 million for the same quarter of 1988.
- **Unemployment Insurance Statistics**, October 1989 — 12
  The number of beneficiaries (adjusted for seasonal variations) who received regular benefits remained virtually unchanged at 876,000 in October.
- **Sales of Natural Gas**, October 1989 — 14
  Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during October 1989 totalled 3 971.0 million cubic metres, a 0.2% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

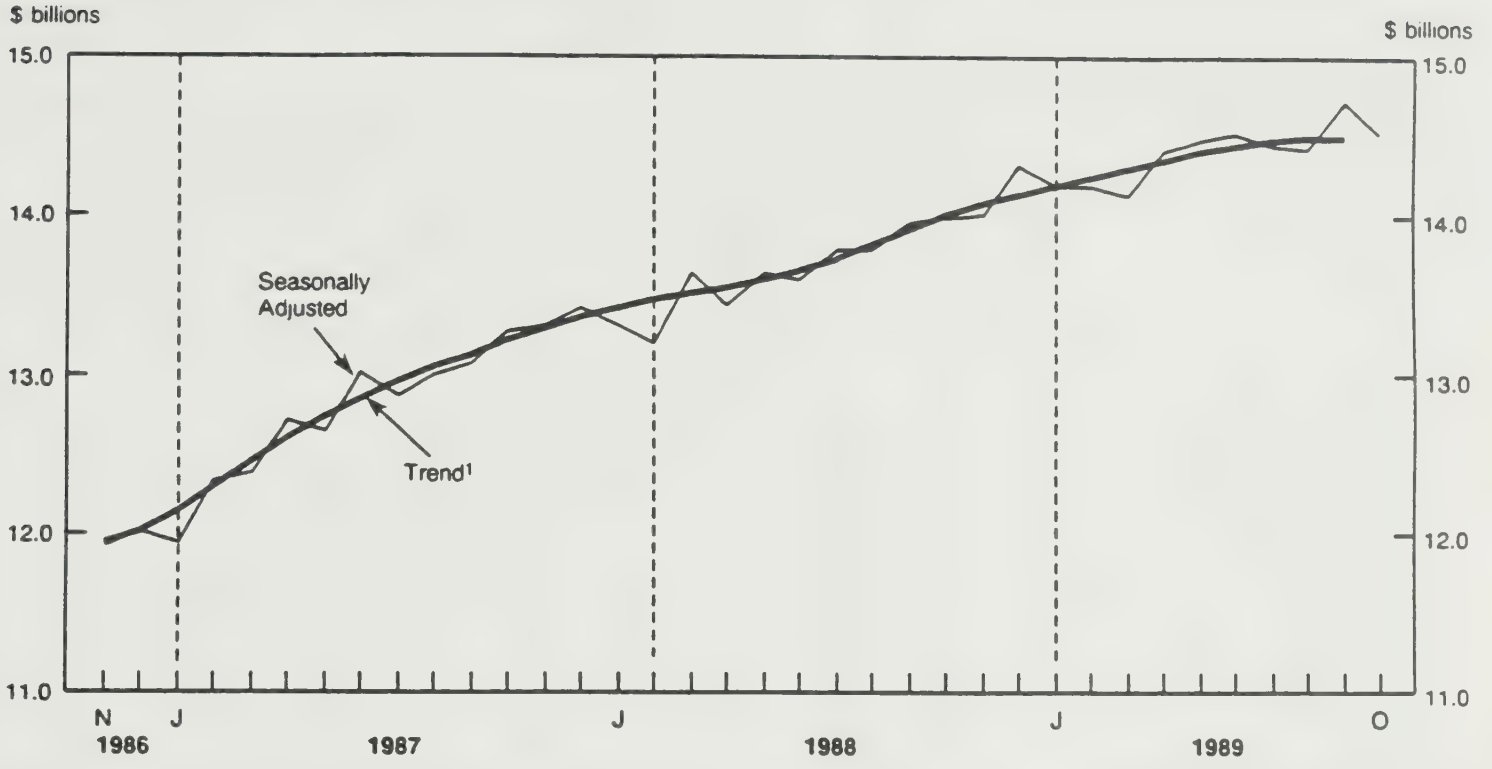
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MAJOR RELEASES

Retail Trade Sales, Canada



[1] The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

Retail Trade

October 1989

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales decreased 1.3% in October 1989, to $14.5 billion. Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade remained unchanged in October 1989, following a 0.4% increase in September.
- The 1.3% decline in October followed an increase of 2.0% in September and a decrease of 0.1% in August. The decline in October extended the trend of generally weak sales observed since the beginning of the year.
- The overall decline in October was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to decreases reported by motor vehicle dealers (-6.2%), general merchandise stores (-6.5%) and women's clothing stores (-2.4%). Partly offsetting these decreases were increases by department stores (+2.0%) and pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetic stores (+1.5%).
- The decline in sales reported by motor vehicle dealers followed two consecutive monthly increases, whereas the gain reported by department stores followed a 1.4% decline in September 1989. Service station sales increased 0.3%, the fourth consecutive monthly increase.
- On a provincial basis, seven provinces posted sales decreases, ranging from 6.0% in Nova Scotia to 1.0% in Ontario. Increases in sales occurred in the Yukon and Northwest Territories (+2.5%), British Columbia (+0.9%), Alberta and New Brunswick (+0.4%).

- Unadjusted cumulative retail sales for the first 10 months of 1989 amounted to $139.7 billion, up 5.0% over the corresponding period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320, 2321.

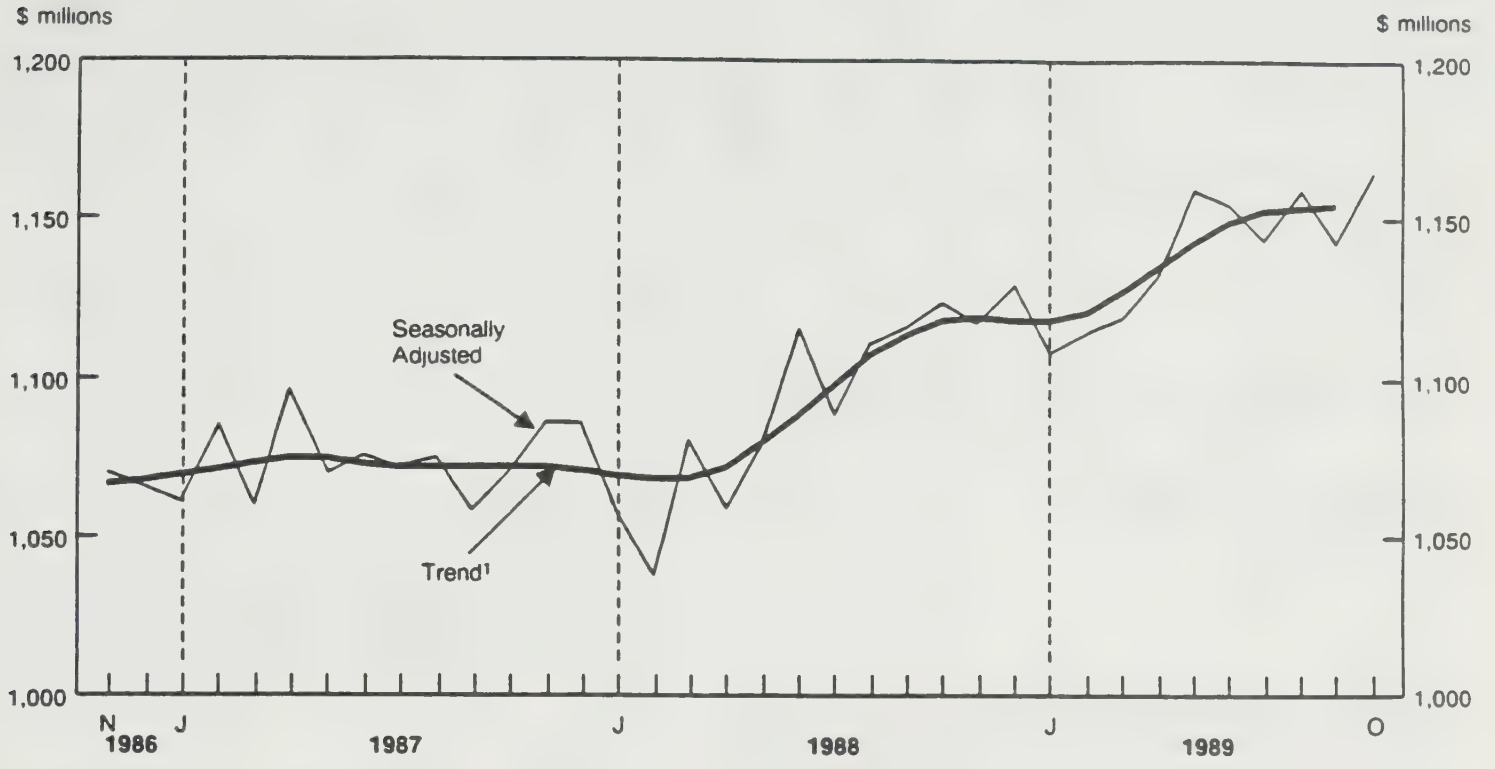
The October 1989 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $16/$160) will be available the third week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of Business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores						
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989 r	Oct. 1989 p	Oct. 1989/ Oct. 1988	Oct. 1988	July 1989 r	Aug. 1989 r	Sept. 1989 r	Oct. 1989 p	Oct. 89/ Sept.89	Oct. 89/ Oct. 88
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	2,330.8	2,544.5	2,336.5	0.2	2,377.4	2,469.6	2,440.9	2,469.3	2,471.9	0.1	4.0
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	706.5	731.4	711.1	0.6	702.3	703.5	705.6	709.3	712.6	0.5	1.5
All other food stores	249.7	263.0	254.3	1.8	255.9	266.1	265.6	266.9	264.5	-0.9	3.4
Department stores	1,112.8	1,135.6	1,140.7	2.5	1,121.1	1,143.2	1,158.9	1,142.7	1,165.2	2.0	3.9
General merchandise stores	301.4	293.1	304.5	1.0	265.3	292.3	276.3	279.4	261.2	-6.5	-1.5
General stores	214.2	210.2	213.7	-0.2	211.9	211.8	209.9	205.5	210.0	2.2	-0.9
Variety stores	86.3	84.4	87.6	1.5	87.0	83.0	86.1	84.2	89.4	6.2	2.7
Motor vehicle dealers	2,990.8	2,910.7	3,098.8	3.6	3,002.8	2,960.4	2,976.2	3,219.1	3,020.7	-6.2	0.6
Used car dealers	104.6	104.1	107.1	2.4	105.3	101.5	103.7	101.8	106.4	4.5	1.1
Service stations	1,064.9	1,149.8	1,155.4	8.4	1,053.5	1,135.5	1,136.1	1,143.0	1,146.1	0.3	8.8
Garages	162.4	161.8	171.8	5.8	157.2	161.8	161.0	162.3	163.1	0.5	3.7
Automotive parts and accessories stores	331.8	335.2	333.2	0.4	334.6	346.7	344.2	343.7	339.9	-1.1	1.6
Men's clothing stores	157.4	149.0	155.3	-1.3	146.7	145.4	146.6	149.1	148.1	-0.7	0.9
Women's clothing stores	299.4	324.2	292.6	-2.2	287.3	293.6	290.7	291.4	284.2	-2.4	-1.1
Family clothing stores	213.9	236.2	221.4	3.4	209.0	213.2	211.6	217.9	217.1	-0.4	3.9
Specialty shoe stores	29.9	31.8	31.2	4.3	27.7	27.8	27.8	28.3	29.0	2.3	4.8
Family shoe stores	127.9	127.2	128.0	–	112.6	116.4	114.5	112.8	114.5	1.5	1.7
Hardware stores	153.9	166.5	161.9	5.2	154.5	166.1	171.1	166.4	166.5	0.1	7.8
Household furniture stores	173.8	198.6	185.4	6.6	165.6	176.4	180.0	184.8	180.7	-2.2	9.1
Household appliance stores	60.4	65.1	62.1	2.8	58.5	59.6	60.5	61.4	60.5	-1.5	3.3
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	147.1	156.1	154.6	5.0	143.4	149.6	155.0	149.5	152.0	1.6	6.0
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	635.0	659.6	682.3	7.4	637.3	677.2	682.6	675.7	686.0	1.5	7.6
Book and stationery stores	79.3	88.3	79.3	–	85.8	89.9	91.3	89.4	87.6	-2.0	2.1
Florists	46.0	49.8	48.7	5.8	53.5	55.7	58.2	56.7	56.7	0.1	6.1
Jewellery stores	88.8	86.1	85.7	-3.5	103.7	101.7	101.8	102.3	101.8	-0.5	-1.9
Sporting goods and accessories stores	177.0	230.1	194.7	10.0	232.5	241.5	241.7	248.0	250.1	0.8	7.5
Personal accessories stores	209.0	231.2	218.1	4.3	220.6	237.7	237.4	236.5	232.5	-1.7	5.4
All other stores	1,645.6	1,798.3	1,716.2	4.2	1,682.8	1,781.5	1,763.0	1,786.4	1,770.9	-0.9	5.2
All stores – Total	**13,900.7**	**14,521.6**	**14,332.1**	**3.1**	**13,995.9**	**14,408.7**	**14,398.4**	**14,683.9**	**14,489.1**	**-1.3**	**3.5**

Department Store Sales, Canada,



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

Department Store Sales and Stocks

October 1989

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in October 1989 totalled $1,165 million, an increase of 2.0% over the previous month's revised total of $1,143 million.

- The 2.0% increase in October followed a decrease of 1.4% in September and a gain of 1.4% in August. Department store sales have shown a generally rising trend since February 1989.

- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $4,876 million at the end of October, an increase of 1.9% over the September 1989 revised value of $4,785 million. This gain followed an increase of 2.3% in September and a decline of 0.8% in August.

- The ratio of stocks to sales stood at 4.18:1 in October, an increase over the average ratio of 4.11:1 observed in the three previous months.

- Unadjusted cumulative department store sales for the first 10 months of 1989 totalled $10,059 million, an increase of 4.3% over the corresponding period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

The October 1989 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $13/$130) will be available the third week of February 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-9236), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Department Store Sales, Canada

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1989/ Oct. 1988	Oct. 1988	July 1989r	Aug. 1989r	Sept. 1989r	Oct. 1989p	Oct. 1989/ Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989/ Oct. 1988
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Total Sales	1,112.8	1,135.6	1,140.7	2.5	1,121.5	1,143.2	1,158.9	1,142.7	1,165.2	2.0	3.9
Total Stocks	5,228.1	5,033.7	5,614.0	7.4	4,604.7	4,712.5	4,675.5	4,785.1	4,876.0	1.9	5.9
Stock-to-Sales Ratio	4.70	4.43	4.92		4.11	4.12	4.03	4.19	4.18		

■

Wholesale Trade

October 1989

Sales

Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for October 1989 were $16.2 billion, an increase of 0.2% over October 1988. In the first 10 months of 1989, cumulative sales were up 2.5%, compared to the corresponding period in 1988.

Two of the three largest trade groups recorded increases from October 1988 to October 1989: other wholesalers (+8.2%), and wholesalers of food (+6.2%), while sales of wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies declined 1.4%. Four of the remaining trade groups registered decreases from a year earlier: wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies (-16.1%), wholesalers of apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise (-11.3%), wholesalers of motor vehicles and accessories (-8.8%) and wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (-0.7%).

Wholesale trade increases between October 1988 and October 1989 were posted in three of the five regions. The Atlantic provinces showed the highest increase at 4.6%, while a decrease of 1.9% was recorded in Quebec.

Inventories

Inventory levels in October 1989 were 2.0% higher than those reported in October 1988. The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of October 1989 stood at 1.43:1, up from 1.41:1 recorded in the corresponding month of 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 44 and 50.

The October 1989 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $5.80/$58) will be available the third week of January 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division.

□

Wholesale Trade

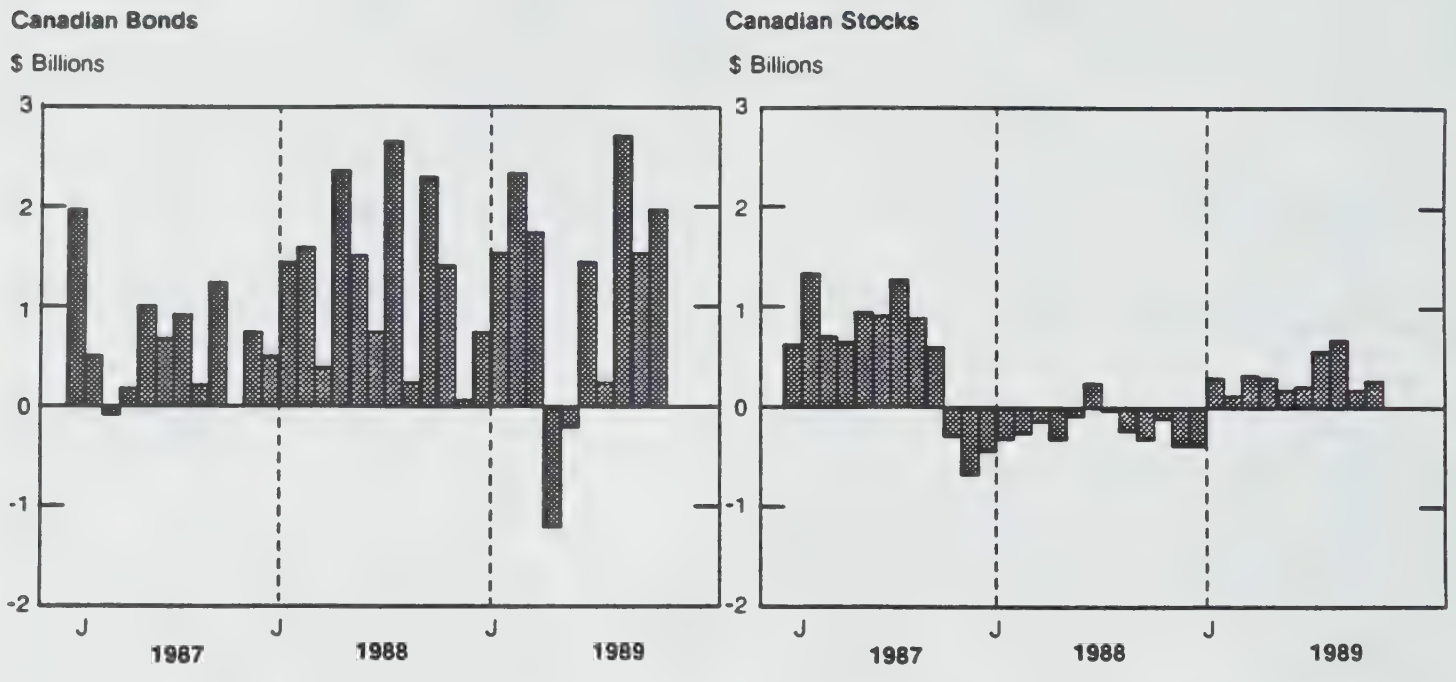
Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for October 1989/1988

Major Trade Groups – Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	September 1989/ 1988 r	October 1989/ 1988p	January-October 1989/ 1988p	September 1989/ 1988 r	October 1989/ 1988p	October 1988	October 1989 p
Total all trades	**-3.0**	**0.2**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**2.0**	**1.41**	**1.43**
Food	4.4	6.2	6.7	4.8	2.7	.69	.67
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	2.6	5.5	-2.4	6.4	4.3	.80	.80
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	-16.6	-11.3	-3.0	-2.5	-2.4	1.73	1.91
Motor vehicles and accessories	-10.6	-8.8	-1.7	5.5	5.9	1.71	1.98
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	-17.0	-16.1	-23.9	5.3	4.9	3.14	3.93
Other machinery, equipment and supplies[1]	-3.2	-1.4	3.2	5.2	4.7	1.46	1.55
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	-12.6	-0.7	5.5	5.4	6.3	1.63	1.74
Lumber and building materials	-6.1	0.3	-3.2	-2.3	-5.5	1.45	1.37
Other wholesalers[2]	5.8	8.2	9.3	-4.3	-4.0	1.45	1.28
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	2.7	4.6	2.4	6.1	4.2	1.41	1.40
Quebec	-6.5	-1.9	-0.4	-2.7	-4.3	1.44	1.41
Ontario	-2.0	-0.6	4.3	6.3	5.7	1.37	1.45
Prairie provinces	1.3	4.2	1.7	0.3	1.0	1.72	1.67
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	-5.3	1.1	3.4	3.8	5.0	1.13	1.17

r *Revised estimates*
p *Preliminary estimates*
1 *Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.*
2 *Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers.* ■

Security Transactions with Non-residents

(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)



Security Transactions With Non-residents

October 1989

Canadian Securities

In October, non-residents continued to be major buyers of Canadian bonds, with a net investment of $2 billion. Investment was strong in both the secondary and primary markets.

In the secondary market, non-residents acquired, on a net basis, $1.3 billion of outstanding Canadian bonds, bringing their net investment in the last four months to $5.2 billion. Japan was the main buyer in the current month, with a net investment of over $1 billion, compared to $300 million in September. Net investments were also recorded from the United Kingdom and Asia, whereas residents of the United States reduced their holdings by about $400 million. Interest rate differentials between Canada and the United States continued to widen, especially for two- and four-year federal issues, where spreads were over 200 basis points. The gross value of bonds traded (sales and purchases) with non-residents jumped by over 75%, following a sharp contraction in trading activity in September.

The value of new Canadian bonds sold to non-residents exceeded $2 billion, compared to $1.5 billion in each of the previous two months. Placements in foreign and international bond markets were up sharply from the low level in September; sales of new issues in the domestic market slowed. Over half of the new bonds sold were denominated in United States dollars and were placed in both the United States and the Euro-market. After retirements, the net amount invested from abroad was $700 million.

Net foreign investment in Canadian stocks amounted to $254 million in October. Net investment from the United States doubled to $400 million, which was partly offset by a net disinvestment by overseas investors. For the year-to-date, the net investment from the United States exceeded $3 billion, while overseas countries reduced their holdings by some $600 million. Stock market prices fell sharply in mid-October, following strong gains recorded early in the month. Prices quickly recovered, and by month-end were little changed from the September close.

Foreign Securities

Residents invested, on a net basis, $98 million in foreign stocks in October, compared to nearly $500 million in the previous month. This brought to $1.3 billion the net investment in the last five months, most of which was channelled into the United States market. In trading in foreign bonds, residents reduced their holdings by $51 million, following large investments totalling nearly $2 billion in the previous two months.

The October 1989 issue of *Security Transactions With Non-residents* (67-002, $15/$150) will be available in January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Motala (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division. □

Security Transactions with Non-residents

(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents -)

Period	Canadian securities					Foreign securities		
	Bonds			Stocks				
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues[1]	Total bonds		**Total Canadian securities**	Bonds	Stocks	**Total foreign securities**
	$ millions							
1989								
May	-337	117	-220	182	**-38**	-150	274	**124**
June	119	1,324	1,443	198	**1,641**	348	-403	**-55**
July	1,051	-818	233	549	**782**	526	-336	**190**
August	1,893	825	2,718	677	**3,395**	-1,441	-17	**-1,458**
September	1,046	487	1,533	179	**1,712**	-462	-485	**-947**
October	1,260	701	1,961	254	**2,216**	51	-98	**-47**
January to October								
1988	8,012	6,592	14,605	-1,607	**12,996**	-355	-503	**-858**
1989	6,890	5,179	12,069	3,015	**15,084**	-1,280	-854	**-2,134**

[1] *Net of retirements.* ■

Financial Institutions, Financial Statistics

Third Quarter 1989

Property and Casualty Insurers

In the third quarter of 1989, property and casualty insurers reported income before income taxes and extraordinary items of $317 million, compared to $288 million in the third quarter of 1988 and $267 million for the third quarter of 1987.

The increase reflected the faster growth of investment income compared to underwriting losses. Investment income rose $69 million to a level of $545 million for the third quarter of 1989 compared to the third quarter of 1988. Underwriting losses rose $40 million to a level of $228 million for the third quarter of 1989 compared to the year-earlier quarter.

Investment Funds

For the first time since the second quarter of 1988, sales exceeded redemptions. Sales of investment funds stood at $2.8 billion in the third quarter of 1989, an increase of $710 million over the $2.1 billion registered in the same quarter of 1988.

Redemptions totalled $2.5 billion, down from $2.8 billion in the same quarter of 1988. Consequently, net sales (sales minus redemptions) were $328 million for the third quarter of 1989, compared to net redemptions (redemptions minus sales) of $698 million for the year-earlier quarter.

Total assets of funds at market value were $34.2 billion, compared to $30.7 billion in the third quarter of 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3797, 3800-3809, 3815, 3820, 3834-3845, 3849, 3857-3859 and 3883-3886.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Financial Institutions* (61-006, $42/$168) will be available in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Moreau (613-951-2512) or Garry Somers (613-951-9851), Financial Institutions Section, Industrial Organization and Finance Division. □

Financial Institutions

Third Quarter 1989

	Third Quarter 1989	Change from previous quarter	Change from same period a year earlier	
		millions of dollars		%
Trust Companies				
Mortgages	74,531	2,918	11,080	17.5
Total assets	116,404	2,470	14,829	14.6
Deposits	103,448	1,504	12,918	14.3
Mortgage Companies				
Mortgages	89,715	3,762	14,462	19.3
Total assets	111,296	5,747	20,041	22.1
Deposits	93,061	4,718	21,813	30.6
Financial Corporations				
Retail sales financing:				
Industrial and Commercial	6,076	-263	492	9.1
Consumer	8,676	326	1,571	22.1
Wholesale financing	3,890	-386	-135	-3.1
Personal loans	1,122	8	8	0.7
Total assets	23,536	-367	2,164	10.0
Finance Leasing Corporations				
Lease contracts outstanding	5,169	119	514	10.8
Total assets	6,355	293	793	14.3
Investment Funds				
Total assets:				
Cost	30,914	527	-183	0.6
Market	34,222	1,368	3,529	11.5
Total Portfolio:				
Cost	30,029	635	-68	0.2
Market	33,337	1,463	3,610	12.1
Property and Casualty Insurance Companies				
Net premiums earned	3,172	129	128	4.2
Underwriting gains	-228	-39	39	...
After-tax income before extraordinary transactions	243	9	36	...
Total assets	29,351	748	2,137	7.9

Further information will be contained in the Statistics Canada publication, Financial Institutions Third Quarter 1989. ($42/$168 per year).
... figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

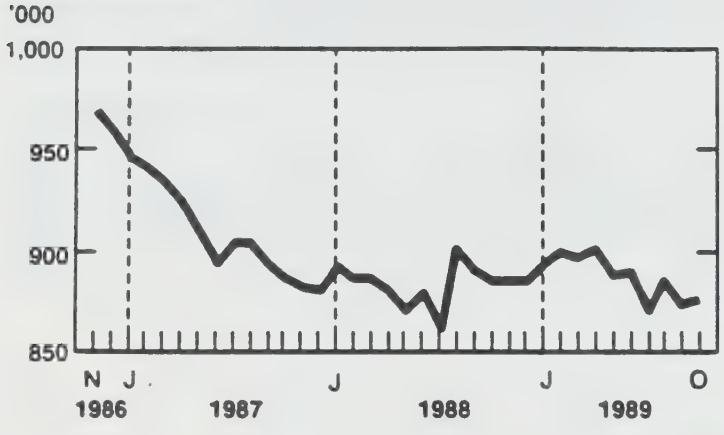
October 1989

Seasonally Adjusted

- For the week ended October 21, 1989, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries[1] receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 876,000, virtually unchanged (+0.2%) from the preceding month.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- Between September and October 1989, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased 9.4% in the Yukon, 5.7% in Prince Edward Island, 3.7% in New Brunswick, and 1.1% in Newfoundland. Decreases were observed in Alberta (-2.2%), British Columbia (-1.6%), and Manitoba (-1.1%). There were only minor changes in the other jurisdictions.

- In October 1989, total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, advanced 3.7% to $982 million. The number of benefit weeks increased 1.4% to 4.4 million.

Unadjusted

- In October 1989, the total number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 847,000, down 1.6% from the same month a year earlier. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 1.8% to 404,000, and the number of female beneficiaries declined 1.5% to 442,000.

- Benefits paid during October 1989 totalled $828 million[2], up 12.8% over October 1988. This increase is in part explained by the greater number of working days available to process claims in October 1989, compared with the same month a year ago. Since the start of 1989, payments to beneficiaries amounted to $9,655 million, up 7.0% over the same period last year. The increase in the year-to-date benefits is attributable to a 6.5% rise in the average weekly payment to $214.52 and an increase in the number of benefit weeks of 0.5% to 45.0 million.

- A total of 312,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in October 1989, up 6.3% over the same month a year earlier. Since the start of 1989, the number of claims received totalled 2,517,000. This is a 0.7% decline compared with the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

The October 1989 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $13.70/$137), containing data for August, September, and October will be available in January 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are also available on request. For special tabulations or further information, contact Andre Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

[1] *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

[2] *Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received, relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.* □

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	October 1989	September 1989	August 1989	October 1988	October 1989/ September 1989	September 1989/ August 1989
					% change	
			Seasonally adjusted			
Benefits						
Amount paid ($000)	982,257	947,572	965,302	902,314	3.7	-1.8
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,437	4,374	4,512	4,464	1.4	-3.1
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	**876p**	**874p**	**885r**	**885r**	**0.2**	**-1.2**
					October 1989/October 1988	
					% change	
			Unadjusted			
Benefits						
Amount paid ($000)	827,748	735,651	927,187	733,950		12.8
Weeks of benefit (000)	3,850	3,462	4,372	3,632		6.0
Average weekly benefit ($)	214.97	212.50	212.07	202.05		6.4
Claims received (000)	**312**	**245**	**227**	**294**		**6.3**
Beneficiaries[1] (000)						
Total	847p	800p	921r	860r		-1.6
Regular benefits	719p	683p	805r	740r		-2.9
			January-to-October			1989/1988
		1989		1988		% change
Benefits						
Amount paid ($000)		9,655,121		9,021,318		7.0
Weeks of benefit (000)		45,009		44,793		0.5
Average weekly benefit ($)		214.52		201.40		6.5
Claims received (000)		**2,517**		**2,535**		**-0.7**
Beneficiaries						
Year-to-date average1 (000)		**1,024p**		**1,015r**		**0.9**

1 *The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.*

p *Preliminary figures*

r *Revised figures*

Sales of Natural Gas

October 1989

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during October 1989 totalled 3 971.0 million cubic metres, a 0.2% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in October 1989 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from October 1988 in brackets: residential sales, 760.4 million cubic metres (-4.5%); commercial sales, 688.2 million cubic metres (+0.9%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2 522.3 million cubic metres (+0.8%).

Year-to-date figures for the first 10 months of 1989 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 44 900.3 million cubic metres, a 7.8% increase over the level recorded during the same period of 1988.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from 1988 in brackets: residential sales, 10 512.7 million cubic metres (+7.4%); commercial sales, 8 765.5 million cubic metres (+6.3%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 25 622.1 million cubic metres (+8.4%).

The October 1989 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.10/$121) will be available the third week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data

October 1989

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	21 803	67 984	283 866	4 115	377 768
Ontario	358 101	276 849	699 706	195 057	1 529 713
Manitoba	35 209	33 778	35 735	741	105 463
Saskatchewan	37 000	26 500	3 000	83 000	149 500
Alberta	211 360	182 993	855 376	-	1 249 729
British Columbia	96 912	100 133	248 146	113 602	558 793
October 1989 – Canada	760 385	688 237	2 125 829	396 515	3 970 966
October 1988 – Canada	795 969	682 175	2 221 798	280 289	3 980 231
% change	-4.5	+0.9	+0.8		-0.2
Year-to-date Canada 1989	10 512 700	8 765 497	22 148 353	3 473 743	44 900 293
Year-to-date Canada 1988	9 785 394	8 245 178	20 728 660	2 903 187	41 662 419
% change	+7.4	+6.3	+8.4		+7.8

Note: *Revised figures will be available in the publication Gas Utilities (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.*

– Nil or zero.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)
Week Ending December 16, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending December 16, 1989 totalled 253 443 tonnes, a decrease of 9.8% from the preceding week's total of 281 067 tonnes and down 12.8% from the year-earlier level of 290 664 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 14 848 764 tonnes, an increase of 5.2% over 14 111 061 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns
October 1989

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,470.2 million for October 1989, an increase of 11.5% over the $1,318.7 million reported for the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The October 1989 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $5.80/$58) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services Division. ■

General Social Survey, Public Use Microdata File: Time Use, Social Mobility and Language Use
1986

The above-noted microdata file is now available. Stored on magnetic tape, this file comes with documentation and costs $750. The main sample consisted of 9,946 Canadians aged 15 years and older. In certain bilingual areas, 6,444 additional respondents were interviewed on all survey topics except on time use.

The time use data records the time and duration of daily activities, as well as social contact and location for each activity the respondents reported during a 24-hour day (e.g. working for pay, meal preparation, watching television). The social mobility component allows for a comparison of the respondent's education and occupation to their parent's education and occupation. Finally the language component provides detailed information on the knowledge and use of languages in various situations (e.g. in childhood, at school, at home, at work).

For further information about the file or to obtain a copy of the file, contact Nancy Turner (613-951-0466), GSS Section, Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)
October 1989

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for October 1989 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

The October 1989 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, $52.50/$525) will be available the second week of January 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)
October 1989

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for October 1989 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3887-3913 and 3718.

The October 1989 issue of *Imports by Commodity* (H.S. Based) (65-007, $52.50/$525) will be available the second week of January 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Other Wood Industries n.e.c.

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other wood industries n.e.c. (SIC 2599) totalled $275.4 million, up 6.2% over $259.4 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated Box Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the corrugated box industry (SIC 2732) totalled $1,662.5 million, up 11.4% over $1,492.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Metal Tanks (Heavy Gauge) Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the metal tanks (heavy gauge) industry (SIC 3021) totalled $343.3 million, down 4.2% from $358.4 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Burno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Plate Work Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the plate work industry (SIC 3022) totalled $236.5 million, up 19.9% over $197.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Metal Door and Window Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the metal door and window industry (SIC 3031) totalled $1,007.2 million, up 19.4% over $843.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Burno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Other Ornamental and Architectural Metal Products Industries

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other ornamental and architectural metal products industries (SIC 3039) totalled $762.1 million, up 16.9% over $651.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Burno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Major Appliance Industry (Electric and Non-Electric)

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the major appliance industry (electric and non-electric) (SIC 3321) totalled $1,370.2 million, down 2.1% from $1,399.1 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electronic Parts and Components Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the electronic parts and components industry (SIC 3352) totalled $1,083.4 million, up 32.2% over $819.4 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electronic Computing and Peripheral Equipment Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the electronic computing and peripheral equipment industry (SIC 3361) totalled $2,006.1 million, up 14.3% over $1,755.4 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Office, Store and Business Machines Industries (Electronic and Other)

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the office, store and business machine industries (electronic and other) (SIC 3368) totalled $625.3 million, down 4.2% from $652.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Structural Concrete Products Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the structural concrete products industry (SIC 3542) totalled $304.8 million, up 10.9% over $274.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Refractories Industries

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the refractories industries (SIC 3591) totalled $224.3 million, up 25.2% over $179.2 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Karnail S. Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, December 1989.
Catalogue number 11-010.
(Canada: $21/$210; Other Countries: $25.20/$252).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, November 1989.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended September 30, 1989.
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: $6.50/$26; Other Countries: $7.75/$31).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, September 1989.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385; Other Countries: $46.20/$462).

Work Injuries, 1986-1988.
Catalogue number 72-208
(Canada: $23; Other Countries: $28).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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The Daily

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 22, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Employment, Earnings and Hours,** October 1989 3
  Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at $497.90, up 6.2% from a year earlier.
- **Building Permits,** September 1989 7
  The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada in September decreased 7.6% to $3,299.2 million, from $3,569.5 million in August.

(Continued on page 2.)



Metropolitan Atlas Series
1986 Census

The 12 publications in the 1986 *Metropolitan Atlas Series* are now available. Data on key demographic, social and economic characteristics are presented for the census tracts of 12 Census Metropolitan Areas – areas approximately the size of a city neighbourhood. The Metropolitan Atlas Series includes the following census metropolitan areas: St. John's, Halifax, Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa-Hull, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, and Vancouver.

The *Metropolitan Atlas Series* displays the results of the 1986 Census of Population and Housing with maps, graphs, and explanatory text. Each Atlas contains 35 colour thematic maps which display information on population change, age, mobility, education, immigrants, ethnic origin, family composition, housing, employment, occupation and income characteristics. Statistical charts showing comparative data for other census metropolitan areas and Canada are also provided. In addition to the thematic maps, the Atlases contain a three-colour census tract reference map, and two transparent overlays identifying census subdivisions (municipalities) and Forward Sortation Areas (areas identified by the first three characters of the postal code). Additional information on data quality, derivation of map variables, definitions and map use is provided in a series of appendices.

The 1986 Metropolitan Atlases (98-101 to 98-112) are now available at $24 each (Toronto and Montreal, $30 each). Or you can buy the entire set for $240 and save $60 off the list price. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Geography Division (613-951-3889) or your Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, Earnings and Hours

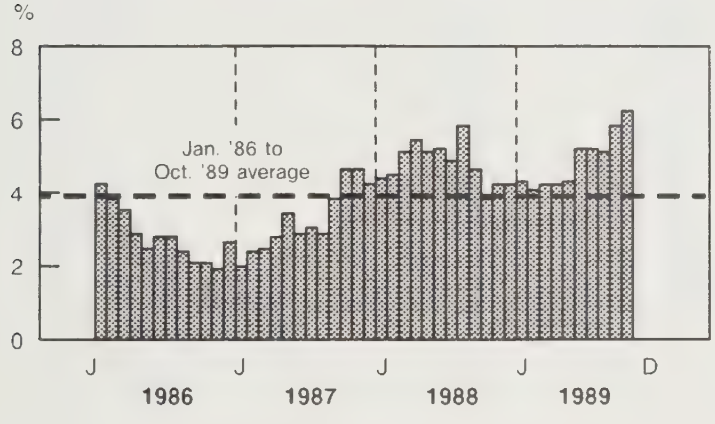
October 1989 (Unadjusted)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary October 1989 estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $497.90, an increase of 0.5% from September. Average weekly earnings increased by 6.2%[2] ($29.08) over October 1988. This compares to an average year-over-year increase of 4.9% for the first 10 months of 1989. This October year-over-year acceleration comes mainly from the service-producing industries.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,504,000, up 20,000 (0.2%) over September. Compared to October 1988, employment increased by 2.0%.

Year over-year Percent Change in Average Weekly Earnings
Industrial Aggregate – Canada



[1] *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*

[2] *Not adjusted for inflation.*

National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- The strength in the October year-over-year earnings growth is due in part to the weaknesses observed in October 1988 in trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and community, business and personal services.
- In October, forestry, mines, quarries and oil wells, construction, trade, and community, business and personal services had higher year-to-year increases than the industrial aggregate.
- Year-to-year growth of average weekly earnings in trade has accelerated during the past three months, reaching 8.0% in October. This increase was widespread throughout the industry.
- Since April 1989, the year-over-year growth in the goods-producing industries has consistently been above 5%.

Number of Employees

- The highest year-over-year increase in employment was recorded in construction (+7.4%), which accounted for 20% of the total employment increase. The largest decrease was registered in mines, quarries and oil wells.
- Manufacturing registered its smallest year-over-year growth (+0.1%) since December 1988. The year-to-year growth rate was 1.3% for the first 10 months of 1989 and 1.0% for all of 1988.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In October 1989, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[3] were estimated at 32.2, up over 31.9 a year ago.
- Average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 39.3 in the goods-producing industries and 28.3 in the service-producing industries.

[3] *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.*

- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $12.50: $14.66 in the goods-producing industries and $10.88 in the service-producing industries.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- The growth rate of average weekly earnings in British Columbia (+5.7%) was below the Canada industrial aggregate figure for the first time since February 1989.

- Earnings growth in Quebec (+5.5%) has accelerated since April 1989. Average year-to-year growth for the first 10 months was 4.1%.

- In October, all provinces except Newfoundland and Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories, recorded year-over-year earnings increases higher than their year-to-date average.

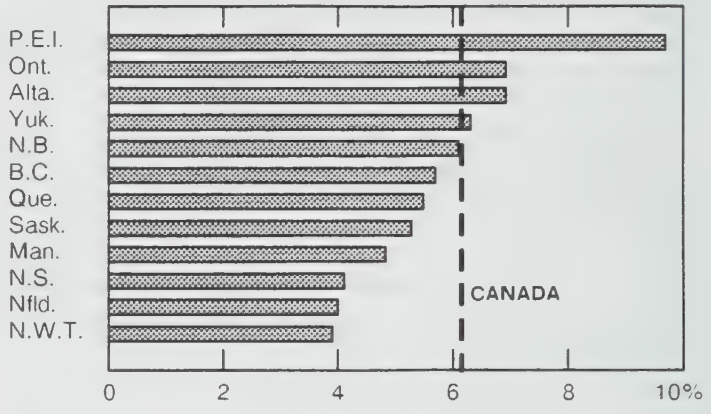
- For the fourth consecutive month, British Columbia recorded an acceleration in year-over-year employment growth, while Manitoba declined for the third consecutive month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The October 1989 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $38.50/$385) will be available at the end of January 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact P. Prud'homme (613-951-4090), Labour Division. □

Percent Change in Average Weekly Earnings October 1988 – October 1989



Employment, Earnings and Hours

October 1989
(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Number of employees *					
	October 1989[p]	September 1989[r]	October 1988	October 1989/1988	January-October 1989/1988	January-December 1988/1987
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**10,503.9**	**10,483.5**	**10,297.1**	**2.0**	**2.5**	**1.6**
Goods-producing industries	**2,739.4**	**2,765.7**	**2,703.6**	**1.3**	**2.1**	**1.7**
Forestry	67.0	69.6	66.1	1.3	1.7	2.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	151.2	152.2	157.9	-4.3	-3.0	2.1
Manufacturing	1,936.8	1,952.0	1,935.3	0.1	1.3	1.0
Construction	584.4	591.8	544.3	7.4	7.2	4.0
Service-producing industries	**7,764.5**	**7,717.8**	**7,593.5**	**2.3**	**2.6**	**1.6**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	874.3	874.4	840.2	4.1	3.4	0.9
Trade	1,876.8	1,858.5	1,862.4	0.8	1.4	2.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	647.0	643.3	650.1	-0.5	0.3	5.2
Community, business and personal services	3,666.9	3,641.8	3,571.0	2.7	3.6	0.7
Public administration	699.4	699.7	669.8	4.4	2.7	1.3
Newfoundland	150.9	153.4	147.0	2.6	3.3	4.9
Prince Edward Island	37.2	38.4	37.3	-0.3	1.9	5.6
Nova Scotia	304.9	307.1	293.7	3.8	5.3	2.4
New Brunswick	232.7	233.7	225.2	3.3	3.5	3.0
Quebec	2,572.9	2,570.6	2,569.5	0.1	1.3	1.6
Ontario	4,313.1	4,300.9	4,222.9	2.1	2.6	0.6
Manitoba	392.7	393.9	397.8	-1.3	0.3	1.3
Saskatchewan	309.4	308.8	304.9	1.5	0.7	2.0
Alberta	996.0	990.5	962.3	3.5	3.7	3.4
British Columbia	1,162.4	1,153.7	1,105.0	5.2	4.4	3.1
Yukon	11.0	11.6	10.6	4.1	7.7	6.6
Northwest Territories	20.7	21.0	20.9	-0.9	2.8	7.1

[p] *preliminary estimates*
[r] *revised estimates*
* *all employees*

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded

October 1989
(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings *					
	October 1989[p]	September 1989[r]	October 1988	October 1989/1988	January-October 1989/1988	January-December 1988/1987
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**497.90**	**495.31**	**468.82**	**6.2**	**4.9**	**4.8**
Goods-producing industries	**610.01**	**605.94**	**577.02**	**5.7**	**5.4**	**4.8**
Forestry	649.23	621.48	605.51	7.2	6.5	0.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	836.88	836.07	782.80	6.9	6.7	6.2
Manufacturing	587.19	582.71	557.37	5.4	5.0	4.9
Construction	622.43	621.56	583.73	6.6	6.5	4.3
Service-producing industries	**458.34**	**455.66**	**430.29**	**6.5**	**4.7**	**4.7**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	628.22	622.87	599.54	4.8	4.4	4.1
Trade	363.99	362.91	336.91	8.0	5.6	4.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	535.51	533.43	505.38	6.0	4.2	5.0
Community, business and personal services	419.95	415.12	393.47	6.7	4.5	5.2
Public administration	629.03	632.50	601.08	4.6	4.4	4.6
Newfoundland	468.62	468.18	450.56	4.0	5.1	4.8
Prince Edward Island	418.27	411.78	381.14	9.7	5.4	4.7
Nova Scotia	437.72	433.99	420.60	4.1	3.4	4.5
New Brunswick	449.30	450.07	423.44	6.1	5.0	3.4
Quebec	483.14	478.83	458.07	5.5	4.1	5.4
Ontario	521.08	519.27	487.46	6.9	5.3	5.8
Manitoba	451.40	450.79	430.67	4.8	5.4	3.5
Saskatchewan	433.61	435.34	411.90	5.3	3.4	1.3
Alberta	498.89	494.80	466.81	6.9	4.6	2.8
British Columbia	503.99	501.64	476.60	5.7	5.3	2.9
Yukon	610.66	610.71	574.71	6.3	5.0	8.4
Northwest Territories	682.90	683.88	657.13	3.9	7.5	1.8

[p] *preliminary estimates*
[r] *revised estimates*
* *for all employees*

■

Building Permits

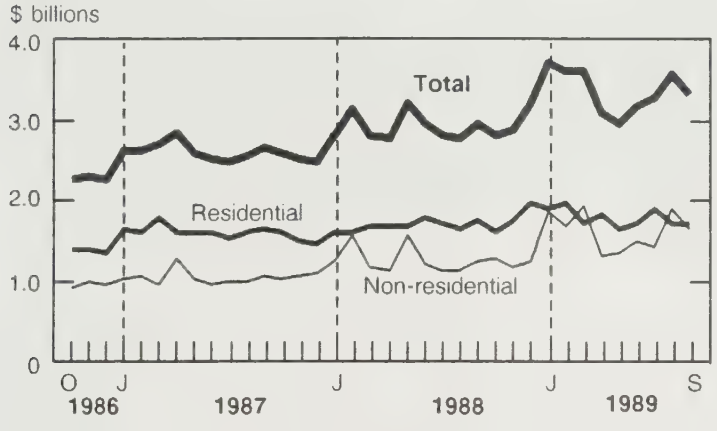
September 1989 (Seasonally Adjusted and Construction Short-term Trend Index)

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada in September decreased 7.6% to $3,299.2 million, from $3,569.5 million in August. This drop was attributable to both the non-residential sector and, to a lesser extent, the residential sector.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

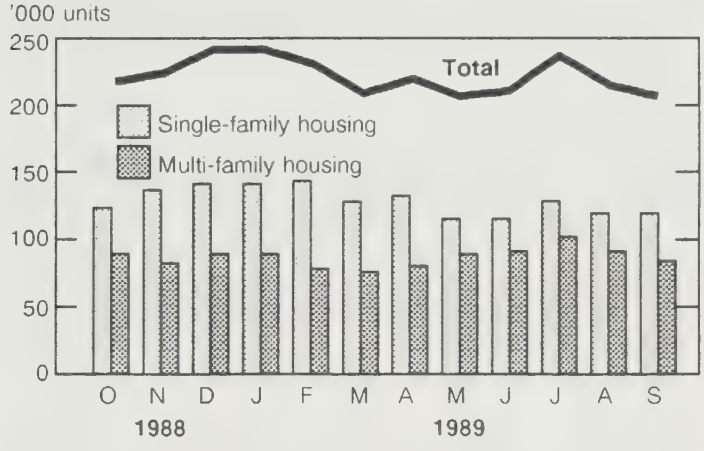
Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for August, preliminary data for September.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Revised data for August, preliminary data for September.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits slipped slightly (-1.0%) in September to $1,672.7 million, from $1,688.9 million in August.
- The multi-family dwelling sector was responsible for the decrease with a 10.6% drop to $444.3 million; the single-family dwelling sector registered a 3.1% gain to $1,228.5 million in September.
- Quebec and Ontario registered losses in the value of residential building permits in September, while the rest of the country reported gains.
- The number of dwelling units authorized totalled 204,060 at an annual rate (119,964 single detached and 84,096 multiple dwellings), a slight 3.0% decrease from August.

Non-residential Sector

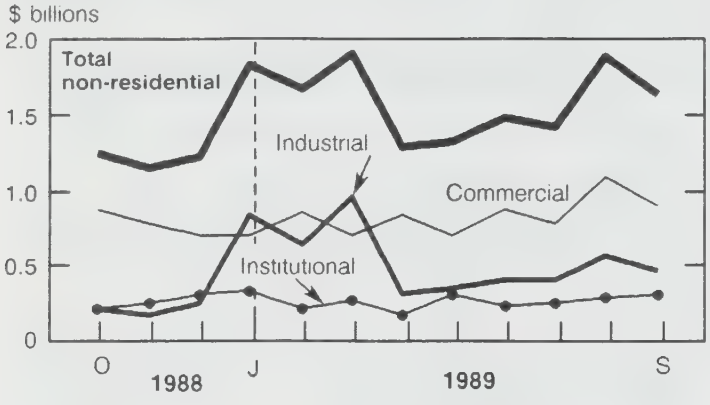
- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits decreased 13.5% to $1,626.4 million in September, from $1,880.5 million in August.
- Decreases were registered in both the industrial and the commercial sectors. The value of industrial building permits declined 16% to $454.3 million and the commercial sector fell 17.9% to $879.6 million. The institutional sector gained 9.0% to $292.6 million.
- On a regional basis, losses in non-residential building permits were recorded in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairies, while gains were registered in the Atlantic region and British Columbia.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend of construction (excluding engineering projects) increased slightly (+0.3%) in July to 144.1, from a revised level of 143.7 in June.
- The trend index of residential permits decreased 0.8% to 153.1, while the non-residential trend index rose 1.6% to 134.6 in July.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



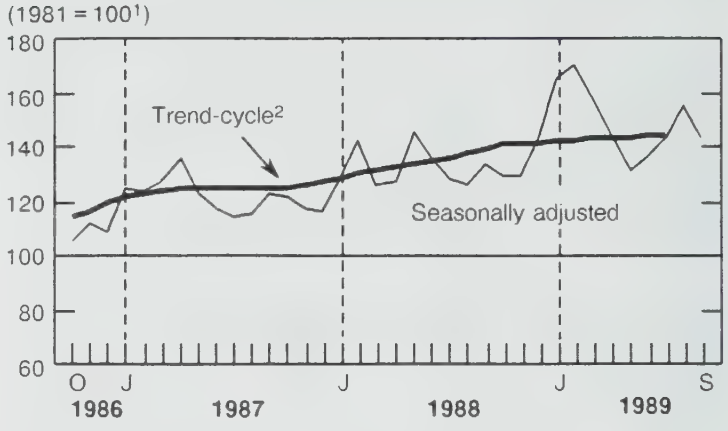
Note: Revised data for August, preliminary data for September.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 9-15), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The September 1989 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $20/$200) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francine Monette (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division. ■

Building Permits Indices



[1] This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labour.

[2] The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending December 7, 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.9 million tonnes, a decrease of 5.9% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 10.7% and the number of cars loaded increased 4.0% over the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 6.5% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Major Appliances

November 1989

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers decreased 16.9% to 196,905 units in November 1989, from 236,921 units in October 1989. The total was also down 13.1% from the 226,547 units sold in the same month of 1988.

Year-to-date domestic sales to November 1989 amounted to 2,265,877 units, down 0.7% from 2,280,987 units for the same period of 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The November 1989 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

November 1989

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 326,032 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries in November 1989, a decrease of 17.3% from 394,268 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales amounted to 2,840,965 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries from January to November 1989, down 4.5% from 2,973,795 for the same period in 1988.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The November 1989 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $4.70/$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

October 1989

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 2.7% to 2 049 102 cubic metres in October 1989, from 1 994 743 cubic metres after revisions in October 1988.

Stocks on hand at the end of October 1989 totalled 2 370 596 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.8% from 2 437 840 cubic metres in October 1988.

Year-to-date production in 1989 amounted to 19 579 414 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.5% from 20 071 785 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 and 122 (series 2).

The October 1989 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $9/$90) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Telecommunications Statistics
Third Quarter 1989

Teleglobe Canada and CNCP Telecommunications reported quarterly revenue of $130.6 million in the third quarter of 1989, up 3.3% over the same period in 1988. Operating expenses were $109.3 million, down 2.8% from the third quarter of 1988. Net operating revenue was $21.3 million, compared to $14.0 million in the third quarter of 1988.

The third quarter 1989 issue of the *Communications Service Bulletin, Telecommunications Statistics* (56-001, $7.80/$47) is scheduled for release the week of January 8, 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products
December 1, 1989

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of December 1, 1989 totalled 28 699 tonnes, compared with 29 142 tonnes last month and 31 562 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order Stocks of *Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt
October 1989

Data on the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, as at October 1989 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact M. Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division, Statistics Canada.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

Selected Financial Indexes
November 1989

November 1989 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

The fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $17.25/$69) will be available in March 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Wooden Household Furniture Industry
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the wooden household furniture industry (SIC 2611) totalled $1,047.2 million, up 11.4% over $939.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Upholstered Household Furniture Industry
1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the upholstered household furniture industry (SIC 2612) totalled $662.2 million, up 7.3% over $617.4 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Other Household Furniture Industries

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other household furniture industries (SIC 2619) totalled $234.9 million, up 12.9% over $207.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Business Forms Printing Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the business forms printing industry (SIC 2811) totalled $907.2 million, up 10.5% over $820.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact R. Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Other Combined Publishing and Printing Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other combined publishing and printing industry (SIC 2849) totalled $157.6 million, up 24.3% over $126.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact R. Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Custom Coating of Metal Products Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the custom coating of metal products industry (SIC 3041) totalled $847.2 million, up 17.9% over $718.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Other Wire Products, Upholstery and Coil Spring Industries

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other wire products, upholstery and coil spring industries (SIC 3058) totalled $792.6 million, up 0.6% over $787.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Basic Hardware Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the basic hardware industry (SIC 3061) totalled $463.2 million, up 15.4% over $401.4 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Other Hardware and Cutlery Industries

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other hardware and cutlery industries (SIC 3069) totalled $364.2 million, up 4.3% over $349.1 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Metal Valve Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the metal valve industry (SIC 3092) totalled $274.4 million, up 14.9% over $238.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Aircraft and Aircraft Parts Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of total production for the aircraft and aircraft parts industry (SIC 3211) totalled $4,007.6 million, up 8.9% over $3,680.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Wiring Assemblies Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the motor vehicle wiring assemblies industry (SIC 3252) totalled $398.2 million, down 3.3% from $412.0 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Wheel and Brake Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the motor vehicle wheel and brake industry (SIC 3255) totalled $1,086.9 million, up 9.9% over $989.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Motor Vehicle Fabric Accessories Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the motor vehicle fabric accessories industry (SIC 3257) totalled $877.0 million, down 8.6% from $959.2 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Boatbuilding and Repair Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the boatbuilding and repair industry (SIC 3281) totalled $442.7 million, up 24.2% over $356.4 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamp and Shade Industry (Except Bulb and Tube)

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the electric lamp and shade industry (except bulb and tube) (SIC 3332) totalled $74.9 million, down 6.6% from $80.2 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamp (Bulb and Tube) Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the electric lamp (bulb and tube) industry (SIC 3333) totalled $605.6 million, up 0.8% over $600.5 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Other Communication and Electronic Equipment Industries

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other communication and electronic equipment industries (SIC 3359) totalled $2,823.3 million, up 24.5% over $2,268.4 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electrical Switchgear and Protective Equipment Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the electrical switchgear and protective equipment industry (SIC 3372) totalled $801.2 million, up 10.4% over $725.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Other Electrical Industrial Equipment Industries

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other electrical industrial equipment industries (SIC 3379) totalled $918.7 million, up 5.8% over $868.4 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Ready-Mix Concrete Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the ready-mix concrete industry (SIC 3551) totalled $1,773.5 million, up 19.1% over $1,488.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Karnail S. Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Glass Products Industry (Except Glass Containers)

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the glass products industry (except glass containers) (SIC 3562) totalled $639.9 million, up 1.1% over $632.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Karnail S. Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Abrasives Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the abrasives industry (SIC 3571) totalled $244.1 million, up 7.2% over $227.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Non-Metallic Mineral Insulating Materials Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the non-metallic mineral insulating materials industry (SIC 3594) totalled $391.7 million, up 10.7% over $353.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Karnail S. Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

Adhesives Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the adhesives industry (SIC 3792) totalled $226.0 million, up 7.2% over $210.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Other Chemical Products Industries n.e.c.

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other chemical products industries n.e.c. (SIC 3799) totalled $2,338.3 million, up 3.5% over $2,258.4 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Musical Instruments and Sound Recording Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the musical instruments and sound recording industry (SIC 3994) totalled $233.4 million, up 9.1% over $214.1 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, $58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, November 1989.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $4.70/$47; Other Countries: $5.60/$56).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, December 1989.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $8.90/$89; Other Countries: $10.70/$107).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, September 1989.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $9.50/$95; Other Countries $11.40/$114.00).

Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), October 1989.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; Other Countries: $20.80/$208).

The Nation – Family Income: Census Families, Census 1986.
Catalogue number 93-117
(Canada: $36; Other Countries: $38).

Metropolitan Atlas Series – St. John's, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 98-101
(Canada: $24; Other Countries: $25).

Metropolitan Atlas Series – Halifax, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 98-102
(Canada: $24; Other Countries: $25).

Metropolitan Atlas Series – Québec, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 98-103
(Canada: $24; Other Countries: $25).

Metropolitan Atlas Series – Montréal, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 98-104
(Canada: $30; Other Countries: $31).

Metropolitan Atlas Series – Ottawa-Hull, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 98-105
(Canada: $24; Other Countries: $25).

Metropolitan Atlas Series – Toronto, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 98-106
(Canada: $30; Other Countries: $31).

Metropolitan Atlas Series – Hamilton, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 98-107
(Canada: $24; Other Countries: $25).

Metropolitan Atlas Series – Winnipeg, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 98-108
(Canada: $24; Other Countries: $25).

Metropolitan Atlas Series – Regina, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 98-109
(Canada: $24; Other Countries: $25).

Metropolitan Atlas Series – Calgary, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 98-110
(Canada: $24; Other Countries: $25).

Metropolitan Atlas Series – Edmonton, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 98-111
(Canada: $24; Other Countries: $25).

Metropolitan Atlas Series – Vancouver, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 98-112
(Canada: $24; Other Countries: $25).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Statistics Canada
North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
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Local calls: 426-5331
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

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Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
200 René Lévesque Bld. W.
Guy Favreau Complex
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Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

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Ottawa, Ontario
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Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Local calls: 973-6586
Toll free service: 1-800-263-1136

Manitoba
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
6th Floor
General Post Office Building
266 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0K4

Local calls: 983-4020
Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404

Saskatchewan
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
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Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of December 27 to 29

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
December		
29	**Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry**	October 1989

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, December 29, 1989 **For release at 10:00 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, October 1989 2

- GDP declined 0.3% in October following increases of 0.4% in September and August.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: JANUARY 1990 6



Received 5 JAN '90

MAJOR RELEASE

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

October 1989
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, declined 0.3% in October following increases of 0.4% in September and August. This is the first monthly decline in economic activity since last March. Production has advanced 1.0% to date in 1989 and 2.0% since October of last year. Goods producing industries declined 0.9% in October, the largest monthly decrease in over three years. Services producing industries recorded no growth following a gain of 0.4% in September.

Goods Producing Industries

Production cutbacks were widespread among goods producers, with manufacturing and mining posting the largest declines. Construction was the only major goods producing industry to advance, gaining 0.6% in the month.

Most manufacturers of durable goods recorded declines, with producers of transportation equipment, primary metals and electrical products posting the largest drops. Output of non-durables advanced marginally, as a large gain in production of chemical products outweighed declines in many other industries.

Manufacturers of motor vehicle parts and accessories cut output to the lowest level since July 1988. Production has fallen 10.4% so far this year. Exports of these products have exhibited a similar pattern, also falling in October to their lowest point since July 1988. Motor vehicle assemblies were also scaled back, falling 4.1% in October following a 1.9% decline in September. Passenger car and truck exports fell about 5% in the month.

Production of primary metals fell 1.9% to the lowest level of the year, primarily due to lower output by iron and steel mills and by copper and zinc smelters and refiners.

Manufacturers of electrical products recorded large cutbacks in production of wire and cable, electrical industrial equipment, and major appliances. Production of appliances has fallen about 20% since January.

Mining output declined 2.4% in October, due mostly to a sharp drop in output of crude petroleum and natural gas. Exports of crude petroleum fell substantially in October, while exports of natural gas declined for a second consecutive month. Domestic demand for crude petroleum, reflected in petroleum refinery output, was also down. Gas distribution by utilities fell for the fifth consecutive month in October.

A decline in agricultural output was due to decreased grain production following five consecutive monthly gains.

Output of public utilities declined 1.7%, the largest monthly decrease recorded to date this year, as electric power generation fell to its lowest level since January 1987. Electric power exports declined in each of the last three months.

Output of the construction industry increased 0.6% on the strength of gains in both non-residential building construction and residential construction.

Services Producing Industries

Following gains of 0.4% in August and September, output of services stalled in October. Decreases in goods handling industries such as retail trade, wholesale trade, and transportation and storage were offset by advances in other services industries such as community, business and professional services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and communications.

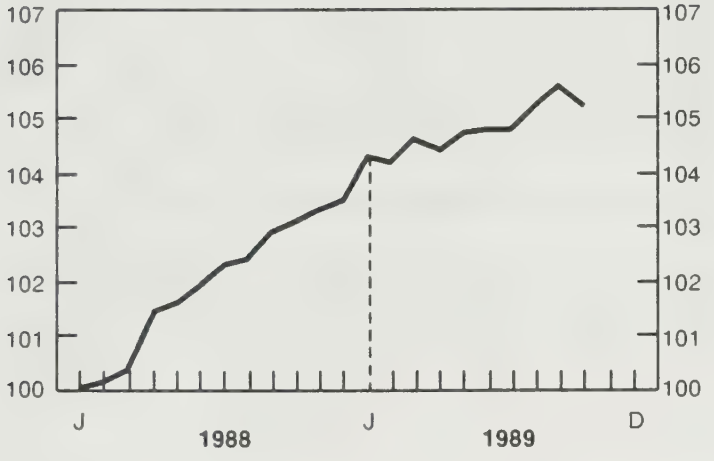
Output of community, business, and personal services advanced 0.8% in the non-business sector and 0.4% in the business sector. The gain in the non-business sector resulted mainly from the cessation of labour disputes that reduced output in education and health care in Quebec in September. It should be noted that the preliminary estimates for September have been revised downward to reflect the impact of these labour disputes on production. Much of the advance in the business sector originated in amusement and recreational services, where provincial lottery corporations reported substantially increased lottery ticket sales in the month.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1981 prices

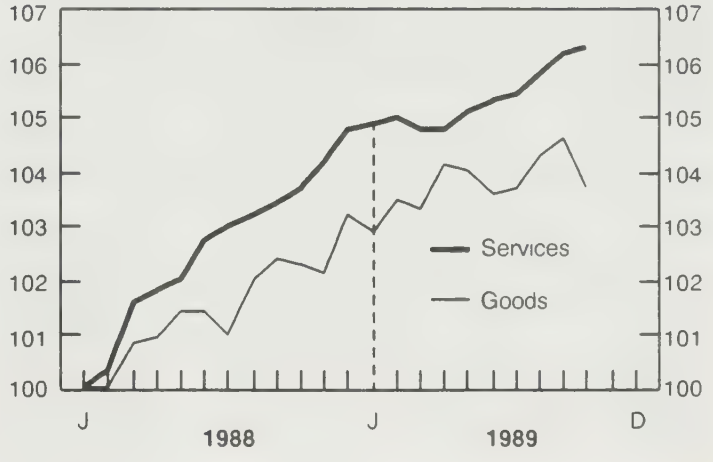
Total Economy

Index (January 1988 = 100)



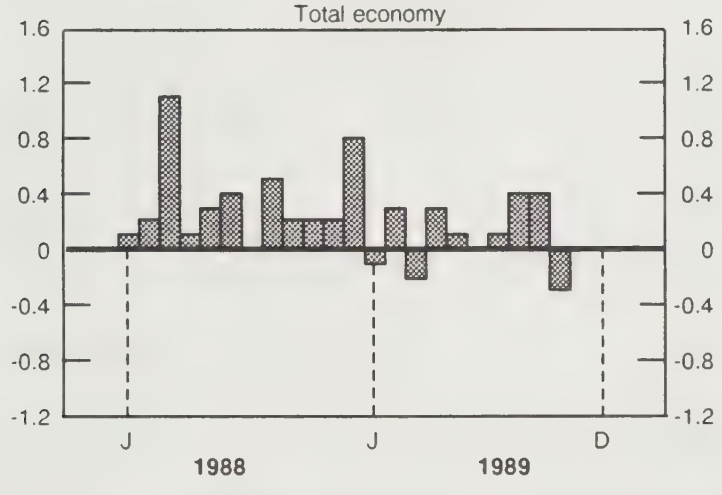
Goods and Services

Index (January 1988 = 100)



% change

Total economy



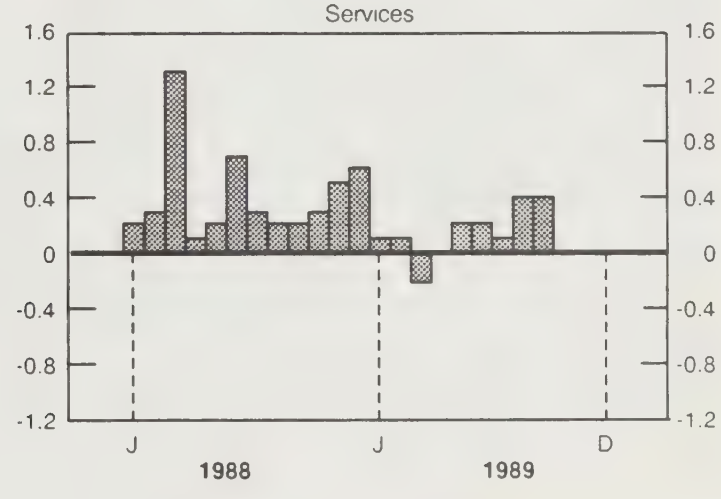
% change

Goods



% change

Services



The gain in finance, insurance, and real estate industries was mainly due to growth among real estate agencies and brokers, as the resale housing market continued to recover from its low of last spring. Mortgage interest rates, which declined moderately earlier in the year, were unchanged in October. Increased activity on stock exchanges had supported the finance industries in recent months, but output by stock exchanges and security brokers fell in October.

Communication industries posted a 1.7% increase with most of the growth due to telecommunication carriers.

Following a substantial 1.7% increase in September, fuelled mainly by increased motor vehicle sales, retail trade fell 1.3% in October due to a sharp drop in sales by new motor vehicle dealers. The number of motor vehicles sold fell 11.8% in October. This followed a gain of 12% in September when most North American manufacturers had offered a variety of promotional incentives to clear out old model-year inventories.

A 1.3% decline in wholesale trade was mainly due to lower sales by wholesalers of lumber and building materials, machinery and equipment, metals and metal products.

Lower railway transport of a variety of manufactured and mineral products, and reduced activity by grain elevators were the largest contributors to the decline in transportation and storage. Exports of wheat and other grains fell sharply in October.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

The October 1989 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.10/$121) is scheduled for release in January 1990. Contact: Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

The Daily

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Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices, Monthly

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1988	1989			
	October	July	August	September	October
Total Economy	**404,165.5**	**410,425.3**	**412,234.4**	**413,730.0**	**412,362.7**
Business Sector:					
Agricultural and related services industries	8,325.3	9,518.0	9,726.3	9,959.7	9,748.2
Fishing and trapping industries	891.3	490.8	556.8	584.4	531.6
Logging and forestry industry	2,705.3	2,690.4	2,719.2	2,757.6	2,703.6
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	23,072.5	22,720.6	22,922.4	23,436.5	22,863.7
Manufacturing industries	78,088.0	78,708.4	79,018.1	78,708.5	78,096.3
Construction industries	31,248.0	32,475.6	32,689.2	32,691.6	32,888.4
Transportation and storage industries	19,364.8	19,318.8	19,557.6	19,747.2	19,500.0
Communication industries	12,675.0	13,929.6	14,019.6	14,073.6	14,309.0
Other utility industries	11,648.9	11,460.0	11,337.6	11,367.6	11,178.0
Wholesale trade industries	24,881.7	25,476.0	25,520.4	25,377.6	25,052.4
Retail trade industries	26,119.5	25,822.6	25,769.5	26,207.5	25,861.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	59,074.6	60,271.2	60,834.0	61,303.2	61,550.4
Community, business and personal services	41,511.9	42,047.3	41,999.3	42,206.2	42,393.1
Non-business sector:					
Mining industries	75.7	90.0	85.2	72.0	74.4
Manufacturing industries	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0
Forestry services industry	325.0	328.8	327.6	327.6	330.0
Transportation industries	1,565.7	1,573.2	1,580.4	1,574.4	1,582.8
Communication industries	48.0	44.4	44.4	46.8	48.0
Water systems industry	559.1	562.8	568.8	565.2	566.4
Insurance and other finance industry	416.2	424.8	426.0	430.8	432.0
Government service industry	23,966.2	24,547.2	24,579.6	24,580.8	24,633.6
Community and personal services	37,554.8	37,876.8	37,904.4	37,663.2	37,971.6
Special aggregations:					
Business sector:	339,606.8	344,929.3	346,670.0	348,421.2	346,675.9
– goods	155,979.3	158,063.8	158,969.6	159,505.9	158,009.8
– services	183,627.5	186,865.5	187,700.4	188,915.3	188,666.1
Non-business sector	64,558.7	65,496.0	65,564.4	65,308.8	65,686.8
– goods	682.8	700.8	702.0	685.2	688.8
– services	63,875.9	64,795.2	64,862.4	64,623.6	64,998.0
Goods producing industries	156,662.1	158,764.6	159,671.6	160,191.1	158,698.6
Services producing industries	247,503.4	251,660.7	252,562.8	253,538.9	253,664.1
Industrial production	113,492.2	113,589.8	113,980.1	114,197.8	112,826.8
Non-durable manufacturing industries	33,173.8	33,195.6	33,428.4	33,398.4	33,424.8
Durable manufacturing industries	44,914.2	45,512.8	45,589.7	45,310.1	44,671.5

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: JANUARY 1990

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
January		
3	Industrial Product Price Index	November 1989
3	Raw Materials Price Index	November 1989
3	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	November 1989
3	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	September 1989
5-8	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	October 1989
8	Housing Starts	November 1989
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	November 1989
9	New Housing Price Index	November 1989
10	Help-wanted Index	December 1989
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	November 1989
11	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Third Quarter 1989 (Final Data)
11	Estimates of Labour Income	October 1989
12	Labour Force Survey	December 1989
12	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	November 1989
15	Farm Product Price Index	November 1989
17	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	November 1989
19	The Consumer Price Index	December 1989
22	Retail Trade	November 1989
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	November 1989
23	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	November 1989
25	Wholesale Trade	November 1989
26	Building Permits	October 1989
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	November 1989
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	November 1989
30	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	December 1989
30	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	October 1989
31	Industrial Product Price Index	December 1989
31	Raw Materials Price Index	December 1989
31	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	November 1989
31	Major Release Dates	February 1990

The February 1990 release schedule will be published on January 31, 1990. **Users note:** This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES.
Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

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